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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 12th June; and from Calcutta to the 14th June.

AT the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, at Simla, on June 8, the Hon. Mr. Peile introduced the Game Preservation Bill; which, he said, would not curtail the privileges of sportsmen, but would enable Local Governments to sanction rules prohibiting the sale of game during certain seasons in Municipal and Cantonment markets. The Hon. Mr. Quinton then moved for leave to introduce the Bill for establishing a university at Allahabad.

THE Select Committee on the Punjab Land Bills is now sitting three times a week at Simla, so that the report is likely to be soon ready for presentation to Council.

THE Viceroy has addressed letters to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Sheriff of Calcutta saying that, as it seemed no longer doubtful that the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever* have been lost in the late cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, he cannot refrain from expressing the deep grief with which he has heard of the calamity as well as other distressing consequences of the great storm. He desired his personal feelings of sympathy, as well as those of the other members of the Government of India, to be made known to the friends of those who have perished.

LADY DUFFERIN gave a very successful garden fête at Simla on the 4th June, the object being to collect funds in connection with the Women's Ward of the Ripon Hospital.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS gave his annual Eton dinner at Snowdon last Saturday week. Amongst the fourteen "old boys" present were the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Auckland Colvin, Colonel Leigh, of the Highland Light Infantry, and Lord William Beresford.

SIR ALFRED LYALL will leave Allahabad on the 20th Novembernext, Sir Auckland Colvin assuming charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces on the following day. Captain Leonard Gordon, now on the Viceroy's staff, will be Sir Auckland Colvin's Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin, 9th Bengal Lancers, his Private Secretary.

SIR COMER PETHERAM, the Chief Justice of Bengal, has been selected as the successor of Sir W. W. Hunter in the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University.

THE Bishop of Calcutta will probably proceed home on leave next year. A great meeting of Bishops belonging to the Anglican Church is being arranged for, at which his Lordship is expected to be present.

THE labours of the Mobilisation Committee at Simla are drawing to a close, and the proceedings will be ready for submission to the Home authorities in a few weeks. The Secretary of State is thoroughly at one with the Government in completing the preparations which are essential to the military defence of India.

THE new Lee and Lee-Burton rifles sent out for experiment have reached India, and will be shortly served out.

The ex-Wali of Kandahar, Sirdar Shere Ali, who has been lately staying in Bombay, has returned to Karachi.

A FORTIFIED Sarai is about to be built at Lundi Kotal which will probably include quarters for the Political Officer in charge of the Kyber, who may from time to time spend a few weeks there with his tribal Jezailchis, who have done such good work in keeping open the Pass during the past six years. Lieut. J. R. L Macdonald, R.E., will have charge of the detachment of Sappers going to Lundi Kotal to build the Sarai alluded to.

A RATHER disastrous skirmish is reported from Burma to break the series of bloodless successes that have been reported of late. It appears that a pretender, named Sak Yamin, was found strongly stockaded at a place called Toungma, near Pyinulwin, which lies to the north-east of Mandalay in the district of the First Brigade. On the 5th June Lieutenant Cuppage, of the 5th Bengal Infantry, with a party of his regiment, accompanied by Lieutenant Darrah, late of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, and subsequently Assistant Commissioner, advanced to drive him out. They rushed on the stockade and expelled the enemy with loss, but in the charge Lieutenant Darrah was mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Cuppage severely, while one Sepoy was killed and four wounded. Lieutenant Darrah died on the 7th. In another skirmish, in one of the districts of the Northern Division, Ressaidar Muhammad Ali, of the 3rd Regiment of Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, with fifteen lancers of his corps, broke up and dispersed a gang of dacoits headed by Prince Lagaing Myutha. The Deputy Commissioner of Shwebo has thanked the Ressaidar for his services.

Notes of the Week.

"NOT too much Jubilee, but nearly Jubilee enough," is perhaps the general sentiment in London just now, for even Mr. Punch has suggested that it would be as well to drop the motley and return to "business." But pleasure is still the business of the moment, and there is still much Jubilee work to be done.

THE first and most important of that work will be the laying of the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute to-day, and if the programme published be carried out in its entirety the ceremonial will not be the least striking and brilliant of the Jubilee ceremonials. The object is, at least, very definite and important, and if the Institution fulfils only a tithe of the high aims which it is credited with, it will be a very noble memorial of the Jubilee year of the Victorian era. But how about the funds required to carry out its purposes as they ought to be carried out? A telegram from India to-day states that "it is *expected*" that the Indian subscriptions will amount to five lakhs. Surely there must be some mistake, and five lakhs should be read as a misprint intended for fifty lakhs? If the former sum is to represent India's contribution to the Institute, England's "ducky daughter" must be put down as "poor indeed!"

A RUMOUR is going about to the effect that the new Institute is to absorb the present Colonial one and all the Associations here connected with India, including even the Northbrook Club. The rumour is a strange one, but the reason assigned is that such centralisation will contribute more to the successful carrying out of the large ideas entertained of the purposes for which the Institution has been founded, and will also be the means of attracting greater and better organised support. But perhaps the story is only a concoction of the "lying jade" after all.

HOWEVER, with a day of Indian sunshine which to-day promises, and with all the pomp and pageantry arranged for, the ceremony ought to be a very brilliant and impressive one; and not the least attractive feature in the scene will be the galaxy of Indian Princes and nobles who will grace it with their presence.

THE knowledge of India, its princes and peoples, which is now being displayed by some of the London newspapers, is great and amusing. An evening contemporary tells its readers that the Investiture ceremony could not have been

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held in public because "there would have been difficulties." And then some of the difficulties are mentioned. "Holkar is not so bold as to kneel before an unveiled woman, let her tap him on the shoulder, and then kiss her hand, and bow in withdrawing from her presence. Nor could the Nizam's temper be trusted when it came to his ears that the Nawab Bahadur had thus made an exhibition of his master. The feeling that would shock both Mahratta and Moslem has no concern with disloyalty. They may be devoted to the British crown—doubtless they are—but when its representative is a Queen, certain time-hoary fancies, usages and superstitions, cannot be excluded." Then follows a bit of what is intended for an historical incident in the life of the first Holkar—"he never saw his mother-wife's features." "The Mahratta is nothing if not orthodox."

BUT, says the writer, "What a grand spectacle it might have been under circumstances quite different!" Not a doubt of it; but besides orthodoxy standing in the way, there were other shortcomings. "In truth, there are some ugly gaps in our list. Where were the representatives of Cashmir, of Afghanistan—above all, of Sindhia?" The writer seems to be under the impression that Afghanistan is an integral part of the Indian Empire, and that Sindhia is the name of a territory in that Empire. We live and learn much about India from Fleet-street.

A CORRESPONDENT to an Indian contemporary thus disposes of the Punjab Maharaja's knowledge of his own language:—"In an account recently given of Dhulip Singh by a Native gentleman it is stated that he speaks Punjabi with great fluency. This is a direct contradiction of what the Maharaja says of himself, for in 1874, in a letter to his aunt, which the writer of this was asked to acknowledge, he said:—'My dear Aunt,—I regret I am not able to write to you in our own language, which, I am ashamed to say, I have forgotten entirely.' That he could have acquired a knowledge of his own language since 1874, to speak it with the fluency of a Native, is very doubtful, for though he may learn to read and write it, there are no books in Punjabi that would teach its idioms to a foreigner, such as Dhulip Singh must be accounted."

POPE'S distich of

"How much a dunce who's been to Rome
Excels a dunce who stays at home,"

may not apply to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, for he is not a dunce, and it is India which he has returned from, not Rome. A voyage to that country, and a hurried tour through certain parts of it, have inspired the young politician to discourse of his impressions in the *Nineteenth Century* magazine, in a paper which one critic says is "remarkable chiefly for its infantile English." But this does not prevent him from instructing others. He tells us how India ought to be governed. We ought to be just, we ought to be honest, we ought to be considerate in our dealings with the Natives. He believes that the English Government has "in the main" the interest of the people at heart, but "it is hampered by the constantly asserted and predominant interests of Europeans as Europeans." And so he gives advice gratis: "It should be our constant policy to make the interests of Natives and Europeans so far identical as to be harmonious. And while this should be the task of the Government, scarcely less valuable work can be done by all classes of non-official residents in India as well as by the friends of India at home. Greater sympathy and tolerance must be shown on all sides by a people so gifted and so happy in its position as the British towards the less fortunate inhabitants of the country for whose welfare and good government we are now responsible." Better advice could not have come from "the good young man that died," as a once popular song hath it.

BUT what will papa say to Master Herbert insisting that we should continue to hold India for ourselves, and should not reduce a single British soldier there? He says:—

To state that we must work for evacuation may be a well-meant, but it is a sentimental and . . . . a dangerously misleading assertion. No one can foresee the time when such evacuation will be either wise or necessary. . . . But it is a fact worth noticing that of all countries comprised in the British Empire Ireland is the most heavily garrisoned, so India in proportion to her vast population is the lightest.

Is this an unconscious tribute to the truth that Home Rule will not do for India, at all events?

THE London Chamber of Commerce may not be in favour of the new contract with the P. and O. Company regarding the carrying of the East India and China Mails, but a memorial, signed by upwards of one hundred leading merchants and bankers doing business with those countries, approving of that contract, cannot be without its influence upon the public as well as upon the House of Commons. The debate in the House was a little acrimonious, and it is difficult to believe that all the arguments brought forward by Mr. Raikes's opponents were free from party or personal interests, and were solely used for the benefit of Imperial ones. "There are wheels within wheels" says a very old proverb, and it was not falsified during the debate.

ALL Anglo-Indians will, with ourselves, regret to hear of the serious indisposition of the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, and will join with us in the wish for his speedy and complete restoration to health. A man of such ripe and varied experience on Indian questions can ill be spared from the Indian Council just now.

SIR SALAR JUNG, when at Constantinople last week, said "that Dhulip Sing is simply up for sale to the highest bidder, and the British Government, knowing his real position in India, is not likely to bid for him at all. His name at no time carried weight in India, but by his recent performances he has succeeded entirely in forfeiting the respect of his fellow-countrymen of whatever religious faith. The idea of the son of the old Lion of Lahore sneaking about the Continent of Europe under the alias of Patrick Casey!" When questioned as to the interest taken by India in the future control of the Bosphorus Salar Jung replied, "The head of the Ottoman Empire is the head of my Church—the father of the faithful here and in India. With improving means of communication the connection grows each year closer. I scout the idea that England can ever be indifferent as to who owns the sacred shrine of St. Sophia."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The report of the Director-General of Railways for the last financial year gives an interesting account of the steady progress in railway construction, and the improved results of existing lines; 1,025½ miles of new railways were completed during the year under review, bringing the total mileage open to 13,390½. The total sanctioned mileage open and under construction on March 31 was 16,596. The most important additions to the open mileage were 261¼ miles on the Southern Mahratta line, 81½ miles from Pirchowki to Quetta on the Quetta loop of the Sind-Pishin line, 74 miles on the Sind-Pisbin main line, and 120 miles on the Sind-Sagar section of the North-Western Railway. The most important new line sanctioned was the Toungoo-Mandalay extension of the Burma Railway. The Jubilee bridge over the Hooghly near Calcutta and the Gunduck bridge in Tirhoot were opened shortly before the close of the year, while in May the Ferozepore bridge over the Sutlej and the Sind-Sagar bridge over the Jhelum were also opened. The bridge over the Jumna at Kalpi, and those over the Ganges at Benares and Balwala, were nearly finished. As regards revenue and traffic the general result is a return of 5·90 per cent. on capital, as against 5·84 in the previous year. Among other subjects discussed by the Director-General is the petroleum borings at Khatun, which it is hoped will before long supply the Sind-Pishin line with fuel.

Rukmabhai, after having allowed her husband, Dadajee's, exposition to remain unanswered for over two months, has now published a reply, in which she gives a direct contradiction to several of his statements. She repeats that at the time of the marriage she was eleven, not thirteen years of age. She denies that the marriage was sought for by her family, and says that,

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on the contrary, it was sought by Dadajee's family. Her property, she asserts, is not worth even half of 25,000 rupees the amount stated by her husband, and she adds that her father left that property absolutely to her mother, and that she herself received it purely from her mother's affection. She again asserts that Dadajee led a wild and reckless life amid objectionable surroundings, which made her conceive a strong aversion for him, and she declares that there is no truth in his statement that her property and not herself was the real bone of contention. While Rukmabhai seems to have made a very complete answer to Dadajee's allegations it cannot be denied that she made an unfortunate tactical blunder in so long delaying the publication.

The question of the adoption of an heir to the great Burdwan estates, the largest property in Lower Bengal, has been before the public for some weeks past, and is exciting much interest, especially among Hindoos. The facts are briefly these. The Maharajah Mahtab Chund of Burdwan, who was perhaps the best known and most deservedly popular among the noblemen of Bengal, died about eight years ago, leaving a widow, now generally known as the Dowager Maharanee, and an adopted son, Aftab Chund, who succeeded him. Aftab died childless in 1885, and left a widow whom by his will he empowered to adopt a son. The widow being under age, the Court of Wards assumed the charge of the vast family estates. Some months ago the widow announced her intention of adopting the son of Sala Bun Behari Kapoor, who is related to the family, and who is one of the managers of the estate under the Court of Wards. The Dowager Maharanee objected to the proposed adoption, urging that it would under Hindoo law be invalid for three reasons — first, because the boy was the only son of his natural father; secondly, because his mother was sister of the Maharaja Aftab Chund; thirdly, because he was over five years of age. The property being under the Court of Wards the assent of the Goverment to the adoption is necessary, and the question was argued by counsel at great length before the Board of Revenue, the authority which advises the Government on such matters. The Board, consisting of Messrs. Halliday and Beames, have now given their decision. They hold that the objections would have been valid had the family been subject to the Hindoo law which prevails over the greater part of India. The Burdwan family, however, came originally from the Punjab, and the Board consider it is still governed by the customary law of that province, under which such adoption would be valid, and as they think the selection to be in other respects an excellent one they recommend the Lieutenant-Governor to sanction the adoption. It is not yet announced whether Sir Steuart Bayley means to act upon the recommendation.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 3.

Mr. Crosthwaite has arrived at Mandalay, where he will remain for a few weeks before proceeding to Bhamo. During his voyage up the Irrawaddy he found the country between Thayetmyo and Mandalay quiet, except the Taundurnggee district, which is disturbed. There is considerable scarcity in Yen and Shwebo, but the price of food in those districts is insufficient to draw rice from Mandalay, where there is a good supply. There is plenty of work in progress for those in want of work. Arrangements are being made to ration the coolies where the local supply of paddy is insufficient. While there is distress in certain districts, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion, after careful examination of the question, that there is no fear of famine.

Ngamoung, a noted dacoit leader, who has several times attacked the English troops, surrendered to Brigadier-General Wolseley, who was marching with a force to attack him. After being prisoner for three days, Ngamoung was allowed to escape, and is again at large at the head of his band.

The Alaungpra pretender has again assembled a large body of dacoits near Pymalwin. A column has been despatched to attack him.

The Government are now receiving from miners an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. on all rubies found in the ruby mine district. The general opinion in Burma is that the Goverment ought to retain the management of the ruby mines in their own hands for some years, until their value and capabilities have been accurately ascertained.

CALCUTTA, or at any rate that part of it that does not migrate to the hills—is delighted that Sir Steuart Bayley has delayed his trip to Darjeeling till the middle of May, it having hitherto been usual for the Lieutenant-Governor to quit the metropolis at the end of March. Notwithstanding the heat, Sir Steuart has had a hard time of it. Beyond his regular official work, which always occupies many hours, he has had to receive all sorts of deputations with addresses, and make suitable replies thereto, to say nothing of his unveiling the statue of Sir Ashley Eden and the portrait of Sir Rivers Thompson, and laying the foundation-stone of the Eden Hospital at the very hottest time of the year. For there can be no doubt that though the thermometer has often been higher in Calcutta during the hot weather, there has been seldom more trying weather than lately, when the thermometer has varied in the shade ninety-eight degrees to ninety-five degrees, and the nights have been correspondingly hot and oppressive.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

IN THE YEAR '57.—II.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Who in the world is the officer with the painful illegible signature who writes to the great "J. L." as "My dear Lawrence?" Major Lake—the man who has nominated the officers to the Ludhianah regiment. He wants recuits—more recuits for his levies. "J. L." disposes of him in a dozen lines. "Miller"—who is Miller?—"must recruit for Lake. Miller has got all his own men." Some one evidently has dissented from this, for in pencil below is written:—Write as above, please," "J. L." is not going to waste time over frivolous objections from underlings.

To this docket succeeds a letter from Colonel Sandeman, commanding the 33rd Native Infantry at Jullundur. Such a pitiful command, and such a pitiful letter! Some clerk has copied it, but the appeal of the gallant soldier—the human voice under the official form cries out.

Nicholson—a meteor in the Province—has disarmed the 33rd—has taken away all but their bayonets—and has dropped them at Jullundur while he hurries north to catch the Sialkote mutineers hastening on Gurdaspore, and to slay them by hundreds at Trimmoo Ghat on the banks of the Ravee. On the 6th of July—having then been disarmed for nearly a fortnight, Colonel Sandeman writes to "J. L." it is easy to see that the heart of the Commandant of the 33rd is sick within him. "I think," says he, "no officer could have pursued the system of unvarying trust in the men further than I could have done, and to its exhibition I attribute, in no small degree, the preservation of my corps from the prevalent mania." Unvarying trust! That groundless faith sent unarmed officers down to the parade ground to be slaughtered by their "children," as the officers of Peshawur called them. How far the 33rd are tainted with the "prevalent mania," may be judged from the fact that "Nicholson has *disarmed my* regiment, merely as a measure of precaution," and that men are "quiet and subordinate in all respects, but depressed, of course, from the recent disarming, the execution of deserters and the state of affairs generally." "Here we are then"—at Jullundur—"awaiting orders with much carriage to pay, trusting our men." How that man loved his regiment! He will continue to trust. There are some bad characters in every regiment—there must be—but he will continue to trust—and his officers will sleep in camp as usual—not among the men, for that might hurt the men's feelings.

Now comes the pith of the whole letter. The Colonel has heard something about the Army being brought into arrears of pay. Whatever happens, pay must be given to all or none. If the men must be unpaid, put the officers in arrears also. The latter will undergo any personal inconvenience sooner than take pay while their men are unpaid.

"The worst men in the corps—and I doubt not that there are some bad" will foment discontent over this "invidious distinction." Nicholson was right, the Colonel thinks, in the partial disarming of the 33rd. "Powerful and inexplicable influences" are at work all over the country. Even his trusted men may give way with the rest, and he prays, therefore, that matters may not be made too hard for them. Poor Colonel Sandeman! "J. L" has no time for sentiment. He writes on the 15th July:—"Since this, men, officers and all, have been brought under the same rules. It is a matter of necessity. So the brooding semi disarmed 33rd at Jullundur waiting for Nicholson's return, and perhaps their muskets, if they behave themselves, are disposed of.

The last paragraph of Colonel Sandeman's letter contains an allusion to "the new cartridge and the new rifle." New rifle! The Enfield—mother of the Snider, grandmother of the Martini, soon to give place to the Schuloff or Lee Burton. Never did a rifle bring greater bloodshed than the old Enfield—bad at four hundred yards. Twenty copies of a pamphlet printed at Lahore have found their way into that infected camp at Jullundur, and have had a good effect on the men's minds "as regards the new cartridge and the new rifle." "J. L." takes no notice of this piece of news. If the men are favourably impressed, well and good. If not, they have only their bayonets, and are fairly safe at Jullundur.

Here tumble out two letters from George Henry Ricketts, D.C. of Ludhianah. Ricketts has stepped out of his province as a Civilian, and apologises for it; but when a man's district is threatened by Mutineers, what can one do? He has done his best to stop the rush of the Jullundur men before noted; and on the 17th July, writes to bring to notice the conduct of Lieutenant Williams who, with three companies of the 4th Sikhs, helped him to fight a good fight on the Sutlej bank, and to keep Ludhianah from open rebellion. "Lieutenant Williams was the only military man present, and as he would never allude to his conduct, it devolves on me to bring all the circumstances to your notice." Lieutenant Williams has, *inter alia*, attacked the rebels at night, and made them exceedingly uncomfortable; though *one hundred* men out of his poor three companies were recruits, who were forbidden to fire. Lieutenant Williams has done many other notable things, and has received a bullet in his side in the

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bargain. Neville Chamberlain writes some complimentary remarks on both Ricketts and Williams, and the whole goes up to "J. L.," who merely says "send copy to Government in continuation of former—that is to say, Ricketts's first account of the trouble at Ludhianah."

The second letter from that Deputy Commissioner is by no means so genial. The Jullundur mutineers, during their uninvited stay with him, released the prisoners in Ludhianah Gaol, and the Gaol Guard behaved infamously. No one can explain anything. Perhaps they were *gawbry*. George Henry Ricketts is furiously angry:—It is impossible, in my opinion, to conceive a more glaring instance of thorough cowardice even if there was no treachery." What is to be done with or to the Gaol Guard? Macpherson, the Military Secretary says:—"dismiss the whole of them." "J. L." says:—"keep in arrest pending orders." That is all. What orders were passed? Did Ricketts deal with that Gaol Guard after the manner of the time, or were the sinners released when the trouble blew over? The docket gives no reply, but the broad, dashed signature bears witness after thirty years, that Ricketts, D.O. was very wrath.

"Any use in keeping a copy of the roll?" is the legend on a fat blue envelope more worn than the rest. Who was the man who wanted to get rid of the unpleasant memento of the "late" 10th Irregu'ar Cavalry, who started the mutiny at Nowshera, on June the 21st, and some of them shared the awful fate Nicholson prepared for the 55th. The roll is very neatly written, and has been conned many times. Rajput, Pathan, Syed, Mogul, Brahmin, Sikh—they have all been false to their salt—saving two men—and the estate of the Native commissioned and noncommissioned officers are now to be confiscated. Lieutenant Griffiths sends in the roll, and signs himself for the last time, "Adjutant, Late 10th I. C." He must have been disgusted, this Englishman. "Jemmadar Jellary Khan and Duffadar Ahmed Khan"—let Cotton's testimony in their favour be set down now, "should not have their estates confiscated. I have deemed it expedient," says the great l ead of the Peshawur Division, "to save them from the ruin in which their regiment was involved." Does Jemmadar Jellary Khan—he would only be sixty-six years old—l've still near Shahjehanpore in the Bareilly district.

After that blue envelope come scores of little letters—indents for forage, ammunition, recruits—always more recruits—sago, shot, rupees—estimates for the cost of Native regiments to supply the place of the old ones—and Lieutenant Williams's demand for a wound gratuity for the bullet in his side—if ever man deserves one, Williams does, for now that he is on the sick list he is recruiting, and "J. L." seems pleased with his work. A Lieutenant Sam Black—will he, in time, come to great honour, and after teaching grown men how to fight, teaches little chieflets how to rule?—sends in some papers connected with Lieutenant Williams. Sandwiched between these papers are copies of telegrams from Delhi. The rebels attacked here, were repulsed there, taking off Lieutenant Jones's leg. There has been no attack for two days—Lieutenant Jones is much worse—*will* somebody send someone to examine the arms taken from the mutinous regiments before reissue to new corps? And so on and so on and so on—every docket and dirty little slip of paper to the address of "J. L.," or referred to him for orders.

The levies are giving trouble. A Captain Salmon thinks that the middle of a mutiny is the proper time to quarrel with the quality of his recruits. He writes, the day after he commenced to form the Ferozepore Punjab battalion, begging to observe that out of three hundred men "certainly not more than 150 are fitted for a corps of the line, from their being old and undersized; many being under 5ft. 6in. and ill-formed. The few lads there are, are weakly, and will, I fear, soon break down." Captain Salmon is not a wise man. Hereon "J. L." grimly says:—"I think it will have a very bad effect discharging men for the reasons given by Captain Salmon. I would tell him not to do so, and point out that this is not the time for disgusting men. My opinion is that an officer who thinks and writes in this fashion will not answer for us. Tell him so in a polite way. He can pick pretty men if he likes when they first come, but it is too bad to discharge ugly and short men." Decidedly this is "one" for Captain Salmon, even if the Military Secretary softens it down in the re-writing. Do we not know many cold-blooded fish like this Salmon to-day? Men who would stickle for the due sizing of a front rank, if the next moment were to be their last. How little do the generations change!

DEVELOPMENT OF BURMA.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

It is quite evident that, as the country settles down, trade is reviving, and there is every prospect of the most sanguine expectations as to the commercial development of Burma being realised. Already there are indications that a considerable increase of trade has taken place. In the early part of 1886, trade was altogether congested. Fears were entertained, though fortunately they were not realised, that in the then disturbed state of even Lower Burma the rice crop would not be brought to market. But though this fear proved groundless, and the Burmans brought in their paddy readily enough, they were not equally ready to take back imported goods in exchange. In the early part of last year, though paddy came in, imported goods did not move off, and every merchant in the place was complaining that his godowns were full, and that he could not find any buyers for his imported goods. Now, not only have these heavy stocks been all moved off, but though the imports for the past official year show a considerable increase over preceding years, merchants' godowns are now comparatively empty. We have not the figures for the year 1886-87, but they must show a considerable increase over 1885-86; and this increase plus the enormous stocks in the hands of the original importers a little more than a year ago is the measure of the increased commercial activity the annexation of Upper Burma has brought about, during what is really only the first year of the new régime. We may expect this to increase gradually as the people of Upper Burma become less poverty-stricken, that is after they have reaped a few good harvests and pocketed the proceeds themselves, instead of having them filched away by dacoits, or by the scarcely less unscrupulous Burmese officials, which has been their chief experience of enjoying the fruits of their labours in the past. Though we have not got by us the figures for the whole year, the comparative statement of the collections at the several customs-houses of Burma for the first three months of 1887 as compared with the same period in 1886 shows a remarkable increase in the current year. The total import and export duties during the first quarter of 1886 was, in round numbers, about 27 lakhs; in the first quarter of 1887 30 lakhs has been realised from this source of revenue. The increase is very nearly three lakhs; and three lakhs extra duty means an enormously increased volume of trade. But taken in this way, for three months only, the total is scarcely a fair index, as various causes may lead to an increased import or export during certain months, to be counterbalanced by a corresponding diminution in other months. This would specially apply to the export duty on rice. Similarly there is an increase of over half a lakh in the import duty on salt, which apparently is not due to the whole country paying three annas per maund on the salt it uses; for if we remember rightly, it was doing this even in 1886, the alteration having been made immediately after the annexation. But salt vessels are apt to crowd in during the earlier months of the year; so it will be safer not to lay too much stress on this. The increase in the general import duty, which must be chiefly derived from liquor, as Manchester and most other goods are free, is over a lakh of rupees. The figures for the quarter are a striking corroboration of the fact, already well known to all importing merchants, that the annexation of Upper Burma has already given a considerable impetus to trade.

THE PESHIN PLATEAU.

(*Pioneer.*)

Now that Peshin has been opened out by the railway, and its strategic value from a military point of view consequently increased a hundredfold, it is very desirable that attention should be paid to the development of its natural resources. The plateau produces little or nothing in the way of food or fuel and only a limited supply of forage, and there are consequently great drawbacks to massing large numbers of troops there in case of emergency. Yet there can be little doubt that the soil is sufficiently good to repay cultivation and forestry. Water is needed, it is true, and irrigation works in the ordinary sense of the term are impossible, as the rivers have cut for themselves channels so deep that their streams cannot be diverted. But in Afghanistan and Persia, where similar conditions obtain, the cultivators secure an abundant supply of water by the karez system, which is one of lines of wells connected by underground channels, these being so ingeniously carried out that the difficulty of varying water-level is quite overcome. The karezes in some districts extend for many miles, and are the real public works of the country. Skilled labour is not needed to construct them, as the cultivators make them for themselves, and there would thus be no difficulty in applying them to Peshin, as labour could be drawn from the adjacent Afghan districts. In starting forestry, fodder and fuel reserves and so forth, in a place like Peshin, the initial trouble is that the various departments concerned with such projects will not launch into expenditure from which no immediate return is possible: they cannot trench on their existing revenue unless specially ordered to do so, and they have no spare capital to invest. What, in our opinion, is needed is some plan by which the general scheme of developing the resources of Peshin should be worked as a whole and not in departmental sections. Thus it is pretty certain that the extension of the water supply by the karez system would pay quickly and handsomely, as cultivation generally would be stimulated. Grass-farms would, after a short time at least, cover their expenses; forestry would take years before any return could be expected. There would thus be a profit shown in one direction, a balance of accounts in another and a loss in a third. But if the matter were regarded as a whole, there would be actually little or no loss to the State after a year or two, while the advantages gained by converting the wilderness into a well-watered, highly cultivated and fairly wooded district need not be enumerated. We can only hope that the Government of India will frame some scheme under which

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the various departments concerned may pull together and convert the Peshin plateau into a really fruitful and more than self-supporting tract.

BENGAL.

THE appeal made by Sir A. Wilson, the Sheriff of Calcutta, for contributions to the relief fund for the sufferers by the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Retriever* has already been promptly responded to. Messrs. MacNeill and Co., agents of the former vessel, head the list with a donation of 1,000 rupees.

THE Darjeeling paper says:—"We gather that there is such a dearth of young men and such a wealth of young ladies just now at Darjeeling that old boys are no longer at a discount at the various dances, and are so much in demand that our local tradesmen have trouble in meeting the heavy demands made on them for joint ointment, gloves, ties, pumps, &c. Old fellows who have not danced for years may now be seen looking brisk and bright, skipping along and humming or whistling popular waltzes."

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has received the following telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy:—"I cannot express to you my deep feelings of sorrow and regret at the terrible disaster which has overtaken so many families in Calcutta through the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*. As far as you can do so, pray convey to those who have lost friends or relatives, and to others who are sufferers, the deepest sympathy of myself and my colleagues. If a subscription is opened, I shall, of course, be happy to contribute." In forwarding the above to Calcutta Sir Steuart Bayley adds an expression of his own deep sorrow at the affliction which has befallen these families.

WITH regard to the report furnished to the *Englishman* recently of the effects of the late cyclone in the Balasore District, Mr. A. C. Tute, the collector of the district, writes to that paper:—"I wish to state for the benefit of those who are interested in Balasore that the report is a grossly exaggerated one. Since the cyclone I have been through Bhudrock, and am writing from Chandbally. The only loss of life I have had as yet reported is the loss of three lives on Shortt's Island and two in the district. A great number of thatched huts have, it is true, been unroofed and blown down, but no damage to crops occurred, for the very good reason that there were no crops in the ground to be damaged. The report is calculated to alarm those who have friends in Balasore, and I hasten to give the true version of the damage done." The *Englishman* says it received the report in question from an Ooryah.

MADRAS.

AT the suggestion of Colonel Porteous, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Madras, and with the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Police of that Presidency, the Madras Government have sanctioned the formation at Waltair of a class for instruction in Army-signalling. A few men are to be selected from the police reserves in each of the hill districts who will go through a four-months' course of instruction under the superintendence of Colonel Porteous, assisted by a passed instructor in Army-signalling, at the expiration of which period the man so instructed will be sent back to their respective reserves, where they will be employed in instructing the others.

FINAL orders have, it is stated, now been passed for the closing of the gunpowder factory at Madras, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Government. Before the factory is finally closed, however, the Secretary of State for India requires to be shown that all necessary precautions have been taken to guard against any dangers which might accrue to the Southern Presidency from its not having a sufficient supply of powder in hand. Although all work will cease at the factory, a sufficient establishment is still to be maintained to keep the building and machinery in efficient order, so that the work of manufacture can be at once recommenced when required.

A SHORT time ago a committee sat at Madras to consider whether any reductions were feasible in the establishments of the Madras Railway, and appear to have recommended some considerable reductions. This, however, did not meet with the approval of the agent and manager of the railway, and a meeting has just been held at his office, at which the Government Consulting Engineer for Railways and his deputy, the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, and the heads of various departments of the railway were present. The railway authorities contended that no reductions could be carried out at present, as the report of the committee had not as yet received the approval of either the Local or Supreme Governments, the Secretary of State for India, or the board of directors of the railway company in England. No immediate action will therefore be taken.

THE BANGALORE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—A Bangalore paper says that on Saturday Mr. Rhenius, being produced by his surety, the Rev. Mr. Lyons, before Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, Civil Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, for the purpose of being sent to jail for not paying up the Rs. 10,000 awarded as damages to the plaintiff, Mrs. Havelock, the judge suggested to the defendant the advisability of effecting a compromise, if he chose to do so. Mr. Rhenius, in reply, said that he was totally unable to pay any money, or give any property to plaintiff, and that, as the case was brought against him through vindictiveness and spite, he had no inclination to attempt a compromise, but was fully prepared to go to jail and there suffer imprisonment. Mr. Sidney Smith, who appeared for the defendant in place of Mr. Lawrance, requested the Court to adjourn the case for a few minutes, to enable him to hold a consultation outside the Court house with Mr. Rhenius and his friends, and the plaintiff's counsel, and see what could be done in the matter. After about a quarter of an hour it was decided by the mutual consent of both parties that defendant should be allowed time till next Tuesday noon to consult his people, and make the best compromise he could; and a motion being made to this effect, the Court granted the time on the Rev. Mr. Lyons' again standing surety for Mr. Rhenius.

BOMBAY.

REGARDING the recent memorial of the citizens of Bombay and reply from the Local Government on the question of a civilian being appointed to the Chief Magistrateship of that town, Mr. Malabari writes in the *Indian Spectator* of the 5th:—"An opponent, driven into a corner, is apt to grow desperate. Such seems to be the case with the European petitioners in town (the Native signatories may be taken as *thikathik*), who have been disputing the right of Government to give the place of Chief Presidency Magistrate to a civilian barrister of position. Defeated in argument, the opponents have now taken to declamation. They are angry with the reply of the Government, which, they say, is very harsh. Now, considering the tone of the petition and the writing in the newspapers supporting it, the reply is not so very harsh as it is alleged to be. That it is crushing is no fault of the Government. The latter have met the petitioners on almost all important points raised by them, and anticipated them on those points which were held over their heads *in terrorem*. They, perhaps, see that the reply of Government has made it impossible for them to make good their threat of going to the home authorities and to Parliament. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ!*"

IT will be remembered that Mr. Gibson, of the Bombay Forest Department, was recently mauled by a tigress in the Khandeish district. The following narrative of the adventure has been supplied by the gentleman in question to a Bombay paper:—'On the afternoon of the 16th April, in the extreme west of the Khandeish district, I was loafing about the jungle, looking for anything that might turn up, when I saw the tigress, a very large one, at some little distance. I got a shot at her and wounded her, but she made off. Unfortunately it was getting too late in the afternoon to follow up her track. Early next morning a small party of followers set out with me to look for the wounded brute. We searched for her until close upon two o'clock in the afternoon. Suddenly we came upon a river-bed where we found, half hidden by the grass, the body of a Native boy of about fifteen or sixteen years of age. He had been dreadfully mauled by the tigress. His flesh was badly torn, and he had apparently been killed during the night or early morning. We were standing examining the boy when the tigress rose from the opposite side of the river, about forty yards away, and charged at us. All my men immediately made away as quickly as their legs could carry them, taking with them my spare guns and everything else, leaving me only an Express rifle. I had one shot at her at about fifteen yards, struck her, but failed to stop her. The other charge I preserved until she was about four yards off. She was mortally wounded, but she turned literally head over heels, and with an impetus came 'bump' up against me, knocking me down. She was partly on the top of me, and in her dying agony gave me first of all a bite in the arm, and then sent her two fangs into my thigh. She crushed no bones, nor did she give me any claw wound, but lacerated my flesh severely in two places. She lay on the top of me dying, when one of my party, a Bheel, quite a young fellow, came up and despatched her."

NATIVE PRESS.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.—Both the English and Irish are Christians. The English are Protestants and the Irish are Roman Catholics. Formerly the English maintained Protestant missionaries in Ireland at the expense of the Irish, as the Irish are conquered like ourselves. The Irish began a terrible agitation, and some liberal-minded Englishmen joined them. The Government was at last compelled to do its duty. If it was considered improper to maintain Protestant missionaries at the expense of the Irish who are Christians, how can it be proper to maintain Christian missionaries at the expense of the people of India? There are various sorts of religion in this country, but none of them have any concern with Christianity, and it is a matter of wonder that the Christian missionaries are supported at the expense of the people. If the Government is too anxious to give us the light of Christianity, let the expense be borne by the Treasury of England. If this were done, we should not have to bear the income tax. We shall then consider whether Christianity is good or bad.—The *Suravi and Pataka*.

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IRELAND AN EXAMPLE FOR INDIA.—National unity is the basis of agitation, so first of all we ought to secure national unity. In this respect the example of Ireland will have to be followed. We have learnt a great deal from Ireland, and now we ought to carry those lessons into practice. We ought to love one another, give up selfishness, and agitate on all matters fearlessly. Then we shall be able to secure political advancement. Our loyalty is unshaken: and this will be our guide. Besides, the European nations are our models. Why should we, then, be in different? Besides, we have received another lesson from Ireland—that many in England are opposed to the advancement of other nations, otherwise why should the god-like Mr. Gladstone lose the Premiership?—The *Sangbad Pravakar*.

THE HINDU CHILD WIDOW.—The friends and relations of child widows treat them most brutally. The widow daughter does not even receive kind treatment from the mother. But on the death of the mother she is treated as a menial servant in the house of her brother or father-in-law. Every Hindu is well aware of this fact. Under English rule this hard lot of the widow has not been mitigated by law. In these days of civilization the Indian women have not been able to secure exemption from harsh treatment through the legislation of a nation under whose administration the oppression of the weak by the strong has disappeared. Legislature, we do not know how to curse you! Language does not furnish us with adequate expressions.—The *Paridarshak*.

BURMESE BRAVERY.—The people of Burma have no arms. They have no worthy leader nor sufficient means for conducting military operations. The British troops, on the other hand, are led by able commanders. They have good material for war, and are in no want of money or food; under such circumstances the people of Burma are undoubtedly to be praised for their valour and perseverance. There are brave men among them. Lord Dufferin's assertion that they are incapable of self-defence appears to be erroneous. If the Burmese had a worthy leader and sufficient arms, we do not think that the English could enter Burma. The Burmese are unfortunate, but they are not cowards.—The *Bharatbasi*.

THE POVERTY OF INDIA.—In no part of the British Empire are the people so miserable as in India. If there be no crops for two years, famine occurs. Within 30 years the taxes have been more than doubled. When the people are poor the Empire is in danger. Poverty is the cause of the disturbances in Ireland. If you must raise the number of troops, then reduce the cost of administration. You will suffer more if your Empire is ruined. —*Bangabasi*.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

We are authorised to state that the following kings, princes, and princesses will be present at the grand ceremonial of laying the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute by the Queen today at South Kensington. They will form part of Her Majesty's procession from the entrance of the building in Exhibition-road. Their exact positions have not yet been decided upon, but will be as nearly as possible as follows:—

Prince George of Wales, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, King of Denmark, King of Greece, Duke of Sparta, Prince George of Greece, Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, Princesses Victoria, Sofia, and Margaret of Prussia, Duchess of Edinburgh, Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princes Christian Victor and Albert John of Sleswick Holstein, Princesses Victoria and Franziska of Sleswick Holstein, Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, Duchess of Albany, Grand Duke of Hesse, Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, Princesses Irene and Alice of Hesse, Duke of Cambridge, Duke and Duchess of Teck, Prince and Princess Leiningen, Prince and Princess Victor of Hohenlohe, Prince and Princess Louis of Battenburg, Count and Countess de Paris, Duc d'Orleans, Prince Henry d'Orleans, Princesses Helene and Marguerite d'Orleans, Duc de Chartres, and Duc d'Aumale.

We are further able to announce that the procession of Her Majesty from Paddington Station to South Kensington, which will be *viâ* London-street, Cambridge-terrace, Bayswater-road, Victoria-gate, across Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, over the Serpentine Bridge to Exhibition-road, will be in semi-State. Her Majesty arrives at Paddington from Windsor at a quarter past eleven, where she will be received by all the great officials of State, mounted and Foot Guards of Honour, and six carriages. The latter are the same State carriages used at the Grand Thanksgiving Service on June 1st, but the cream-coloured horses will not be used. The first four carriages will bear the great officers of State and the fifth members of the Royal Family, while in the sixth, which will be drawn by four bay horses, will be seated the Queen, escorted by a Captain's escort of Life Guards. The Queen, after the ceremony, will pass to the Albert Hall, and from thence will return to Windsor by the same route as she arrived and accompanied by the same officers of State and Mounted Guard of Honour.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE following is a complete list of the officers who have been appointed to the new regiments:—

34TH PIONEERS:—Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank to be Commandant; Major E. H. Wilson, officiating Second in Command 7th Bengal Infantry, to be Second in Command; Captain C. Hogge, 32nd Pioneers, to be Wing Commander; Captain B. Duff, 9th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant A. F. Hogge, 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officers; Lieutenant G. L. Holland, 32nd Pioneers, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant H. B. Murray, 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be Quartermaster; Lieutenant G. E. L. Gilbert, 8th Bengal Infantry; and Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Deaking to be Medical Officer.

35TH SIKHS:—Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Inglis, Second in Command, 15th Sikhs, to be Commandant; Captain C. A. R. Sage, Wing Officer, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be Second in Command; Captain J. Haughton, Wing Commander, 39th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Commander; Captain L. J. E. Bradshaw, 24th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant J. L. Christie, Wing Officer and Quartermaster 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officers; Lieutenant P. B. Vaughan, 6th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant C. R. A. Bond, 30th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant F. Tweddell, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant; and Surgeon J. H. T. Walsh to be Medical Officer.

36TH SIKHS:—Lieut.-Colonel J. Cook, Second in Command, 14th Sikhs, to be Commandant; Major T. G. Thomson, officiating Second in Command, 25th Punjab Infantry, to be Second in Command; Captain H. R. L. Holmes, 45th Sikhs, to be Wing Commander; Captain J. F. Wortledge, 7th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant W. D. Gordon, 3rd Sikhs, to be Wing Officers; Lieutenant H. L. Custance, 2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, to be Quartermaster, but to be seconded while employed in the Burma Police; Lieutenant C. E. Johnson, 27th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant C. T. A. Searle, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant C. E. H. Erskine, 11th Bengal Infantry; and Surgeon G. H. Fink to be Medical Officer.

37TH DOGRAS:—Lieutenant-Colonel V. Rivas, Second in Command, 4th Sikhs, to be Commandant; Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 21st Punjab Infantry, to be Second in Command; Captain A. M. L. Mills, 10th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant J. A. Brown, 4th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer; Lieutenant F. J. B. Campbell, 20th Punjab Infantry, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant J. A. H. Woodward, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Quartermaster, but to be seconded while employed in the Burma Police; Lieutenant F. J. H. Wynch, 10th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant C. H. A. Coles, 12th Bengal Infantry; and Surgeon A. T. Brown to be Medical Officer.

2ND BATTALION, 3RD GURKHAS:—Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Mainwaring, Second-in-Command, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, to be Commandant; Major L. R. H. D. Campbell, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, to be Second in Command; Captain A. G. F. Browne, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, to be Wing Commander; Captain F. M. Rundall, 9th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenant J. T. Evatt, 1st Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officers; Lieutenant D. E. Mocatta, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, to be Adjutant; Lieutenant A. H. Battye, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkhas, to be Quartermaster; Lieutenant M. B. Roberts, 9th Bengal Infantry; and Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth to be Medical Officer.

HER Majesty, previous to the Volunteer Review on Saturday, conferred in person the Jubilee medal on the officers of the Indian escort.

THE Regulation just passed by the Government of India relating to rubies and other precious stones in Upper Burma applies to the whole of our new province except the Shan States. Under its provisions the Local Government has power to grant ordinary licenses for mining to Native residents in the stone tracts working by Native methods, and extraordinary licenses to mine by any method. No one is to cut or dress stones within the limits of a stone tract, or without a license beyond such limits. Ordinary licenses will be granted to headmen on existing claims after a list has been made out of all Native residents in the stone tracts. Stones raised under ordinary licenses will have to be sold at the owner's valuation to the lessees holding an extraordinary license, or such percentage of value will be paid as the Local Government may decide. A ruby mart is to be re-established at Mandalay, and all precious stones are to be carefully registered. Special provisions are made to prevent smuggling or illicit sales, power of search being given to Government officials. The general idea of the regulations is to permit those Natives whose families have worked the mines for generations to continue working existing claims, while the exploitation of stone tracts on a large scale by the lessees holding the extraordinary license will be sanctioned by Government on the payment of an annual rental. Messrs. Streeter and Co. have for some time past been in negotiation with the Government for such an extraordinary license, the terms being four lakhs per annum for five years.

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THE QUEEN AND THE INDIAN DEPUTATIONS.

The Queen held a Court at Windsor Castle on Thursday at three o'clock, at which Her Majesty received personal congratulations and addresses from the Indian chiefs, deputations from Native Indian States, from the municipal corporations of Calcutta and Bombay, and from the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras.

The following officers of the Indian Contingent were on duty in the Green Drawing Room :—

Captain C. W. Muir, Captain G. A. Money, Subadar Sheik Imdad Ali, Ressaldar-Major Nurul Hussum, Ressaldar Lall Singh, Ressaldar Hafiz Muhammad, Nawaz Khan, Ressaldar-Major Nadir, Ali Khan, Ressaldar-Major Isri Singh, Ressaldar Sher Singh, Sirdar Bahadoor, Ressaldar-Major Zufar Ali Khan, Ressaldar-Major Moozuffer Khan, Woordie Major Lena Singh, Subadar Ibrahim Khan, Jemadar Kanchan Singh, Ressaldar Muhammad Buksh. His Highness Maharajah Holkar of Ind re was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Secretary of State. Sir Lepel Griffin was announced to the Queen by the Secretary of State, and the members of his Highness's suite by the political Aide-de-Camp. His Highness offered his personal congratulations to Her Majesty, and requested her gracious acceptance of a memento of the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The Queen-Empress having presented to his Highness an enamelled medallion of herself in commemoration of his presence at her Jubilee celebration, conferred the honour of Knighthood on the Maharajah, and invested his Highness with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, which was handed to Her Majesty by the Registrar of the Order.

His Highness knelt and Her Majesty placed the riband over the right shoulder, passing it obliquely to the left side. Her Majesty delivered to his Highness the Star of the Order. His Highness, after kissing her Majesty's hand, arose, and with his suite retired with the usual reverences.

Her Majesty was also graciously pleased to receive gifts from, and presented similar medallions to the following Indian chiefs. Each chief was accompanied by the political officer and attended by his suite, the same ceremonial being observed at each audience.

His Highness the Rao of Kutch, who also presented the address read by him from the Gadi on Feb. 16, 1887.

The Sovereign conferred the honour of Knighthood on his Highness, and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, by placing the riband of the Order over the right shoulder and passing it obliquely to the left side. Her Majesty delivered the Star of the Order to his Highness, who kissed Her Majesty's hand and rose.

His Highness was accompanied by his brother, Kumar Shri Kalooba, who was invested by the Queen with the badge of a Companion of the said Most Eminent Order. He kissed Her Majesty's hand and retired with his Highness the Rao, accompanied as on introduction.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani of Kuch Behar.

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi.

The Thakore Sahib of Limri.

The Thakore Sahib of Gondal, K.C.I.E., LL.D.,

Who also, in conjunction with Colonel Wodehouse as a deputation from the chiefs of Katiaway, presented an address to Her Majesty from that province.

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi and the Thakore Sahib of Limri respectively received from Her Majesty the honour of Knighthood, and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, by Her Majesty placing the riband and badge round their necks. The Queen then delivered to them the Star of their dignity in the Order, after which they kissed Her Majesty's hand and rose. The Thakore Sahib of Gondal, K.C.I.E., LL.D., also had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand, and the deputation retired.

The following deputations from Indian Native States were next introduced to Her Majesty, being announced by the political aide-de-camp :—

Deputation from his Highness the Nizam, G.C.S.I.

The Nawab Amir-i-Akbar Asman Jah Bahadur was graciously permitted to present a memorial gift, and received from Her Majesty's hands an enamelled miniature.

Deputation from his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I.

Deputation from his Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, G.C.S.I.

Deputation from his Highness the Rajah of Kapurthalla.

At the conclusion of the audiences to the Native chiefs and deputations from Native States, Her Majesty received deputations from the Municipal Corporations of Calcutta and Bombay, and from the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras, who were announced by the political aide-de-camp. After presenting the address the head of each deputation had the honour of kissing Her Majesty's hand, and retired.

After the presentation of the addresses Captain Henry Morland and Mr. Charles Lawson received the honour of knighthood.

The Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S I., who was in attendance on the Queen, then offered personal congratulations to Her Majesty on behalf of his brother, his Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpore, G.C.S.I., and requested her acceptance of a small token of his own loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty and her family. The Queen presented a miniature of herself to the Maharaj, who kissed Her Majesty's hand, and returned to his place.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn then presented to Her Majesty the following addresses :—

Large silver and gold casket, containing an address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress from the inhabitants of Poona, Bombay.

Casket, containing an humble address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress from the University of Bombay.

An address from the inhabitants of Sanand, in the Zilla of Ahmedabad.

An address from the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its territories was presented by Mr. Edward Tyrrell Leith, District Grand Master for Bombay.

After which his Royal Highness presented to the Queen the following members of his personal staff :—Lieut.-Colonel Cavage, Major Hannay, Aide-de-Camp ; Captain Herbert, Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. S. Vesey Fitzgerald, C.S.I., then presented to Her Majesty an address from the district of Ajmere-Merwarra, on a shield, in accordance with Rajput custom.

Her Majesty then descended to the Royal entrance in the quadrangle, and his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi rode up and presented to Her Majesty a fully caparisoned charger.

Captain Burne, Assistant Political Aide-de-Camp, assisted by Major Talbot, C.I.E., arranged minor details, and saw that each audience took place in the order given.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER WITH A TIGER.—Mr. Gibson, Conservator of Forests of the Khandeish district, has been admitted into the European General Hospital, suffering from injuries inflicted by a wounded tigress. It appears that on the 17th May Mr. Gibson shot the tigress. Finding that the shot had not proved fatal, he left it at nightfall and returned next day. On reaching the spot where he had left the wounded brute, he found a Native boy lying upon the ground. On examination he found that the unfortunate lad had been killed by the tigress. While engaged in examining the boy, Mr. Gibson was suddenly attacked by the animal, which mauled him severely about the thigh and right fore-arm. Luckily for him assistance was at hand. A Bheel with a well-aimed ball shot the tigress in the head and despatched her. Colonel Pullen then took charge of Mr. Gibson and sent him down to the hospital. Arriving here, it was found that his injuries, although such as to render his removal to the hospital highly desirable, were not of a very extensive or serious nature. Mr. Gibson has been comfortably lodged in the hospital, and under the skilful treatment of Dr. Baker he is quickly recovering.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CAMPAIGN IN BURMA.—A correspondent, writing from the head-quarters of General Sartorius's command in Upper Burma, mentions an incident which illustrates some of the horrors of a war such as that which has been carried on against the dacoits :—"A Native officer of Colonel Sartorius's regiment getting *kubber* of the arrival of some dacoits at a village some twelve miles from the new post of Toungmyo, took a handful of men, quietly surrounded the village by night, and killed thirteen of the dacoits, besides wounding a number as they bolted into the jungle. One sepoy was killed and one wounded. It was a grim spectacle which was formed by a group outside the Belooch Mess on the evening of the 5th May, as a number of officers and men of both services stood round the head of one of the dacoits which was brought in for identification as that of an important Boh. The lower jaw had been partially chopped away in the rude process of decapitation ; and the critical air of the regimental surgeon, as he expressed his conviction that the operator did not seem to know how to cut off heads, caused a roar of laughter. A warmly congratulatory telegram has been received by Colonel Sartorius from General Lockhart upon the good work done by the regiment and details under his command."

AFTER-DINNER FROLICS AT SIMLA.—The Simla *Argus* of the 25th May gives the following account of frolics indulged by a number of gentlemen who seemed to have dined, not wisely, but too well :—"On last Wednesday night seven or eight persons, who had been dining at a house near the Government of India offices, set out on a game of frolic. After promenading the Mall near the Telegraph office, abstracting a ricksha from Messrs. Williams and Co's verandah and endeavouring to smash a lamp-post, in which they were prevented by a policeman, they were seen to enter a neighbouring house. Afterwards the party divided, some going down the way towards the Court House and the other towards Christ Church. The party going down hill smashed a board belonging to the entrance of the Roman Catholic School and also the gateway of Ripon-place. With portions of the latter these men destroyed all the instruments for registering temperature, &c., in the Observatory just below. The names of the parties are known, and it is hoped that they will be brought to justice. The property destroyed is valued at between one hundred and fifty and two hundred rupees."

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The present number of the "National," which is of unusual interest and variety, fittingly opens with an article on "The True Lessons of the Jubilee." It is, as the writer aptly remarks, "something more than a coincidence" that the Jubilee year should have seen, on the "one hand, the alliance of one of the great historical parties of the State with men bent on the disruption of the Empire, and, on the other, the meeting in council of representatives from all the chief colonies of England for the purpose of promoting common Imperial interests." We are reminded that Her Majesty has been the first monarch of the House of Hanover who has not, as though of necessity, been more or less a partisan. To which it may be added, that, during the period of the Regency and of George IV.'s reign, female influence at Court was "conspicuous by its absence," while the personal character of the excellent Queen Adelaide hardly found scope, during her husband's brief reign, to assert itself. Providence seemed, indeed, so to have ordered matters that the period of Victoria's accession should precisely be that at which the personal and political influence of a female Sovereign was especially valuable. And to trace the effect of this double influence, which it has been the glory of the Queen to have exercised solely for the benefit of her people, on the political events of her reign, is the object of a paper which, it is safe to assert, will be read by everyone.

Mr. Leonard West deserves commendation for his unsparing exposure of the Separatist attack on fundamental principles, and for pointing out (p. 705) how entirely the Separatists have departed from the principles of Bentham, who is sometimes quoted on their behalf. As Mr. West says, the great publicist would be not a little startled at being credited with the parentage of some of their doctrines; which he has, indeed, disclaimed almost in so many words. The utter inconsistency and recklessness of the Separatist leader are well shown by Mr. Austin in an effective comparison between him and his great rival, Lord Beaconsfield, under the title "Character and Ability in Politics." Mr. Austin ought, however, to be more exact in his references. It was the Emperor Charles who liberated his prisoner Francis I. of France subsequently to the battle of Pavia; not Philip of Spain (p. 669), for the very sufficient reason that Philip did not ascend the throne of Spain till after the death of Francis;† nor can we acquiesce in Mr. Austin's substitution of "honeste" (p. 672)—which will not fit the metre—for "recte," in the well-worn quotation from Horace's Epistle to Mæcenas.

Mr. Flanagan's paper on "Leasehold Enfranchisement" strikes us as an exceedingly well-argued exposure of the probably injurious results of the measure (advocated by the Radical "tail") even if enacted in a less "anti-landlord" form than has usually been proposed by its supporters. The unsigned article on "Art in Public Schools" contains an account, instructive as well as entertaining, of the writer's experiences in qualifying himself for the profession of a painter. But he has fallen into the error (long since abandoned, as we had hoped, by all thoughtful writers) of making "artist" synonymous with "painter." Surely Phidias was an "Artist" no less than Apelles. The French and Germans use the term in a far wider and truer sense.

A German Resident's account of Alsace and Lorraine, though avowedly written from the Teutonic point of view, will interest all those who intelligently follow foreign politics, and who care to forecast the probable consequences of the death of the King of Holland, on the occurrence of which event the once impregnable Luxemburg, neutralized under the London treaty of 1867, falls to the Duke of Nassau (p. 600), a circumstance, which, the writer thinks, might conceivably lead to the restoration of Metz to France.

Captain Hubert Foster, of the "Sappers," has a short but well thought out paper on Russia's strength and weakness as to war. We think him much too optimistic in underestimating the mischief which Russia, or, indeed, any hostile Power, could inflict on ourselves, an insular people, dependent for three-fourths of our consumption of food-stuffs on the integrity of our transoceanic communications.

Mr. Evershed's paper on Irish Dairy Farming is most suggestive, but touches only the fringe of a subject, the importance of which to the sister island it is difficult to overrate. Dairy farming and poultry breeding, with the possible addition of tobacco cultivation, would be the salvation of Ireland, if the eccentric and perfervid race which inhabit it could, for the first time in its recorded existence, settle down steadily to anything whatever.

We desire, in conclusion, prominently to call the attention of every lady-reader to Miss Twining's excellent article on "Fifty Years of Woman's Work," which will interest everyone.

* "The National Review." July, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

† See an interesting account of Francis's captivity in "The Life of Marguerite of Anjou,' Eminent Women Series. W. H. Allen and Co. 1886

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.*

The Jubilee of the Empress-Queen, which all of us have so joyously celebrated, receives due honour in this issue of the *Asiatic Quarterly*, in the shape of an able retrospect, by Sir R. Temple, of the many and varied occurrences which India has seen, and of the progress which she has made, during the Jubilee reign. Known though the facts be to "every schoolboy," this is one of the "times to speak" once again concerning them. That the British Empire in the East has, during the last half-century, increased by 525,000 square miles, that the population has been augmented, losses from famine notwithstanding, by nearly 80 millions of human beings, are facts of such magnitude that it suffices to mention them in order to fix attention. That the commerce of our splendid Dependency has, during the same period, increased sixfold, that arterial railways have been constructed in almost every direction, that a sustained effort has, for the first time in history, been made to establish satisfactory means of internal communication, thus limiting the area, and mitigating the severity, of future famines, are all pleasing evidences of enlightened government, and of its natural results. Most gratifying of all is the vast and undoubted improvement which the Pax Britannica, and half a century's steady and fairly consistent administration, have wrought in the welfare and prosperity of the mass of the population. The cessation of intestine warfare, the suppression of Thuggee, and, in a great measure, of Dacoity, the encouragement given to social reforms, which have signalised the reign of the Empress-Queen, have been significant marks of advance in the amelioration of the lot of the toiling millions of Hindustan. The burning question of the position of woman yet remains. But much has been accomplished; and the heart of a Briton may reasonably swell with pride when he compares India as it was in 1837 with what it now is.

Yet, even in the Jubilee year, we must not be unduly optimistic; the Roman Consul was attended in his triumph by the sable monitor of death; and the Editor of this Review, doubtless emulating so good an example, and fearful lest, like a certain Apostle, we might be "exalted above measure" by the abundance of our Indian achievements, has thoughtfully provided for us "a thorn in the flesh," in the shape of an article immediately following that of Sir R. Temple, from Professor Arminius Vambéry, on "Central Asian Politics." The worthy Professor shows, in no ambiguous language, that, by the pertinacity and astuteness of the Russians, we have been beaten all along the line: we have lost ground, diplomatically, in every country from Turkey to China. No nation, as all history shows, ever prevailed in the long run by perpetually yielding, or by perpetually standing on the defensive. In no part of the world is this verity more emphatically true than in the East. We have been seen everywhere drawing in our horns, while, no less ubiquitously, the Russian eagles have been seen advancing. It has come to be regarded, not only in Asia, but, alas! (p. 58) in Europe, as a matter of course, that the Briton should recede before the Russ, and we are scarcely "surprised to hear" that the rumour of our having tacitly surrendered Herat, and made the Helmund our future line of defence, has (p. 57) "found credit with Persians, Afghans, and Turks." Of the whole article (which, though unpleasant reading to an Englishman, deserves attentive perusal) perhaps nothing will strike the reader more than the fact (p. 52) that China, for whose friendship we have striven in Burma, and to gratify whom we renounced the mission to Tibet under Mr. Macaulay, has not only shown a "benevolent neutrality" towards Russia in Turkestan, but has allowed a Russian commercial house to do precisely what Mr. Macaulay was prevented undertaking. That Russian gold, with Russian envoys and consuls to distribute it, sown broadcast, may count for something is doubtless true; nor is it less so that the richer country is not the least likely to win in such a game; at which two can well play.

Sir W. W. Hunter's address to the Calcutta University, in his official capacity as its Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. Ginwalla's paper on the Indian Civil Service, are both—the latter directly, the former incidentally—concerned with the vexed question of the employment of Natives in the higher grades of the Government service. The problem—what to do with our Native graduates when we have made them, is rendered the more difficult by the circumstance that the training which they have received has been purely academical and unpractical, or, as Sir R. Temple mildly puts it (p. 35), "too exclusively literary and philosophic." Mr. Ginwalla, recognising the deficiencies of the Native mind,† proposes (p. 220) the establishment of a Covenanted Civil Service solely for Natives, who should hold all lower-grade appointments, but should no longer compete for the Indian Civil Service in England, though they should be required to pass a couple of years in that country before entering on active duty. There are obvious difficulties in the working of such a scheme; not the least of which would be that it would, probably, not find favour with

* "The Asiatic Quarterly Review, July, 1887." London: T. Fisher Unwin.

† "They (the Natives) want much of candour, sincerity, liberality of principle, large-heartedness, delicacy of feeling, gentleness, sympathy for the weak, the wronged, the oppressed, and honour for their own women, and respect for the weaker sex" (p. 222).

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the very people to benefit whom it is designed; but the paper merits attention as an original suggestion towards the settlement of a difficult question.

In an entertaining narrative, Professor R. K. Douglas reminds us that the Chinese can keep a Jubilee as gorgeously as the Outer Barbarians. Nay, in 1790, they beat us, for *their* Emperor was eighty years old, and had reigned (as, Inshallah, may Victoria reign!) fifty-five years. The Professor's account of the festivities will well repay perusal.

The Dragon, the effigy of which is literally omnipresent in China, has played a most important part in Asiatic mythologies. This is well brought out in Miss E. M. Clerke's learned article on the "Dragon Myths in the East," which testifies to a very extensive and minute acquaintance, on the part of the fair writer, with the literature of this recondite subject.

The two remaining papers, Mr. Hutton's on the well-known "brothers Shirley" of Wiston, in Sussex (long the seat of the Gorings), and that edited by Mr. Boulger, on "Early English Voyages to Chusan," are chiefly of antiquarian interest. The latter, drawn, it would seem, from the India Office Records, though of great length, may be summed up in the words:—Extortion on the part of the Chinese, long suffering on the part of the merchants.

THE FALL OF THE MOGHUL EMPIRE OF HINDUSTAN.*

Mr. Keene is one of the very few writers whose works on Eastern subjects are widely read by the public. Nor should this occasion surprise, for his style is vigorous, his language is polished, and his narrative clear; hence the need of a third edition of his well-known work—the best extant—on the "Fall of the Moghul Empire," now published in a neat compact volume, suitable for the travelling-bag if not for the pocket. It is, perhaps, needless to refer to the marvellous tale of the unrivalled rise, and unparalleled decline, of one of the finest Empires in the annals of the East. All who wish to know anent this strange and fascinating history have read Mr. Keene's work in its earlier editions; but to the rising generation, who have yet to learn, we would commend to their notice a volume as haply in its language as it is fascinating in its story—a work calculated to instruct, interest, and charm.

"Good as usual" contains in a few words the monthly criticism on the *Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*. Perhaps the best amongst the many good things in the number is the article on "Locomotion," illustrated by diagrams; but there is an immense deal of interesting reading, and all the pictures are excellent.

The *Art Journal* for July contains a magnificent engraving of Koller's celebrated picture of the Emperor Mamimilian and Albert Durer. At Jubilee time the "Queen's dogs" will be sure to find many an admirer; while the friends of Sir Walter Scott will meet with plenty to interest them in the chapter which treats of the immortal novelist's country.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Boys and Masters," by A. H. Gilkes, M.A. (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Birds of the Bible," by the Rev. J. G. Wood (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Winged Life in the Tropics" (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Wild Animals of the Bible," by the Rev. J. G. Wood (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Domestic Animals of the Bible," by the Rev. J. G. Wood (Longmans, Green and Co.).

A STRANGE MEAL.

A correspondent signing himself "Rana" sends the *Madras Mail* the following interesting communication:—

"To such of your readers as may be interested in snakes and their ways, I send the following account of an incident which came under my notice this afternoon. I have had in my possession for the last three months a large specimen of the common green treesnake (*Passerita myeterizans*). Up till to-day he has persistently refused food of any kind, so that he must latterly have felt somewhat 'peckish.' Confined along with him in the same cage was an example—about eighteen inches in length—of the pretty green striped snake (*Tropidonotus stolatus*) so common in our compounds during the wet season. A number of live frogs having been placed in the cage the snakes simultaneously seized hold of one of these, the tree snake caught hold of the head and the smaller snake held on to one of the hind legs. In a very short time their noses met over the back of the unfortunate amphibian. The small snake now appeared to see that he had gone too far, and a wicked look in the eye of his opponent probably made him sensible of his danger. At any rate, he made violent efforts to disgorge his share of the *bonne bouche*, but the slight backward inclination of his teeth appeared to prevent a successful withdrawal. A few gulps more, and both the frog and the head of the *Tropidonotus* had passed into the mouth of the tree snake. Then began a battle short and furious. The little fellow coiled his body several times around the neck of his opponent, and made a gallant attempt to strangulate him. But in vain; brute force prevailed. Slowly but surely his body commenced its downward journey, and in about five minutes an elongated swelling in the stomachic region of *Passerita* indicated the last resting-place of the two victims. Although the fact is well-known that certain snakes, *e.g.*, the *Hamadryad*, habitually feed on other snakes, yet I do not think that instances of a harmless snake *accidentally* swallowing another can be of common occurrence."

* "The Fall of the Moghul Empire of Hindustan," by H. G. Keene, C.I.E. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL HERBERT RABAN.—The death is announced of Major-General Herbert Raban, retired Bengal, Staff Corps. The deceased officer, who was born in 1820, arrived in India in March, 1841. He had previously entered Exeter College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree many years later while on furlough. His first service was with the army of the Sutlej, and he was present at the battle of Aliwal in 1845. His principal employment was, however, in connection with the police, and he filled several responsible posts in Sylhet and also at Calcutta till he at last attained the grade of Deputy Inspector-General. He was twice employed as private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, first in 1857 and again in 1865. He retired from the service in 1875.

THE Maharajah of Jodhpore has given a donation of £10,000 to the Imperial Institute through his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

ALL smokers, but especially Anglo-Indians, will be delighted to hear that Messrs. Bewlay and Co, the well-known tobacconists, have for some years past devoted their attention to the importation of Trichinopoly cigars and cheroots from Madras, and Burma cheroots and Lunkahs. The encouragement Messrs. Bewlay's agents have given to the Native manufacturers, both in Madras and Burma, has led to a very marked increase in this industry, and also greater care in the manufacture of Tricnes and Lunkahs. Anglo-Indians who have not visited Bewlay's should do so, as here they will find a very choice collection of all their old favourites, including the finest brands of Manilla cheeroots and cigars. A very pleasant half-hour may be spent at this establishment, which has more smoking reminiscences attached to it than any other house now existing. Bewlay's shag, the historical tobacco *par excellence*, has been supplied by the firm to three generations of smokers, including that prince of smokers, H.R.H. the late Duke of Sussex, and can still be obtained at the same old establishment, which is situated in what the late Lord Beaconsfield termed "the most interesting street in London."

ROBURITE, THE NEW EXPLOSIVE.—We have much pleasure to announce that Roburite, which is one of the most powerful of modern explosives, and possessing at the same time the elements of absolute safety, is likely very soon to come into general use. A company has been formed, with a board of directors, whose names are so well-known, both in the commercial and scientific world, as to be a guarantee for the *bonâ fides* of the enterprise. Roburite is the invention of Dr. Carl Roch, one of the public analysts of Berlin, who, after repeated experiments, has succeeded in perfecting this explosive, which has been proved to possess greater and more effective power for mining purposes than dynamite, gun-cotton, or similar explosives, possessing at the same time the elements of absolute safety. Roburite has passed the severe scrutiny of the Scientific Investigation Department of the German Patent Office as "New and Original." The factory at Rüdersdorff, Berlin, has lately been visited by Mr. C. Napier Hake, late chief assistant to Professor Dupré, of the Explosives Department, Home Office, who writes:—"I would add that from experiments I myself have witnessed at the works at Rüdersdorf, and from those carried out under Mr. Bainbridge's superintendence at Witten, I am of opinion that Roburite is undoubtedly a most powerful explosive, having at the same time the advantage of being exceptionally inert under ordinary conditions. Roburite consists of two non-explosive harmless substances, and perfectly safe to handle without fear of accident from either concussion, fire, or friction, it requiring a specially powerful fulminate detonater to cause its explosion. The amount of noxious gases produced on explosion of Roburite is infinitesimal, and when exploded as a mining charge emits no spark or flame capable of igniting either fire-damp or coal dust." Mr. E. Bainbridge, the eminent mining engineer, thus sums up his report:—"Roburite is an explosive of great value, according to the experiments which have been made with it in the brief time it has been before the mining world. Its special features are:—(*a*) the safety with which it can be handled; (*b*) the special means which are required to explode it; (*c*) the flameless character of its explosion when used for mining: (*d*) the improvement it appears to give over powder in producing large coal. Such an undertaking should have not only a commercial success, but prove a safe investment." Already a large number of applications have been received for shares.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1887.

INDIAN PRINCES IN ENGLAND.

THIRTY years ago one of those brilliant men who helped to make the reputation of the *Calcutta Review* by discussing therein Indian questions from the standpoints of sympathy and experience wrote :—

To the Government we would suggest, with all humility, the adoption of a practice which, recommended as it is by reason and endorsed by history, we cannot but wonder it has so long overlooked. We would recommend that it takes a leaf from the book of Roman polity and practice in dealing with the upper ten thousand of Native Indian society. Native princes and noblemen and men of independent fortune should be invited, encouraged, urged, we had almost written *forced*, to go to England. They would there behold in all its majesty the spectacle of English power and science and refinement. They would there learn the utter worthlessness of Indian prejudice and pride; the utter insignificance of Indian pomp and pageantry. With opened eyes and awakened understandings they would return to their own country humbler, wiser, and better men. They would return to be firmer allies, truer and more active friends, more intelligent citizens and more loyal subjects. They would return with weakened prejudice and heightened and more sagacious appreciation to teach their subjects, their associates and their dependents the goodly lesson they had learnt, and to lay the foundation of and pave the way for that general awakening and enlightenment of the Indian people which we all so fervently desire.

When this was written the storm of the great Mutiny had burst, but its dark clouds were still over the land, and the advice tendered fell on listless ears. And to many who then read it it must have seemed as the sentimental philosophy of some Utopian dreamer which was beyond the region of possibilities. It even now, perhaps, reads as hoping too much for the experiment it recommends, for it takes for granted that the nature of the Oriental visitor to these shores is susceptible of receiving and retaining all the good impressions which such a visit might offer to his mind. But allowing for the sanguine aspirations of the writer, and forgiving some of his enthusiasm, it seems strange that the experiment has remained almost untried until now. The event of Her Majesty's Jubilee has, however, afforded an opportunity which has wisely been taken advantage of, and the presence of the Maharaja Holkar and other Indian Princes in England to-day is an historical fact of no little significance. Whether the coming of the Ruler of Indore was the result of his own spontaneous wish, it boots us not to inquire; the fact is that he is here, and there is a probability that some others of the powerful chiefs of India may follow him to English soil. The matter is one which gives cause for congratulation even if it involves some anxiety as to the future. But it certainly should not be regarded, as certain ultra-Radical writers have pretended to regard it, as one fraught with danger to our distinguished Indian visitors and ourselves. Writing with the audacity of ignorance regarding India and everything pertaining to it, one journalist tells his readers that the effect of this visit to England will be to upset the minds of these Indian chiefs, souring them with discontent, for they will return to find themselves lowered in the eyes of their own peoples by the contamination with English habits and ceremonies. It has been pointed out that their presence in Westminster Abbey, taking part in a Christian service of prayer and thanksgiving, will in India be interpreted to their prejudice, will weaken their hold over their subjects, and stir up the latter to intense hatred against British rule. A more vicious and uncalled-for assertion could hardly be penned, and although the whole tenor of the article is of an evidently political party bias, and written for party purposes, it is mischievous in its conclusions, if innocent in its intentions. It is, unfortunately, however, no new thing for Englishmen to-day to attempt to drag the good name of England through certain gutters of journalism. The "friends of every country but their own" are, it is well to know, in a minority, and their influence for evil is infinitesimal here. And although the seditious stuff which they bring forth may reach India, and be repeated in some of the vernacular papers there, little harm will, we imagine, be done. We have said that the experiment of this visit of the Indian Princes is one which involves some anxiety, for it brings a responsibility to bear upon our statesmen and upon ourselves as Englishmen. We are glad to find the able editor of the well-conducted

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Review, the *Asiatic Quarterly*, touching upon the subject as he does in the current number of that periodical. After pointing out how much it is to the credit of these Indian nobles to have crossed the ocean to testify their loyalty in their own persons in spite of prejudices and many heavy social and other discomforts, he admits that it is an experiment which is involved in their visit—but an experiment which all Englishmen must wish should succeed. "But this," he adds, "is a question of hopeful anticipation rather than absolute certainty. Sympathy may be alienated by trifles as well as by grave political shortcomings. It is to the interest of both the Indian Princes and ourselves that no contretemps should occur, that they should see the best side of English life and English character, and that they should go back to India with the knowledge that the real strength of the Anglo-Indian administration lies in its drawing its resources from the inexhaustible supply of an energetic, vigorous, and courageous people. On the other hand, it is to our advantage to recognise that princes like Maharaja Holkar have their useful place in the organisation of Indian rule, and that to bring them into closer sympathy with ourselves, and to combine their resources with our own, would be a high feat of statescraft."

Such a feat is worthy of every effort which can be made to accomplish it, and ought to command, as it deserves, success.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, June 4.)

DALY—The services of Mr. W. W. Daly, officiating inspector-general of police, Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PETHERAM—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir W. C. Petheram, Knight, Q.C., to be vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon. Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A., LL.D.

THUILLIER, Lieutenant-Colonel H.R., R.E., officiating surveyor-general of India, is confirmed in that appointment from Feb. 19 last, vice Colonel G. C. DePree, S.C., deceased.

DUTHIE—The services of Mr. J. F. Duthie, superintendent of the Government Botanic Gardens at Saharanpur, are placed provisionally at the disposal of the Government of India, from April 1.

MERCER, Mr. L., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the School Circle in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

LŒNING—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Lœning as vice-consul for Sweden and Norway at Bassein.

LEAHY, Surgeon A. W. D., officiating medical officer at Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to officiate as residency surgeon, Turkish Arabia, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major R. Bowman.

The following further promotions are made in the Berar Commission, from March 29, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. G. Bell, judicial commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

DAVIES, Mr. C. A. W., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class and officiating assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

GIMLETTE, Surgeon G. H. D., M.D., residency surgeon in Nipal is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, from June 1, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

CROFTS, Surgeon J., M.D., medical officer of the Kotah and Jhalrapatan Agencies, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Ajmir and medical officer of the Merwara Battalion, from the 25th June, 1886, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman.

MAGRATH, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. S., district magistrate and president, Municipal Commission, civil and military station at Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as civil and sessions judge at that station, during the absence of Colonel W. Hill, on furlough.

HEWETSON, Mr. E., district superintendent of police, civil and military station at Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as district magistrate and president, Municipal Commissioner, civil and military station, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. S. Magrath. The above appointments will have effect from May 16.

CALDECOTT, Surgeon-Major R., medical officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona political agency, is appointed to be on special duty with the agent to the Governor-General in Central India, from April 21.

MILITARY.

DAVIES, Brigade-Surgeon J., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of deputy surgeon-general, vice Deputy Surgeon-General G. M. Slaughter, on sick leave, dated May 14.

NELSON, Captain E. F., R.A., officiating ordnance officer, 3rd class, to be ordnance officer, 4th class, vice Lieut. L. G. Watkins, R.A., appointed assistant to the Director-General of Ordnance in India, dated April 4.

THORNTON, Captain S. V., ordnance officer, 4th class (3rd class additional), to be ordnance officer, 3rd class.

STANFORD, Lieut. H. B., R.A., officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from April 30, vice Captain J. S. Frith, R.A., ordnance officer, resigned.

BERTIE-CLAY, Lieut. N. S., R.A., to officiate as ordnance officer, 4th class, with effect from May 6, vice Lieut. E. S. F. Walker, R.A., promoted.

LANG, Lieut E. B., R.A., officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from May 14, 1883, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

ALEXANDER, Lieut. R. S., Connaught Rangers, squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, Feb. 28, 1885.

FIELD, Lieut. C. W., South Wales Borderers, wing officer 26th Bengal Infantry, May 27, 1885.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

DREW, Lieut. A. B. H, Northamptonshire Regiment.
HERBERT, Lieut. D., Lincolnshire Regiment.
GRANT, Lieut. A., Dorsetshire Regiment.
FOLEY, Lieut. B. E., Shropshire Light Infantry.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

BATTEN, Lieut. F. G., Middlesex Regiment.
CURTIS, Lieut. G. F. W., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
BUCHANAN, Lieut, G. A. L., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
MAITLAND, Lieut. H. R. S., Yorkshire Regiment.
LOWRY, Lieut. J. H., Royal Irish Rifles.
POUNDON, Lieut. G. B., South Lancashire Regiment.
BURTON, Lieut. R. G., 1st West India Regiment.
TAYLOR, Lieut. A. W. N., Royal Scots.
BELL, Lieut. R. M., Dorsetshire Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

LOWTHER, Lieut. H., Northamptonshire Regiment.
DANN, Lieut. H. C. B., 2nd West India Regiment.
BELL, Lieut. P. T., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
STEWART, Lieut. R., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

CARTER, Lieut. J. T., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, to be adjutant in Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, from May 21, vice Major H. O. Woodhouse, who has vacated the appointment on promotion to the rank of major.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

CHOWNE, Lieut.-Colonel W.C., and colonel in the army, Bengal Infantry, to be colonel in the Bengal army from June 1.

FURLOUGHS.

MOYNAN, Surgeon-Major W. E. B., M.D., 40th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

PATCH, Major R., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, is granted leave out of India (m.c.) for 150 days, from Feb. 2.

CONOLLY, Colonel A., Bengal S.C., Meywar Bheel Corps (p.a.), for one year; pension service, twenty-eighth year, commenced 11th June, 1886.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. C., Bengal S.C., 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, eighth year, commenced 14th Jan.

LESLIE, Surgeon J. T. W., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m.c.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from 7th Dec., 1886; pension service, third year, commenced 4th Dec., 1886.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, June 3.)

RICHARDSON, Major G. L. R., squadron commander 18th Bengal Lancers, to move up in grade succession, vice Neave, retired, dated May 15.

MONEY, Capt. G. A., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Richardson, dated May 15.

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NIXON, Capt. J. E., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Money, dated May 15.

LANDON, Lieut.-Col. A., 7th Bengal Infantry, General, List Infantry, to be officiating 2nd in command, from date of joining, vice Wilson, appointed to the 34th Pioneers.

JAMIESON, Capt. C. J., wing officer, 14th Sikhs, to be wing commander, vice Major Sawyer, seconded for appointment on the Staff.

FARWELL, Lieut.-Col. W. C., 2nd-in-command 26th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Gowan, transferred to the 4th Sikhs, dated May 1.

DENING, Major L., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Farwell, dated May 1.

GRAVES, Captain S. H. P., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Dening, and to remain seconded while employed in the police, dated May 1.

RAVENSHAW, Captain H. A., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Graves, dated May 1.

GOLDIE—On the return of Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Manderson, Royal Royal Engineers, from privilege leave, Lieut.-Colonel B. J. Goldie, Royal Engineers, will revert to the charge of the Umballa Division, Military Works.

HART—On relief by Lieut.-Colonel Goldie, Captain H. Hart, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Umballa to the Bareilly Division, Military Works.

KEITH, Major J., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Jutogh to Darjeeling and join No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, to which he has been appointed.

TRAVERS—With the sanction of Government Captain L. A. Travers, wing officer 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Presidency District, from May 18, vice Schalch, on leave.

STRACHEY, Lieut. R. J., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is detailed for temporary employment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's Department, and directed to join at Simla.

The undermentioned officers have qualified as interpreters at the further examination in Russian alluded to in H.G.G.O. 50 of 1886 :—

BARROW, Captain A. F., Bengal Staff Corps.

MORE-MOLYNEUX, Captain G. H., Bengal Staff Corps.

SANDBACH—Sappers and Miners Corps order confirmed, dated May 6, appointing Lieut. A. E. Sandbach, R.E., to be company commissioner, vice Captain Randolph, R.E., reverted to Imperial Establishment, from April 13.

FURLOUGHS.

BRIGGS, Major W. E., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

BEHREND, Lieutenant F. D., 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

RANDOLPH, Lieutenant B. H., 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

ROBERTS, Lieutenant M. B., Leinster Regiment, (officiating wing officer on probation, 9th Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

CAZALET, Captain W. H., 1st Bengal Cavalry, on private affairs to Murree and Cashmere, from April 15 to July 15.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 8.)

PORTER, Mr. G. E., judical commissioner, Chota Nagpore, furlough for two years.

COWLEY, Mr. F. W. R., officiating judge, Midnapore, is appointed to act as judicial commissioner of Chota Nagpore, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. G. E. Porter.

LAMBERT, Mr. J., C.I.E., deputy commissioner of police, Calcutta, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough up to Sept. 6.

FRENCH, Surgeon G. B., is appointed to have medical charge of the civil station of Buxa, Julpigoree.

PECK, Surgeon F. S., is appointed to act as superintendent of vaccination, Darjeeling Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major J. J. Wood.

WADDELL, Surgeon L. A., superintendent of vaccination, Ranchi Circle, furlough for 182 days.

O'CONNOR, Rev. H. H., chaplain of Dacca, furlough for two years.

GENNOE, Mr. C. A. G., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Behar Agency, is allowed leave for three months.

CAMPBELL, Captain A., I.M., deputy director of the Indian Marine, is appointed to be a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, vice Captain G. O'B. Carew, C.I.E., late deputy director of the Indian Marine.

COTTON, Mr. H. J. S., officiating chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, has been selected by the commissioners of the town of Calcutta to be a commissioner for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, in the place of the Hon. Sir H. L. Harrison, Kt.

KELLY, Mr. F. W., officiating deputy superintendent, to act as superintendent of the Calcutta Survey during the absence, on deputation, of Lieut.-Colonel W. Barron.

The services of the officers named below are placed at the disposal of the Government of India :—

SIMPSON, Mr. J. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade.

PRICE, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade.

MINE, Mr. W. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 2.)

CRUTCHLEY, Colonel R. J. L., cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and eighteen days, from May 23.

GOUGH, Lieutenant S. C., 5th Bengal Cavalry, Meean Meer, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate from May 23, during Colonel Crutchley's absence on leave.

BUNBURY, Mr. C. E. E., assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Kohat to the Peshawar District, which he joined on May 25.

MACAULIFFE, Mr. M., divisional judge, Sialkot, is granted six months' furlough on medical certificate, from May 19.

TROWARD, Mr. T., deputy commissioner, on return from leave, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge, Sialkot, from May 28.

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions among cantonment magistrates in the Punjab, from March 23, vice Captain R. C. Temple :—

BURLTON, Colonel H. M., officiating cantonment magistrate, 1st class, to be confirmed in that appointment.

GOULDSBURY, Major D. E., officiating cantonment magistrate, to be cantonment magistrate, 2nd class.

RENNIE, Mr. J. G. M., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as a district judge of the 2nd grade from May 3.

WILLIAMS, Mr. A., assistant commissioner, Murree, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Rawalpindi district, and also within the limits of the Murree cantonment.

WILLIAMS—The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. Albert Williams, assistant commissioner, Murree, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the government of the Punjab and its dependencies.

BAILEY, Mr. F. L., is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Ferozepore district.

TROWARD, Mr. T., is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the sessions division of Sialkot.

HOMAN, Mr. T. H., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Dera Ismail Khan.

DEARE, Surgeon A. C., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Dera Ismail Khan on May 9, relieving Surgeon J. J. Pratt.

JEFFERY, Mr. T. J. P., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Upper Sutlej division, Inundation Canals, furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from June 28.

SCRATCHLEY, Mr. A. J., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, which he left on April 29, to the Chenab Canal division, which he joined on the 30th idem.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 4.)

THIBAUT, Dr. G., principal, Benares College, furlough for eight months and 23 days, from July 16.

SWEENY, Surg. T. H., civil surgeon, 2nd class, having returned from temporary military duty, is appointed to the charge of the civil medical duties of Aligarh, from May 17, during the absence on leave of Surg.-Major J. Ellis.

INNES, Mr. H. D'A., assistant district superintendent of police, Shahjahanpur, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Mainpuri, from the date on which he takes over charge from Mr. C. J. A. Hoskins.

HOSKINS, Mr. C. J. A., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Mainpuri to Meerut.

O'CONNOR—The services of the Rev. H. King O'Connor, chaplain, Jhansi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, from April 11.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 4.)

PALMER, Mr. C. S. R., assistant engineer, joined the Nagpur division on the 18th idem.

LEEFE, Mr. C. O., executive engineer, joined the Nagpur division on the 18th current.

WHITE, Mr. G. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, arrived at Pachmarhi on May 27 from the three months' privilege leave granted him, dated March 1, and is appointed to the charge of the Kanhan division.

LESLIE, Mr. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, in charge of the Kanhan division, on being relieved by Mr. G. G. White, executive engineer, is appointed as assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department.

NEWTON, Mr. W. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, and assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, on being relieved by Mr. M. Leslie, executive engineer, is appointed to the charge of the Eastern division.

LEVENTHORPE, Mr. J. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary, on being relieved by Mr. W. G. Newton, executive engineer, will remain attached to the Eastern Division.

FULLER, Mr. J. C., is appointed to officiate as inspector of police, and is posted to the Nimar district in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Pasley to act as railway inspector.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, May 28.)

BURROWS, Lieutenant G. V., police battalion commandant, Ruby Mines district, and supernumerary district superintendent of police, 4th grade, is appointed to be district superintendent of police in the Ruby Mines district.

GEORGE, Mr. E. C. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be

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a magistrate of the 2nd class in the Yamethin district, from the date on which he assumed charge of the Pyabwe subdivision.

JARDINE, Mr. A., district superintendent of police, is posted to the charge of the police of the Meiktila district.

HARTNOLL, Mr. H. S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Salin subdivision, Minbu district.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. W. A. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Salin to Lower Burma.

FARRELL, Surgeon-Major G. W., assumed charge of his duties as deputy surgeon-general, with civil medical control, Upper Burma, on April 5.

GEORGE, Mr. E. C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Pyawbwe sub-division, Yamethin district.

ROSS, Mr. D., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Alon to the charge of the Mingin sub-division, Chindwin district.

MORISON, Mr. W. T., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mingin to the charge of the Alon sub-division, Chindwin district.

GREEN, Lieut. G. E. T., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Ava to Kyaukse, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Kyaukse.

STEVENSON, Mr. R. C., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Kyaukhnyat to Sagaing, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Sagaing.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 7.*)*

GARSTIN, Mr. J. H., C.S.I., is appointed to act as first member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. H. S. Thomas, on leave.

WHITESIDE, Hon. Mr. W. S., is appointed to act as second member of the Board of Revenue, during Mr. Garstin's employment on other duty, to continue to act as commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

GROSE, Mr. J., is appointed to act as third member of the Board of Revenue, during the Hon. Mr. Whiteside's employment on other duty, and to act as commissioner of Land Revenue.

STURROCK, Mr. J., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. Grose on other duty.

WYNNE, Mr. S. H., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, South Canara, during the employment of Mr. Sturrock on other duty.

THORBURN, Mr. W. M., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, North Malabar, during the employment of Mr. H. Sewell on other duty.

HOLMES, Mr. W. C., is appointed to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tinnevelly, during the employment of Mr. R. Sewell on other duty.

CARR, Mr. R. C. C., is appointed to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. C. J. Weir on other duty.

MOORE, Mr. L., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. Hope on leave.

COX, Mr. A. F., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. W. F. Grahame on other duty.

STODDARD, Mr. J. H., acting superintendent of police, Anantapur district, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, Nellore district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. J. H. Sullivan.

ROBINSON, Mr. H. D., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, is appointed to be assistant superintendent of police, Nilgiris, Coimbatore district, but to continue to act as superintendent of police, South Canara district, during the employment on other duty of Mr. J. E. E. A. Boyd.

WILKIESON, Mr. H. F., assistant superintendent of police, Madura district, is appointed to be assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district, vice Mr. Robinson, transferred.

CARMICHAEL, Mr. C. D. J., is appointed to be assistant superintendent of police, Madura district, vice Mr. Wilkieson, transferred.

HENSMAN, Mr. J. M., B.A., head master Calicut College, is appointed to act as first assistant Rajahmundry College, for Mr. W. Sconce.

JOSEPH, Mr. D., B.A., first assistant, Calicut College, and acting head master, Brennen High School, Tellicherry, is appointed to act as head master, Calicut College, during Mr. Hensman's absence on other duty.

WYLLIE—The services of Lieut. J. A. Wyllie, M.S.C., commandant 1st Battalion Nayar Brigade, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY.

BRUCE, Lieut.-Colonel E. A., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary-general 1st class (sub pro tem.).

CLERK-KENNEDY, Major A., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general 2nd class (sub pro tem.), to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

FRANCKLYN, Major W. H. M., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem.).

GOMPERTZ, Major B. T. M., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class (sub pro tem.), to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

KENNY, Captain E. E., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class (sub pro tem.).

MACKINTOSH, Lieut. W. C. H., Staff Corps, sub assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class (sub pro tem.).

RIDEOUT, Lieut. F. C. W., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem.), to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

LOWRY, Lieutenant H. W., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem), to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, from May 30, vice Colonel H. C. Wright, vacated.

WIMBLE, Lieutenant W. E., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem), to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, from Nov. 11, 1886, vice Colonel Berkeley, retired.

TAYLOR, Lieutenant H. N., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem), to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, from Dec. 20, 1886, vice Colonel Hawkes, promoted.

SULLIVAN, Lieutenant R. E., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, has passed the final examination prescribed for the Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India from the date on which he was struck off duty :—

HENRY, G., deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force (p.a.), for one year; pension service, twentieth year, commenced Jan. 8, 1887.

PILLAY, S. A., First Grade Assistant Apothecary, Sub-Medical Department, is granted furlough in India (m.c.) for 270 days, from Jan. 1.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 3.*)*

ALLEN, Capt. J. C., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, is detailed for duty at the Wellington Depot, vice Capt. R. F. Westmacott, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

WETHERELL—The Horse Guards having notified that Col. R. W. M. Wetherell, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on July 1, on completing six years' service as a regimental lieut.-col. He is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

INGLIS, Capt. T. D., R Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Belgaum to Secunderabad for duty with No. 4 (heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery.

KERNAN, Surg. J., Indian Medical Department, on return from Burma to do duty Saint Thomas's Mount, vice Surg. T. C. H. Spence, proceeded on leave.

RIDDELL, Capt. W. H., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to act as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Eastern District, from 25th inst., vice Lieut.-Col. Shelley, proceeding on furlough.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 9.*)*

LAWRENCE, Major J. B., to be cantonment magistrate at Kurrachee from the date of retirement of Mr. W. Foxton, and to act as cantonment magistrate at Belgaum.

TILGATE, Mr. T. M., to be inspector-general of prisons, in addition to his other duties, from the date of retirement of Brigade-Surgeon J. Cruickshank.

MULES, Mr. H. C., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Shikarpur and district registrar, Shikarpur, during the absence of Major A. H. Mayhew.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. A. Patterson, M.D. :—

GREANY, Surgeon-Major J. P., M.D., M.Ch., L.M., to act as Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

BARRY, Surgeon-Major A., M.D., F.R.C.S., to act as civil surgeon, Satara.

H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, vice Mr. J. H. E. Hart, who has been granted privilege leave from June 10, or such latter date as he may avail himself of it :—

WHITING, Mr. J. E., M.A., M. Inst. C.E., to act as chief engineer for irrigation and superintending engineer, Central division.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, June 3.*)*

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

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BETHAM, Lieut. R. M., 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry, wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be wing officer and adjutant, vice Captain Saudwith, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

WILKINS, Lieut. E. G. R., 13th Regiment Bombay Infantry, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer.

CARNEGY, Lieut. C. G., officiating wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry.

KNATCHBULL, Lieut. G. W. C., Staff Corps officiating wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry.

BRODIE, Surgeon J. F., Medical Staff, is appointed to the medical charge, Station Hospital, Satara.

THATCHER, Captain J. F. C., Staff Corps (deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry), wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry, has been seconded for service on the Staff.

LLOYD—Under instructions received from the Horse Guards it is intimated that Lieut. M. B. Lloyd, R.A., has been transferred to F Battery, 1st Brigade.

THATCHER, Captain J. F. C., deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, is posted to the second circle, pro tem.

SWANN—The name of Captain J. C. Swann, 1st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is added to the list of officers detailed to attend the course of garrison instruction at Poona on the 1st inst.

7th Dragoon Guards Regimental Order confirmed, dated May 31, appointing the following Committee of Paymastership from Jan 27, vice Captain C. D. Becher, granted leave to England. President: Captain E. Ditmas. Members: Captain F. A. Barton, Lieutenant F. G. B. Smerdon. Lieutenant Smerdon will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

FLEETWOOD, Major T. P., Lancashire Fusiliers (2nd Battalion), for six months on medical certificate.

HASLAM, Veterinary Surgeon A. J., for three months, on medical certificate.

MACGREGOR, Lieut. W. E. S., Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (2nd Battalion), to England, for three months (p.a.).

CARDEW, Lieut. G. A., Royal Artillery (D Battery, 2nd Brigade), from May 9 to August 8, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

PRICE, Major R. L., 25th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry (Staff Corps), to remain at Bangalore from June 21 to December 15, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him.

MACLEAN—The date of the leave granted to Major Maclean, B Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., is altered from 15th to 31st Oct.

(*June* 10.)

CRAUFURD, Lieut. T. A. H., wing officer and officiating adjutant 7th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant.

BELL, Lieut. P. T., 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated May 31.

CLOWES, Lieut. H., officiating wing officer 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

MEAD, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 10th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated June 9.

LINCOLN, Lieut. S. W., Staff Corps (sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation), has been seconded wing officer 23rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry.

BRAGANZA, Surgeon M. B., Indian Medical Service, having returned from sick leave in India is posted to general duty in the Presidency Circle.

PHILLIPS, Colonel A. M., Staff Corps, first assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, returned to duty on June 6.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 9.)

CAVE, Lieut. H. C. E., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

POTTINGER, Colonel B. H., Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, to be secretary to Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Depaartments, with the local rank of brigadier-general, vice Colonel (Brigadier-General) M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I., who vacates on attaining to colonel's allowance, from the 9th inst.

SOUTHEY—The services of Lieut. R. Southey, Staff Corps, wing officer 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

BIRDWOOD—The services of Lieut. G. C. McD. Birdwood, Staff Corps, 1st Bombay Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

MCCONAGHY, Surgeon-Major W., M.D., Indian Medical Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

VIDAL, Lieut. H., Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 29th Bombay Infantry for one year, on m.c.; pension service, tenth year, commenced May 1.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel from June 7, subject to Her Majesty's aproval:—

HUGHES, Major C. F., Staff Corps.
JACKSON, Major F. H., General List, Infantry,
ABBOTT, Major H. B., Staff Corps.

INDIA OFFICE.

JUNE 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Sir W. G. Davies, K.C.S.I., S.C., Maj. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., Maj. M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., Maj. L. Dening, S.C., Lieut. R. C. Onslow, S.C., Maj. J. S. Biscoe, S.C., Surg.-Maj. Alex. Macgregor, Surg. J. Lewtas, Lieut. Lionel Herbert, S.C., Lieut. Cecil Davis, S.C., Lieut. O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. T. P. Luxomore, S.C., Lieut. E. M. Reed, S.C., Lieut. F. C. Logan Home, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. R. C. Domvile, S.C., Col. J. R. Strutt, S.C., Col. E. M. Woodcock, S.C., Surg. H. McCalman, Lieut. J. E. Barry, S.C., Lieut. C. A. Kemball, S.C., Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B. Hallen, Lieut. F. W. J. Caulfeild, S.C., Lieut. R. H. Light, S.C., Surg. A. F. Ferguson.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. Von Ahn, Col. C. H. Luard, T. E. Ellison (Cov.) E. J. Moore, A. Ewbank, H. B. Harington, W. Barry (Cov.), W. H. Verner (Cov.), W. H. King, R. C. Rutherford, Maj. G. F. O. Boughey, Maj. M. C. Brackenbury, E. W. M. Hughes.

Bombay Estab.—C. P. Cooper, T. M. English, C. H. Jopp (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. J. Garrett, S.C., four months; Capt. C. C. Ellis, R.E., till Nov. 4, 1887; Col. G. Stewart, C.B., S.C., till Oct. 31, 1887.

Madras Estab.—Col. E. H. Thomas, S.C., three months; Col. C. McInroy, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. G. Wigley, extry. leave for 22 months; Sazebgada Wahid-ud din, three months' s.c.; A. S. Jameson, three months' s.c.; Bhagat Ram, one year's extry. leave; J. Lambert, C.I.E., furlough to Sept. 27, 1887, and to return; G. Burn, two months' extry. leave on m.c.; A. Earle (Cov.), two months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—M. R. Weld (Cov.), two months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—D. George, four months' furlough; W. F. Lord (Cov.), three months' s.c.; C. H. Brereton, three months' extry. leave on m.c.; H. Barrett, two months' extry. leave on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. M. W. Rogers, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Col. G. Rowlandson, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. L. Wilkinson, R. F. Guise, Surg. J. O. O'Neill.
Madras Estab.—H. St. A. Goodrich (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—R. M. Kennedy (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

HARDY—June 26, at 19, Warrington-crescent, Maida-vale, the wife of Captain Harmer Hardy (late 18th Hussars), of a son.

IREDELL—June 23, at Clarendon House, Addiscombe, the wife of Colonel J. S. Iredell, of a daughter.

LAMBERT—June 25, at Southsea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Lambert, D.S.O. (late) Royal Marine Artillery, of a son.

LENON—June 22, at Broadstairs, the wife of Captain Fitzmaurice Lenon, R.N., of a son.

MOORE—June 26, at Blackheath, the wife of Commander G. O. Moore, of a daughter.

TATHAM—June 23, at Finborough-road, South Kensington, the wife of Ralph Tatham, of Tellicherry, India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BREMNER—MORE—June 23, at St. John's Church, Tottenham, Thoma James, son of the late Captain Bremner, Kirkwall, to Emily Agnes, second daughter of the late Captain More, of Lochwinnoch, late of Hong Kong.

COOPER—MCDONELL—June 15, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, the Rev. Herbert Cooper, to Juliana Charlotte (by the names of Charlotte Lindsay), younger daughter of the late Æneas Ranald McDonell, Madras Civil Service.

EGERTON—SHUBRICK—June 25, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Robert Walter Egerton, of the Indian Public Works Department, to Flora Augusta, eldest daughter of General Richard Shubrick, No. 7, Cornwall-mansions, S.W.

DEATHS.

DALTON—June 28, at Invercreran, Ledaig, Argyllshire, suddenly, Madeline Laura Mary, eldest daughter of Godfrey Tuite Dalton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, aged 16.

DRUMMOND—June 29 at Tarasp, Swiss Engadine, the Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 67.

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LAVIE—June 18, at sea, on board the s.s. *Capella*, from Ceylon, James Ernest Davie, son of the late Major Henry Lavie, Bombay Army, of Catisfield, Fareham, Hants, aged 32.

MCANALLY—June 26, at Sea View, Warrenpoint, county Down, Jane, relict of the late Acheson A. McAnally, Surgeon 44th Regiment, Bengal N.I.

SMITH—June 24, at Milton Bank, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, Major Seton Lionel Smith, late H.M.'s 54th, or West Norfolk Regiment, aged 70.

WESTON—June 28, at The Lawns, Southgate, Maria, the beloved wife of Major William H. Weston.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—June 4, at Murree, the wife of Captain J. H. Burke, 2-14th Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.

BUTTERWORTH—June 2, at at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon S. Butterworth, Army Medical Staff, of a son.

DAVIDSON—June 3, at Madras, the wife of J. P. Davidson, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

FISCHER—June 5, at Calcutta, the wife of F. H. Fischer, of a son.

HAMILTON—June 2, at Simla, the wife of Captain E. O. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion, West Surrey Regiment, "The Queen's," of a daughter.

KER—June 1, at Simla, the wife of Mr. A. M. Ker, Officiating Manager, Alliance Bank, of a daughter, stillborn.

MADGE—June 8, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. H. Madge, of a daughter.

MANSON—May 20, at Negapatam, the wife of G. E. Manson, P.W.D., of a son.

MONTGOMERIE—June 4, at Howrah, twe wife of J. W. Montgomerie, of a daughter.

PATON—May 22, at Dulcherra, Cachar, the wife of J. Paton, of a son.

PUGHE—May 30, at Chupra, Sarun, the wife of R. F. H. Pughe, Bengal Police, of a son.

RITCHIE—June 7, at Howrah, the wife of J. G. Ritchie, C.S., of a daughter.

THOMPSON—June 6, at Ghazipur, N.W.P., the wife of R. M. Thompson, Supervisor, P.W.D., of a son.

TWEEDY—June 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of G. A. Tweedy, C S., of a son.

WATSON—June 6, at Murree, the wife of Major A. Watson, East Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—MALONEY—June 7, at Calcutta, the Rev. F. C. Boyd, B.A., Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to Miss Mary H. Maloney.

BURKE—LYNCH—May 31, at Bangalore, J. F. Burke, Inspector of Police, South Arcot District, to Kate, daughter of J. Lynch, late Madras Ordnance Department.

MOSES—LOVELL—May 31, at Calcutta, David Hay Ralph, son of R. Moses, to Dolly, daughter of J. M. Lovell.

WROUGHTON—NASH—June 1, at Coonoor, H. W. Frank, son of Colonel W. N. Wroughton, M.S.C., to Edith Amy, daughter of the late Mr. J. T. Nash.

DEATHS.

BILLINGS—June 8, at Cawnpore, infant son of Lieut. C. H. Billings, B.S.C.

CAREW—June 3, at Dooars, B. H. Carew, son of Major R. H. Carew, aged 32.

COPE—May 23, at Nellore, Mary Ann, wife of Sergeant Cope, P.W.D., aged 30.

DANIELLS—May 30, at Poona, William James Daniells, Assistant Apothecary, Bombay Medical Department, aged 26.

HEINIG—May 31, at Mussoorie, William Frank, infant child of J. C. Heinig, P.W.D., N.W.P.

KEOWN—June 1, at Jalpaigoree, R. W. Keown, Bengal Police, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Keown, R.N.D.R., formerly Captain in the 18th Hussars, aged 29.

MARJORIBANKS—June 6, at Chittoor, Lina, daughter of J. A. Marjoribanks, Deputy Collector, aged 7.

MEYERS—June 3, at Calcutta, H. Lionel, infant son of H. B. Meyers, Bengal Secretariat, P.W.D.

SPENCER—October 7 (1886), at Newcastle, New South Wales, William Spencer, late of the Indian Public Works Department, youngest son of the late Thomas Spencer, Esq., Thorn Hall, near Wylam, Northumberland, England.

TODD—May 28, at Naini Tal, C. R. Stanley, son of H. F. Todd, O. R. Railway, aged 5.

LOSS OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "TASMANIA."

On the 27th ult. the official inquiry into the loss of the steamship Tasmania, which was wrecked on the Monachi Rocks, off the South Coast of Corsica, on April 17 last, was commenced at the Sessions House, Westminster, before the Wreck Commissioner, Mr. Rothery. Dr. Raikes and Mr. Baden-Powell appeared for the Board of Trade; the P. and O. Steamship Company (the owners of the Tasmania) were represented by Mr. Charles Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Mansel Jones; Mr. Kennedy, Q.C., and Mr. Sceales attended on behalf of some forty passengers of the vessel; and Mr. Myburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Howard Smith represented the officers of the Tasmania.

Dr. Raikes opened the case for the Board of Trade, and Mr. Edwin William De Russett, naval architect to the P. and O. Company, gave evidence as to the construction of the Tasmania and her equipment. Evidence was also given with respect to the officers and crew, a denial being given to the suggestion that the captain was in bad health William J. B. Watkins, chief officer of the Tasmania, deposed that he held a master's certificate, and was chief officer of the Tasmania on her last voyage from Bombay. She was loaded with a general cargo, 144 passengers, and the homeward Indian mails. The vessel went through the Straits of Messina to the Straits of Bonifacio. He took observations at half-past five on the evening prior to the accident. They were then on the east side of Sardinia. He entered the result of the observations in the deck log-book, but had now no memorandum of them. His watch terminated at 8 P.M. on the 16th, and he was due again at four o'clock on the morning of the 17th. The vessel was steered by a Thompson compass from the "flying" bridge. They had boat drill on the morning of the 16th, and by the rules of the ship an officer was told off to each boat. At the time he left the deck at eight o'clock all the ports were open on both sides. The ship was then fifty or sixty miles outside the Straits of Bonifacio. He did not remember what course they were steering when he left the deck. He was called for his watch at four A.M., and just as he was called the ship struck. He immediately went on the bridge, but did not notice the lights or the land. As a matter of fact he knew where the ship was. The commander of the ship was then cool and collected, and was not suffering from bad health. The usual signals of distress were given. Half-an-hour after he got on deck the vessel had a strong list to port. When it became impossible to launch the boats on that side the boats on the starboard side were lowered. This operation was only carried out with great difficulty, as the boats weighed three tons each, and everything had to be done by hand. The lifeboat was lowered with second, third, and fourth officers in her. There was also in the boat Mr. Andrews, the supernumerary officer, and some of the engineers. The lifeboat left the ship at one minute to eight. The Earl of Buckinghamshire was on the second raft, which was made on deck, when it was swept overboard by a heavy sea. He managed to regain the ship, but the serang of the Lascars was drowned. Soon afterwards the captain was swept away by a heavy sea, and although the witness, with the aid of some of the passengers, nearly succeeded in rescuing him, they were struck by a succession of heavy seas, and the captain was washed overboard. The other passengers, who had taken refuge in the smoking-room, included two ladies, who would not leave their husbands. Early on the morning of the 18th a steam yacht, the Norseman, came up and sent two boats to them. A French steamer afterwards came up.—By Mr. Kennedy: The captain was not more or less indisposed during the voyage. He knew that articles of value were found upon the stewards which belonged to passengers. Dr. Raikes submitted that such evidence was not necessary.—Mr. Hall said that on behalf of the company he was most anxious the charge should be inquired into.—Examination continued by Mr. Kennedy: He knew of one case in which jewellery was taken from the stewards which had been found on board. The witness had ultimately found a great many of the things which it was at first supposed had been plundered. Before he obtained protection from the French Government robbers from Sardinia and Corsica visited the steamer and looted it.—By Mr. Hall: It was not true that several of the officers looted the cabins. It was untrue that he (the witness) was almost deserted by the crew after the loss of the captain. Considering the trying circumstances, good discipline was maintained throughout. In his opinion they had sufficient Europeans on board the vessel to navigate it properly.

William J. B. Watkins, the first officer of the Tasmania, was again called on the 28th ult., and, in answer to Mr. Hall, Q.C., on behalf of the company, said that the accounts of pilfering by the stewards were greatly exaggerated. There were only one or two cases. Witness stated that when they got on board the company's steamer from the wreck all the stewards were searched. Only one, a man named Donne, was found to have anything of value on him, and that was a lady's gold bracelet. There were many thousands of pounds worth of property lying about the saloons, but nothing had been touched. The reason that all the port boats were smashed was that a very heavy sea continually washed over the deck, and the vessel rolled considerably.—Cross-examined by Mr. Baden-Powell witness said he had been through the Straits of Bonifacio before, but he did not remember having seen the light. When witness went on deck after the vessel had struck the beacon light on the Monarchi rocks was about fifty yards distant. In reply to Mr. Myburgh, witness spoke in high terms of the four officers. He thought the officers had no difficulty in getting their orders carried out by the Lascars. Re-examined by Mr. Baden-Powell, witness said that he did not enter upon the navigation of the Straits with the master. In reply to the Wreck Commissioner, witness said the second, third, and fourth officers and Mr. Andrews, a supernumerary officer, were on the lifeboat. The second officer had orders to go on shore and telegraph for assistance. Mr. Andrews could perfectly well have brought the boat back, and the third and fourth officers were therefore unnecessary. He called the third and fourth officers out of the boat, but they did not leave it. He considered that three Lascars would do the work of two Europeans. He had not been through the Straits of Bonifacio before in the Tasmania, but had been through the Straits four or five times in other vessels.

Mr. John Richard Budd Curtis, the second officer, in reply to Dr. Raikes, said that he held an extra master's certificate. His watch was from 12 P.M. to 4 A.M., and he relieved the third officer. He saw in the log book that observations had been taken to ascertain the errors in the compass. Witness was then examined at length upon memoranda he had made of the course the Tasmania steered on the day of the accident. Witness continued:—The captain told him what course to take about 3·20, and then went first into the chart room, and thence to the cabin, but he had not come on deck again between that time and 3·30. He did not give witness any particular instructions before going below. Some time during the watch the captain had asked witness to go into the chart room and loook at the sailing directions for the purpose of reading about the Monarchi rocks.

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The captain remarked that the course he had laid down would take the ship about three miles off the Monarchi beacon. Since the disaster he had marked the course off on the chart and found it would bring them within two or two and a quarter miles of the beacon. As they were going through the Straits the weather became very dark. They always had a European at the helm. Quartermaster Bruce was on the lookout in the forecastle head from two to four; a Lascar was with him. Quartermaster Hall relieved him at four o'clock. There were a Lascar and a man at the wheel on the bridge with witness. A few minutes before the ship struck, Hall, who had just relieved Bruce, called out, "Breakers ahead." Witness gave the order to starboard the helm, but the order was not obeyed, and the man at the wheel said he had not heard the order. The ship struck immediately after. When he felt her strike he stopped the engines. She struck at three minutes past four. After the vessel struck the captain was the first to come on the bridge. The captain then took charge and put the engines full speed astern. The ship was bumping heavily, but did not come off the rocks. The captain seemed quite self-possessed. Witness went into the lifeboat to take charge of it by the captain's orders. The captain showed him the chart and pointed out the best course to take. Witness's orders were to be careful, to get the passengers on shore, and as soon as possible obtain assistance. The boat was to be sent back. About twenty men were lowered in the boat. The third and fourth officers and Andrews were in the boat also. Witness asked the third officer why he was on the boat, and was told that the captain had given him orders to go with it. After the boat was lowered the passengers were passed in. The captain was at the top of the gangway, and the chief officer about half-way down the ladder helping the people. He heard the captain and the chief officer call out, "Some of you come out of the boats," and then they called out for the third and fourth officers to come out. The engineers who were in the boat got out, but the third and fourth officers did not. Witness heard the captain tell the third officer to stay where he was; what was said subsequently to the fourth witness could not say. There were about seventy-two souls on board the boat, including about twelve or fourteen of the crew. They could only work six oars. If the order to starboard the helm had been obeyed he did not think it would have made much difference in the result. The captain, considering, was not flurried or dazed. The crew all behaved very well; the Lascars especially. He thought the Lascars were better sailors in the emergency than English sailors. If he had a choice to-morrow between the English and a Lascar crew he would prefer to go to sea with the Lascars. He found no fault with the compasses. He attributed the accident to the current. It was not true that when the lifeboat landed the crew dropped their oars and ran away. They helped the ladies out. The statement that after she struck the captain was utterly dazed, almost helpless, and quite incapable of taking his proper place, was false and unfair. The discipline of the crew throughout from the time the vessel ran ashore was very good.

On the 29th the Wreck Commissioner, addressing Mr. Hall, the counsel for the P. and O. Company, said the evidence given the previous day by the second officer was very important, and as the captain was not there, and he was not represented, it was incumbent upon the Court to watch the case very carefully on his behalf. The character of the captain was as valuable to his friends as the character of the second mate was to himself. It appeared to him (the Commissioner) that the character of the captain was also especially valuable to the company themselves, because if it was proved that the casualty was due in any way to the incompetency of the captain there would be some blame attached to the company. It was extraordinary that the captain, whom they had every reason to believe was a man of experience, should have set a double course of 12 deg. N. instead of the proper course, which was a straight one. The second officer had stated that he set the course by the direction of the captain, and it was for them to determine whether the captain actually gave that order, or whether the second officer set that course on his own responsibility. The second mate had also stated that the place of actual danger was in the boats, and it was, therefore, the right place for the third and fourth officers. He (the Commissioner) wished to know why, if that was the case, did the captain place the women and children in the boats instead of keeping them on the ship. Mr. Myburgh said that he was directed to represent the captain and the officers, both living and dead, and he should take care that no injustice was done.

Mr. H. R. Richardson was then called, and said he was a passenger on board the Tasmania; on the night of the wreck he saw one of the boats adrift with no one in it, and he jumped overboard and got in. He drifted near the ship for some time, and attempted to pick some one out of the water. He afterwards drifted towards the shore. Frederick Fagg said he was a quartermaster on the Tasmania, and on the night of the wreck was on duty at the wheel. The captain told him to set a course of N. 65 W., and while the captain was below the second officer told him to alter it to N. 55 W. The captain afterwards told him to port 5 degrees. The commissioner said that he had been making out the course given by the second officer and Quartermaster Fagg, and he had found that the course being altered to 12 degrees N. was the cause of the vessel running on the rocks. Robert Leslie, the chief engineer, said it was absolutely false that the captain was "dazed," or that he was incompetent to do his duty. Perfect discipline was maintained on board.

On the 30th ult. Walter Henry Darton, carpenter of the Tasmania, stated that at half-past three o'clock on the morning of the accident he received orders to close the ports as far as the saloon galley; and, having carried out the order, he turned in. He was awakened by the ship striking the rocks. He then took soundings and found three feet of water in the forehold, five feet in the main, and three feet in the afthold. Five minutes afterwards he found from 18 feet to 20 feet of water in the forehold. The mail boat drifted off, and seeing this witness jumped overboard, and, with the doctor, was hauled in. Afterwards the boat took on board a number of ladies, and these with children were landed. An attempt to re-launch the boat was unsuccessful, as she became embedded in the sand. The jolly-boat, coming from the port side of the vessel, landed shortly before the mail boat, a little to the eastward. An attempt to reach the ship by means of the lifeboat was unsuccessful through her not having her full complement of crew. George Cook, quartermaster, said that at half-past three on the morning of the disaster he heard the captain tell the carpenter to shut the port holes. By direction of the captain he took soundings, and he reported to the engine-room that the vessel's speed was 13 knots. That was the speed of the vessel when she struck. After the striking, witness, by order of the captain, fired off 14 rockets and a number of patent signals. He then assisted in getting off the boats, and when the boats were despatched, in making rafts. He spent the whole of the night on deck, and with the chief steward was the only European who did so. The night was very cold, and he and the chief steward huddled together, covering their heads with a blanket. In the morning he saw about 16 of the natives lying about dead. Cross-examined—The captain was very active in securing the safety and comfort of his passengers and crew, and was fully capable of doing his duty. He did not see any Europeans come out of the smoking-room during the night in order to allow some of the Lascars to enter. Mr. Henry William Powell, surgeon of the Tasmania, stated that the captain was suffering from the fever of the country when he was at Bombay, but he had recovered when he was north of the Canal, and was perfectly competent to manage the ship.

Mr. T. H. Steward, first-class passenger, said he had a berth on the starboard side, and was awakened by the bumping of the vessel. He went on deck and returned and dressed himself. He went on deck again with a bag of sovereigns in his hand. Most of the natives went up into the rigging until three o'clock in the afternoon. He saw two Africans in a state of stupor, and they made no attempt to keep up circulation, but lay about like dogs. He did not think the Lascar crew acted as they ought to have done. After the wreck he went into his cabin, and found that one of his portmanteaus was missing and others had been opened, and also a despatch box. Articles had also been taken from his drawers, principally jewellry. He knew that the missing portmanteau had been broken open, because he saw two of the passengers wearing coats which had been in it. In fact, he believed orders had been given to persons to go down and get things to keep them warm.

THE AMIR'S POSITION.

The Allahabad paper, in a leading article reviewing the state of affairs in Afghanistan, says:—The position at the present moment is that undoubtedly a large body of the southern Ghilzais are in revolt, and that the Amir has not moved sufficient troops into the disturbed districts to enable his officers even to check the rebellion, though of late he has sent further reinforcements to Ghazni; that he himself is still at Kabul with a large force of picked troops, and that his presence there holds the northern Ghilzais in check. His chances of success have to be calculated on the basis that the troops about him remain loyal, and here we have the real danger that menaces him. There are many Ghilzais among his regular troops, and upon their loyalty he must stand or fall. So far we have not heard of desertions at Kabul itself or at Ghazni, but rumours have come of men deserting Gholam Hyder Orakzai, at Mukur. If the Amir can for the next few weeks keep his Ghilzai troops together, and with the men of other tribes gain any striking success, he may weather the storm; but the revolt of even a few hundred Ghilzai regulars would probably set all the northern clans in arms from Laghman to Ghazni, and then the end could not be far distant. Abdur Rahman may know his own strength better than we in India know it—he certainly shows no want of confidence so far; but we cannot overlook the danger which threatens him from a general rising among so powerful a tribe as the Ghilzais. That the present rebellion is in any way a fanatical one we are certainly not prepared to admit; it owes its origin solely to the tyrannical mode of government adopted by the Amir; he has tried the temper of the Ghilzais too severely, and the southern sections of the tribe, with their warlike instincts, are making a desperate effort to overthrow his authority. The fact of his being the protégé of the British Government has in no way inspired the insurgents to rebellion; they have even sought to enlist the sympathy of the Government of India in their behalf; but all the same the disturbances in Eastern Afghanistan cannot fail to react powerfully on our policy towards Afghanistan. We are not likely to move a man to help the Amir, as we should by interference run the risk of reviving the distrust and hatred of a large section of the people of Afghanistan, which we have been at such pains to allay since the campaigns of 1878-80. What our cause of action may be if Abdur Rahman succumbs to the rebellion, and anarchy threatens Afghanistan, is another and a wider question. It is linked with the possible action of that rival European Power in Central Asia which desires nothing better than to see the present Amir overthrown, and the northern provinces of Afghanistan freed for the moment from the control of a central authority at Kabul.

THE moonsoon is so far very weak. In eastern and northern India complaints of want of rain are beginning to be heard, especially in the North-Western Provinces.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—June 25, Capella (s), Calcutta; Bokhara (s), Bombay.—28, Manora (s), Calcutta.—30, Cathay (s), Bombay: Mirzapore (s), Calcutta.—July 1, Baghdadi (s), Bombay; Capella (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—June 26, Rohilla (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—June 30, City of Cambridge (s), Clyde; Vesta (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—June 27, Rewa (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—June 25, India (s), Calcutta.—26, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.—27, Mameluke (s), Bombay.—29, City of Khios (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—June 26, Cuba (s).—28, Federation (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, July 7; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, July 14; from Brindisi, July 18.

For Bombay: Mrs. Elton, Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Thorn, Mr. T. O. Wilkinson, Sir C. d'Aguiler, Mr. G. Huddleston, Capt. F. Welchman, Mr. Combridge, Mr. W. Ponsonby, Mr. Pestonjee. *From Brindisi:* Capt. Yate, Mr. J. W. Hanbury, Mr. R. A. Way, Colonel Preston, Surgeon-Major Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. H. P. Phillips, Colonel V. Law, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Mr. N. E. Maclean, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. Boteler, Mr. H. W. Barrow, Major Cooper, Capt. Honner, Sirdar D. Jung, Mr. J. Duffus.
For Aden: Miss Fitch, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Berkely, Sisters Mary, Annie and Agnes, Rev. Ellis Viner.
For Malta: Mr. F. C. H. Sinclair, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Fawkner, Mr. J. A. Cook, Lieut. Basserno.
For Port Said: Schoolmistress A. M. Whiteley, Mr. N. Kerr.

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, July 14; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, July 21; from Brindisi, July 25.

For Bombay: Mr. A. H. Bryson, Colonel H. E. Warter. *From Brindisi:* Mr. E. S. Luard, Mr. H. Bradley, Colonel R. Hill, Dr. Giles, Colonel Princep, Major Watling, Rev. J. Sharp, Mr. G. R. Tilly.
For Calcutta: Major Fox, Mr. D. H. Dundas.
For Suez: Conductor Chase.
For Malta: Lieut. C. Turner.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, July 21; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 28; from Brindisi, Aug. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. W. and Mrs. Cook. *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. T. Knox, Surgeon-Major Martin, Major Peacock, Colonel and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Major Creagh, Mr. D. W. McPherson, Surgeon-Major Gibson, Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Mr. J. Twigg, Mr. R. W. P. King.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, July 28; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. Hopkins.
For Madras: Mr. Radford, Mr. J. F. Radford, Mr. E. Barclay.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, July 28; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Scorgie. *From Venice:* Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Vidal, Colonel J. A. Tillard. *From Brindisi:* Mr. L. W. Dane, Major Sorell.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 4; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 11; from Brindisi, Aug. 15.

For Aden: *From Brindisi:* Rev. R. P. Ashe, Rev. R. H. Walker.
For Bombay: Mrs. Pendlebury.
For Malta: Mr. Warne, R.A., Lieut. Kerr.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Aug. 11; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 18; from Brindisi, Aug. 22.

For Malta: Capt. McClintock, Mr. C. H. de Rogemont.
For Madras: Mrs. Christie and infant.
For Calcutta: Mr. A. and Mrs. Farquhar.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Aug. 25; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. J. W. Howell, Major and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. Jones.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Aug. 25; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahan.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 1; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Sept. 8; from Brindisi, Sept. 12.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ferran and child, Rev. G. E. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail July 9.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wright, Mr. H. H. Bobart.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Parsons.
For Calcutta: Mr. Nicholas and family, Mr. W. Clepham, Mr Geekie, Mr. W. Webster.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 18.

For Calcutta: Miss Cauderoy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Madras: Mrs. Emery and three children.
For Colombo: Miss Courage.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail July 18.

For Calcutta: Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy.
For Colombo: Mr. George Wall.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail July 9.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major Byers-Thomas, Miss Tarbotton, Mrs. Groves's servant.
For Calcutta: Mr. Ashby.
For Colombo: Mr. Ellis.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail July 12.

For Bombay: Mr. Godden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. Edwards, June 24.

From Bombay: Colonel Tillard, Sergeant Hepburn, Sergeant Millard, Sergeant Jenkins, Major Hughes, Mr. Hallen, Capt. G. O'B. Carew, Mr. Moore, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Kenalby, Mrs. Gibbons, Mr. Haynes, Mr. Sage, Mr. Reid, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Perkin, Mr. Walker, Mr. Cox, Mr. Gritteburg, Mrs. Williams, Lieut. Whitehead, Mr. Riff.
From Port Said: Mr. G. and Mrs. Royle and two children, Mr. A. B. Cobb, Rev. C. Blyth, Mrs. Worthington, Sergeant-Major Dalton, Mrs. Muir and child, Mrs. Woodward.
From Calcutta: Mr. J. E. Jones.
From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and infant, Mr. Sharpat, Major Graves, Mr. H. Lammint, Mrs. Bennett, two Misses Douglas, Sergeant Calder, Miss Philpott, Colonel Philpott, Mr. J. Custance, Mr. Coxon, Mr. Duncan, Major McCracken, Mr. Boxall.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, left Bombay, June 14.

For London: Mr. McCarthy, Mr. W. T. Hall, Major W. E. Briggs, Mr. Sancton Brown, Miss Newman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spence, Dr. Deane, Mrs. Power, Mr. G. Henderson, Mr. J. Meikle, Mr. and Mrs. Leith, two children and infant, Miss Potter, Mr. H. Pullen, Mr. H. Pullen, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Von Treuer, Mr. Pringle, Capt. Brodribb, Mr. E. Deasey.
For Brindisi: Capt. C. H. Armitage, Mr. Randle, Mr. H. H. Sharpe, Mr. Shawe, Lieut.-Colonel Lushington, Hon. Justice Straight.
For Venice: Mr. W. Carke, Mr. Hooper, Mr. A. Mackenzie.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, from London, June 30.

For Madras: Mrs. Jones and three children, Lieut. Jones, Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. Plowden and infant, Major F. H. Plowden.
For Colombo: Mr. J. R. Hughes.
For Calcutta: Dr. King, Miss A. Ferrell, Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. H. F. Wilson, Mr. M. Kyan, Mr. and Mrs. Outhwaite and three infants.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. de Horne, from London, June 30.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Tumber, Mr. W. E. Macgregor, Lieut. H. C. Dann, Lieut. C. D. Sanford, Lieut. Shadwell, Mrs. Davidabai, Mr. L. Shaikhoa, Mr. Sleefield, Mr. Bridges.
For Port Said: Colonel H. Temple.
For Malta: Capt. Hemplnel, Mrs. Little and two infants, Assistant Paymaster Hewett.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *India*, from London, June 25.

For Colombo: Surgeon H. P. Birch, A.M.S., Mr. Frank D. Lloyd.
For Madras: Mr. Crawford, Mr. W. L. Crawford, Mr. Joseph Tamblyn, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. James Gilbert, Mrs. J. L. Macdonald and two children, Mr. Thomas Miners.
For Calcutta: Mrs. R. J. Carruthers, Mr. Charles D. Tennant, Mr. Leo Zander, Mr. W. R. Bain, Mr. William Cathry, Mr. R. Henderson, Mr. William Lynch, Mr. M. McCallum, Mr. Jas. Macintosh, Mr. Wm. Macnaugh, Mr. W. H. Newton, Mr. J. Robertson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Australia*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on June 21.

For Marseilles: Mr. H. Laurent, Mr. H. J. Black, Mr. G. W. W. Saville.
For London: Mr. Ray.
For Brindisi: Mr. T. C. Orr.

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, sailing on June 28.

For London: Mr. T. Holden.
For Brindisi: Mr. E. I. Wallis, Mr. A. W. Davies, Mr. J. H. Ward, Mr. E. S. Llewhellin, Mr. H. Wood., Mr. H. Taylor, Dr. W. King, Capt. Henderson.

Per s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Haselwood, sailing on July 5.
For Brindisi: Capt. J. L. Fiscott, Mr. E. H. Chappel.

Per s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, sailing on July 12.
For Brindisi: Mr. R. Lang, Mr. James.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102¾	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan		209	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	o —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		101	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	771½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	870
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	670
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	113

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,060
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	800
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	225
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	860
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	540
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,400
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,350
French	all	80 ...	610
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	360
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	97
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	427½
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	280
New Berar	500	60 ...	565
New Indian	125	0 ...	117½
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	385
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,300
Sind	750	75 ...	495
Votkart	500	45 ...	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	540
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	440
Anglo-Indian... ...	500	18½ ...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	830
Central India	500	35 ...	800
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	550
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	990
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	665
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	595
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	155
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	757½
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	840
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	475
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,325
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	590
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	200
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,045
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20 ...	755
Leopold	100	5 ...	138
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,540
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,190
Mazagon	250	9 ...	175
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,380
Naigam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	795
Oriental	625	15 ...	510
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	6¾ ...	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,205
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	625
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	280
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	230
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	35 ...	450
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co.	100	107
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,650
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrebee Landing and Shipping...	500	210
Kemp & Co.	175	340
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	18¾
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,225
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—June 10.

P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 9	to 97 10
4½ of 1870 (1885)	103 8	to 101 0
4½ of 1878-79 (1895)	102 0	to 102 4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 0	to 102 4
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887)	100 4	to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	102 8	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	103 0	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	101 4	to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	101 8	to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	102 0	to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	102 4	to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	95 8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	862½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	11¾ to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	94 to 95
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,610 to 1,620
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	10 to 10½
Do. D ferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to 7¾
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	65 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to 285
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	68 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	82 to 83
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	106 to 107
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 54
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	35 to —
Equitable Coal	250	150 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	32 to 33
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	205 to —
Gourepore	100	98 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	90 to —
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	93 to 94
India General Steam Navigation	100	100 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	90 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	105 to 110
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	295 to —
Murree Brewery	100	145 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60 to 65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	105 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	55 to —
Riverside Press	90	35 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	232 to 235
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	62 to 63
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 52
Watson's Patent Press	100	82 to 83

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	44 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Do. contributory	80	30 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	21 to 22
Central Cachar	200	88 to 90
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 21
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	23 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	32 to 33
Eastern Cachar	100	12 to 14
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	25 to 26
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	55 to 55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	10 to 11
Holta (Kangra)	100	55 to 56
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	95 to —
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	34 to —
Indian Terai	500	410 to 415
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to 15
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	40 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	9 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	60 to —
Do. contributory	200	50 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to —
Longview (Darjiling)	100	43 to —
Loobah	100	101 to 105
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	22 to 23
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to 16
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to —
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)		— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	19 to 21
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	46 to 47
Puttureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabaree (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbullí and Murmah	100	75 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	47 to 48
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	60 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	20 to 21
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	80 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	95 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	130 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—July 4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	90¾ to 91¼
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931	102 to 102½
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	102 to 102½
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-8	103 to 105
4½ Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96	109 to 114
4 Do.	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	108 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7¾ to 8¼
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¾ to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	169 to 171
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23¾ to 24
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	24¼ to 25¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to 156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	132 to 134
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	123 to 125
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	116 to 118
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	130 to 132
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½ to 23¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23¾ to 24¼
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	130 to 132
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	107 to 109
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112 to 114
Do. Do. Do. ...	35	— to —
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Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103 to 105
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Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	22 to —
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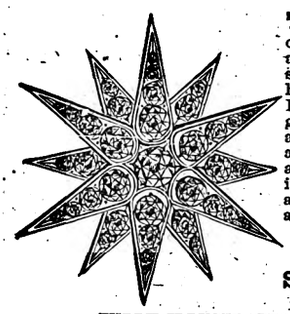
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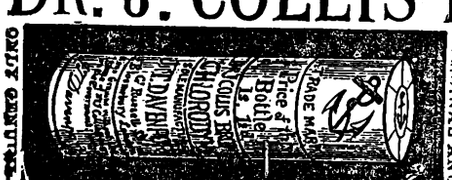
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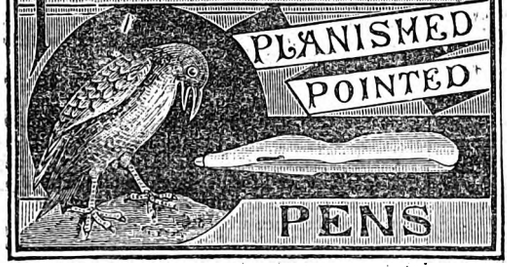
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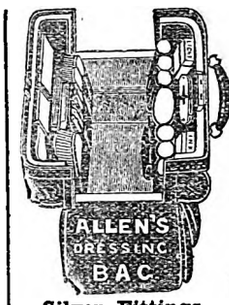
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scene from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21st June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 19th June; and from Calcutta to the 18th June.

IN commemoration of the Jubilee anniversary of Her Majesty the 21st June was appointed in a *Gazette Extraordinary* to be observed as a holiday for the Armies of India.

A SALUTE of fifty guns was fired at daybreak from all forts and batteries from which salutes are usually fired. A release of military prisoners in the European and Native forces took place, and all regimental prisoners and defaulters in both services were excused further punishment.

THE Secretary of State having been pleased, on the recommendation of the Government of India, to sanction an increase of fifty appointments to the Second Class of the Order of British India, the increased establishment will stand as follows:—Bengal, including Punjab Frontier Force, Hyderabad Contingent, and Local Corps, 1st Class, 88; 2nd Class, 118. Madras, 53 and 63; and Bombay, 34 and 44.

LORD CONNEMARA unveiled the Queen's statue at Madras on the evening of June 20th amid much enthusiasm. Addressing the vast crowds present, he said he felt it his business to mention that there was no foundation for recent disquieting rumours of war on the North-West Frontier. Madras was brilliantly illuminated at night.

THE Government of India, in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, acknowledge their cordial recognition of the distinguished manner in which the army in Upper Burma has acquitted itself during a series of arduous and protracted operations.

THE distribution of a medal and gratuity to the troops is also announced.

SEVERAL severe engagements have taken place in Burma.

IN one encounter between a troop of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry and a band of marauders from the Popa hills 193 dacoits were left dead on the field.

BEFORE coming to a final determination on the question of the execution of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights the Government of India has sent a letter to the local Governments to ascertain their opinions on the subject.

THE incoming mail last week arrived forty-four hours after contract time, having been hove-to sixty-six hours to avoid running into a cyclone.

SHE, however, met with bad weather, and lost two boats and had several others damaged.

THE Murree Theatre was destroyed by fire on the evening of June 18th. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

EXTENSIVE defalcations have been discovered in the Bombay Paper Currency office; and a Eurasian named Thomas, who was in charge of the lost note department, has been arrested.

RAI BAHADUR THANAKOTI MUDALIAR, a wealthy citizen of Madras, having offered Rs. 20,000 towards some public object in connection with the Jubilee, the Governor has suggested its application to the purchase of a library for the Victoria Technical Institute.

H.H. THE NIZAM gave a banquet in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL has subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Institute.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has ordered the extension to the Punjab Chief Court of the rule under which officiating vacancies in High Courts when judges take privilege leave are not to be filled up.

SIR WILLIAM COMER PETHERAM, Chief Justice at Calcutta, contemplates leave of absence for one month with effect from the 22nd July to enable him to go to Europe. Sir Comer, on the expiration of this month's leave, enjoys the two months' High Court annual vacation.

THE *Government Gazette* notified the appointment of Mr. P. M. Mehta and Mr. K. T. Telang to be members of the Bombay Legislative Council. This is Mr. Telang's second term of office.

THE Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan, Kizilbash of Lahore, has been appointed Additional Member of the Legislative Council in connection with the Punjab Land Bills. He is a landholder and Fellow of the Lahore University.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have elected the Hon. Mr. Robert Steel their President in the place of Mr. Turner, who was called home last week on urgent private affairs.

IN order to bring the Sind-Sagar Railway into direct communication with the main line of the North-Western system it is contemplated to bridge the river at Mooltan. This would materially increase the strategic value of the frontier railways east of the Indus.

THE fast of the Ramazan does not seem so far to have had the effect of promoting any outburst of fanaticism among the Ghilzai insurgents. The latest reports from Kandahar show no spread of rebellion in the Maruf district, where the Amir's troops are still very dilatory in their movements.

THE Amir's troops from Jellalabad, assisted by Khugiani and Momund levies, have had some skirmishes with the Shinwaris lately; but the fighting has been of a very desultory character. From Kandahar it is reported that the Tokhi Ghilzais and the Alikozais came into collision recently at Jaldak, south of Khelat-i-Ghilzai. There was no decisive result, but the Alikozais lost seventeen killed and wounded.

THE rebellious Ghilzais assert that the Ghilzai troops at Herat have mutinied, and are *en route* to join them. The Amir's General at Maruf, and the Afghan officials generally, most positively deny the truth of this assertion.

THE road from Kandahar to Cabul is closed.

THE Limbin Prince, who recently surrendered to the Civil Officer with the Shan column, has been deported to Lower Burma.

AN example has been made by Subadar Sheik Aulum, of the 3rd Madras Cavalry, of a large band of dacoits in the Myingyan country. With a party of his regiment he came upon the enemy in open ground and killed no less than 193. Such a loss has seldom been inflicted on the wary dacoits, and is the more satisfactory as the time when Cavalry can work effectively must be very nearly at a close.

THE Court-Martial at Poona has acquitted Lieutenant Way of the Bombay Staff Corps of the charge on which he was recently tried; but that officer is now to be tried for borrowing money on the security of a subordinate of his and failing to meet the liability.

THE cost of either doubling or converting to broad-gauge the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been found to be so great that it is questionable whether it will not be a wiser policy to make a new broad-gauge line from Godhra, on the Bombay-Baroda line, northwards through the heart of Central India, thus giving Bombay direct broad-guage communication with the Punjab. This line would open up a large tract of country that is now completely without railway communication of any kind, and it is much favoured in Bombay.

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HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL has subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Imperial Institute.

KOT DUFFADAR MAZR ALI, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been awarded the Order of Merit for gallantry in seizing the Malik of Bhagwana, who had treacherously attempted the life of Sir Frederick Roberts during the Afghan War.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. J. WROUGHTON, wing commander 9th Madras Infantry, who had a stroke of apoplexy at Myingyan, died on the 13th June.

MR. J. T. CRAWFORD, a civilian who had just arrived in the country from leave in England, and was on his way to join his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Sultanpur, died on the 4th June.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. NEWNHAM, second in command of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, died at Naini Tal on the 14th June.

MAJOR LYONS, who was mauled by a tiger near Khandalla in May last, died in Bombay on the 16th June from the injuries he received.

LIEUTENANT TREVOR, of the West Yorkshire Regiment, while riding from Kajiar to Dalhousie on the evening of the 17th June, went over the khud and was killed by the fall.

THE latest news from Mandalay, under date June 20th, reports that in Katha the expedition against Kathlaing took the stockades and dispersed the enemy, killing nine. Mr. McDougall, of the Police, and two sepoys were wounded. From the Ruby Mines it is reported that Mainlon is still disturbed. In Sagain a Burmese police post has been taken by dacoits, a sergeant killed, and arms and ammunition looted. Bands of dacoits have collected on the borders of Yeu and Chindwin, also in the Toungdwingyoung Valley. No definite news has been received from the eastern division. In Myingyan the Burmese police post was attacked and a sergeant killed. No important news has been received from the southern districts.

THE accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the month of April, 1887, as compared with the corresponding month of 1886, show that the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 5,38,60,233 as against Rs. 5,12,59,235, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 9,04,85,498 as against Rs. 8,72,12,310. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 1,25,40,240 as against Rs. 1,62,93,429, and that of treasure exported Rs. 3,21,841 as against Rs. 7,68,357. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 18,33,151 as against Rs. 17,39,477, and of export duty collected Rs. 9,30,828 as against Rs. 8,81,695. The net increase in the value of imports was Rs. 19,12,778, and there was an increase in every item in the list, with the exception of yarns and textile fabrics, which show a decrease of upwards of thirteen lakhs. In exports the net increase was Rs. 32,70,649, and here again every item shows an increase, with the exception of chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials, which show decrease of upwards of seventeen lakhs.

THE ENGLISH POLICY.—The English are not so much indebted to their mothers as they are indebted to India. India gives them the means of livelihood. By means of commerce the English are the wealthiest nation in the world, although they are natives of a small island. They have not such facilities for commerce elsewhere as they have in India. But India is not so happy under them as others are. If the English had feelings of gratitude and no selfishness they would have been anxious to do good to India. But the British Lion is the slave of fear. He considers 250 millions of Indian people as insects. The native princes and sirdars are to him small fry, for they are all loyal. The English have no fear of losing India. There is scarcely anything which they have not done to please the colonies. A conference was lately held with the colonial representatives, and it was resolved to assist all the colonies. But no mention was made of India. Neither was any representative taken from India. India will forever please and support England, and the English will drain away everything from India, for they do not fear India.—The *Bangabasi*.

Notes of the Week.

ANOTHER able and distinguished Anglo-Indian has gone over to the majority; the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden is dead. On Monday last we announced that he had been seized with a serious illness, but although some hope was entertained by his medical attendants and friends that his life would be prolonged, little hope was felt regarding his ultimate recovery. On Friday there was a report that he had rallied a little, but he died on Saturday at his residence, 31, Sackville-street. He died comparatively young, being in his 56th year.

ENTERING the Indian Service through Haileybury in 1852 he has done some thirty-five years of varied and laborious official work. His rise in the Service was rapid, for, although perhaps he owed something to the accident of birth and the patronage of powerful family connections, he had ability and energy enough to win his way to the front without extraneous aid. He was a Civilian of what is called the old school, and if his prejudices were sometimes strong he always had the courage of his convictions. His zeal was perhaps not always tempered with discretion, and it is said that he was a "good hater." But it is known also that he had warm and generous impulses, and was most staunch in his friendships.

HIS death is a loss to India, and he will be much missed at the Council Board. He had brought there his great experiences of Indian administrations, and he was a power with his colleagues. In any criticisms which may be made concerning him it should be remembered that when he retired from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal he retired in the full sunshine of general popularity. Public meetings were held to record his distinguished services, a public banquet was given to him, and all classes of the Calcutta community, official and non-official, joined together to do him honour—*Fortunæ majoris honos, erectus et acer.*

THE P. and O. steamer *Nizam*, which arrived at Bombay with the English mails forty-four hours after contract time, had a narrow escape from being caught by the late cyclone which raged in the Indian Ocean. She arrived with not a boat left whole, her decks almost swept clean, the stern wheel platform torn from its position, the gangways smashed, and the vessel altogether in a woeful condition. Happily, however, there was no loss of life nor injuries to record, and for this and the saving of the ship the greatest credit is due to Captain Haslewood, the Commander, and to his officers and crew—not forgetting the Lascars.

Those lately much-abused individuals have entered a vigorous protest, which finds publicity in the Bombay papers just to hand, against the condemnation of their conduct in the wreck of the *Tasmania*; and it is only fair that what they have put forward in their own defence should be taken into account before final judgment is given. Regarding their behaviour on board the *Nizam*, the chief officer of that ship speaks in the highest terms. He declares that throughout the gale "there was no grumbling, nor any attempt to shirk work. They obeyed orders implicitly, and, in short, acquitted themselves as well as any crew could possibly have done."

THE Government of India has arrived at the conclusion that the examination of officers in Hindustani by the Lower Standard are being conducted in a very lax manner, and has resolved that in future the rules and regulations must be carried out to the letter before the grant of Rs. 180 can be earned. Henceforth the colloquial test is to be a strict and *bonâ fide* one. The conversation is to be conducted with an educated Native; at least thirty questions relating to matters of regimental or professional duty are to be put and answered, and it will not be allowable to give the same questions to several candidates; further, if any breach of these conditions is made the examination

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will be declared null and void. Of course, no one of these regulations is new; it is their stricter enforcement in the future that is insisted upon.

THE rumour which came from India some time ago to the effect that the Government there had under consideration some scheme for remodelling the Native Army on a territorial basis similar to that on which the British Army is now organised, has, we are glad to say, been officially contradicted. The explanation given is to the effect that the policy of linking battalions will be for regiments to have fixed headquarters, at which its battalions will serve in turn, but there is no scheme in hand for organising the Native Army on the lines indicated.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, aspirants for appointments in the Bengal Police have been much disturbed by a sudden requisition to pass a competitive examination. Sir Steuart Bayley finds upwards of forty names on the roll of selected candidates; and, not knowing what to with them all, he has offered eight appointments to those who stand most successfully the test of an examination, giving the others to understand that the door is finally closed against them. The knowledge required is elementary; but most of the candidates left school long ago, and have proceeded, with all the haste of the average Englishman, to forget what they learnt there—and, after all, everyone cannot pass when the number of vacancies is smaller than the number of candidates. If this sort of thing is to be made a precedent the question, What shall we do with our boys?—those boys who cannot, or will not, pass any examination in any form—will become more painfully difficult than ever. Hitherto the Indian Police has been one of the favourite refuges for the destitute—a peaceful haven where the examiner is unknown, and an acquaintance with Chaucer and Conic Sections is at a discount; but if even this resting-place is to be denied to them it is hard to see what remains but cab-driving.

YET another Jubilee! Russia this year will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of railways in that country. On April 27 of last year it was fifty years since the Czar Nicholas gave his sanction to the construction of the first Russian railway—the line from St. Petersburg to Zarskoeselo and Paulovsk, seventeen miles long; but it was on October 30, 1837, that the line was actually opened, and that date consequently marks the jubilee. The construction and working of the Russian railways are to be gradually reorganised, and not only are new lines to be constructed by soldiers, under the supervision of engineer officers, but the working of existing lines is to be placed in the hands of the military engine-drivers and guards, being taken from the army. Our contemporary, *Iron*, which furnishes this information, does not consider it an encouraging sign of the times, nor do we. Russia's strategic line to the left bank of the Oxus is being pushed on with vigour, and we shall possibly hear more of "strategic" lines when the boundary question is settled; but when will that be?

THE Anglo-Indian newspapers have curious ideas regarding the news from India which is likely to be appreciated by English readers at home. The *Pioneer*, one of the leading political dailies in India, gives us, in its Overland Summary received this morning, nearly six columns describing some amateur theatricals at Mhow. One satisfactory reflection, however, can be draw from this—India is at peace and play.

THE claims and traditions of the old Indian Armies must have drifted under the cold shade when one of our leading Society weeklies can speak of General H. B. Pottinger, R.A., as "an outsider"—that is, as compared with Staff Corps men. This odd criticism is passed by way of mild censure on the appointment of General Pottinger as Military Secretary to the Bombay Government in succession to General Michael Willoughby, retired. The critic does chance to remember that General Pottinger was raised in the Bombay Artillery before that once-noted corps was "amalgamated" into the all-world Gunner Regiment. It might also be as well recalled that General Pottinger has been on the Staff of the Bombay Army, in the Quartermaster-General's Department, through a large portion of his career, besides occupying various special posts. Possibly the Society journal would like to see Military Secretaries to the Indian Government sent out direct from the War Office or Horse Guards. But the browsing of the patronage classes on the pastures of the Indian revenues has not got quite so far as that yet.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

Authentic details of the mutiny at Herat last month have been received. As was to be expected, it was confined to the Ghilzais. One regiment called the "Hazari" from its numbering 1,000 bayonets, contained 800 Adari Ghilzais. These in conjunction with the officer second in command of the garrison, a Ghilzai chief named Taimar Shah, plotted to kill the Governor and the General, and to induce the rest of the Cabuli troops to rise and seize the town. The plot was discovered in time, but the Andaris mutinied, took as many breech-loading rifles and cartridges as they wanted from the arsenal, and attempted to kill the General. Failing to find him, they returned to barracks. The Governor first begged them to leave the city quickly, but on their refusal he plucked up courage and attacked them with 1,200 picked infantry and some guns. Thereupon the mutineers quitted Herat, after losing a few men, and marched without interruption, beyond the loss of some stragglers, through Obeh and Ghor along the southern edge of the Hazara country to the camp of the main body of rebels in Nawai Tarakhi. Their ringleader, Taimar Shah, fled towards Persia, but was captured at Kuhsan, and sent to Cabul. The detachments of troops sent from Candahar to intercept the rebels were too late.

Herat is quiet, though the authorities are naturally uneasy lest the mutiny should spread to other Cabuli regiments, of which there are three in Herat and one in Farah. The remainder of the Hazari regiment, 450 strong, is however staunch, and the Governor has enough Herati and Candahari soldiers to hold the city against the Cabulis, who, as a measure of precaution, have been encamped outside the city.

BURMA.

RANGOON, JULY 10.

Lieutenant McSwirey and a squadron of the 3rd Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent have completed a very successful expedition against a body of dacoits near Baw. Two Bons and eight dacoits were killed, and one Boh and nineteen dacoits taken prisoners, ninety-three guns and sixty-four Dahs being captured, and 120 head of dacoited cattle retaken. Our casualties included one Jemadar and a trooper severely wounded and two horses killed.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

IN THE YEAR '57.—III.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

After Captain Salmon's frivolous complaint to "J. L." comes another sorrow of the same kind—a neatly-written letter enfolding two very clever water-colour sketches of two ruffians, who appear to be cross-bred between Pathan and Zouave. One of them, marked "Private," in case any one should mistake him for a thief, wears ankle-boots, yellow stockings—or, perhaps, the artist means the wash for skin—baggy blue breeks, loose Zouave jacket, and a sumptuous turban. The other, marked "Officer"—though he looks more like an Albanian dacoit—is dressed in brown leather knee-boots, baggy breeks, Zouave dolman with gold arabesques, turban and long loose cloak, which reaches down to his ankles, and hangs gracefully from two bed-tassels knotted round his throat. He also wears a turban twisted round a red skull-cap—not the stiff-pointed cap of the Border. Who was the daring man that fancied "J. L." would like to look at water-colour pictures in the middle of his office-work? Some one who wrote a femininely delicate hand, and had much to say. Raverty is his name—Lieutenant H. G. Raverty, of the 3rd Bombay Native Infantry. What right has a Bombay man to thrust his oar into our troubled waters of the North? Two years hence Mr. H. G. Raverty will get his step, and will publish, by subscription, a sumptuous quarto, "Dictionary of the Pushto Language," which everyone will say is immensely valuable, but which few people will care to read. Lieutenant Francis Norman will take a copy of it. Why does not Lieutenant Raverty go on with his book, and refrain from pestering "J. L."? He begins

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his letter from Multan, whereof he is Assistant Commissioner, in an unpromising sort of way. "At the present crisis it behoveth every officer to do his utmost, &c." Did "J. L." read any further before he wrote on the back—"Inform this officer that I do not consider it expedient to record his proposals to Government?" So much for water-colour sketches of Brigands and seven sheets of neat writing. People shall judge whether "J. L." is right in disposing of them so summarily.

"The trustworthiness of the Afghan soldier," says Lieutenant Raverty, "is conspicuous at the present time, and shows that implicit faith may be placed in him—particularly when opposed to others than his own countrymen." He has a temperament like the Irishman or the Scotch Highlander, must be led, not driven, and addressed in his own "rough and manly tongue." Lieutenant Raverty has studied him for nine years, and really knows something of this tongue. Lieutenant Raverty refers incidentally to his big Dictionary, which is now in the press, and hopes he will "not be considered presumptuous" if he offers his services to raise a levy of Afghans exclusively from "our northern and western frontiers." Here he enlarges on the political advantages of such a step; would flatter the Border chiefs by allowing them to pick recruits and send them down. He would enlist—"Eusufzis, Bajaueers, Khulils, Khattaks, Sherinis, and Suliman Khails," "men of gigantic stature and great strength." He would have companies by clans, and would officer, as far as possible, from the relatives and connections of the chiefs. "The dress and arms (a rough idea of which I enclose) to be something similar to the Algerian Zouaves." The English Officers should be put through a compulsory examination in Pushtoo, and the books and records of the regiment should be kept in Pushtoo. What an enthusiast it is! "A few days would be sufficint for me to translate into Pushtoo the first part of the "Field Exercises and Evolutions," including Company Drill, and Rifle, and Manual Exercise.

"From my knowledge of the Afghan character, and from the confidence I have already gained over the numbers I have met, I feel sanguine of success, if the sanction of the Government should be accorded, and that I could bring together in a few months a body of men which for size, strength and efficiency, would be unsurpassable by any others on the continent of Asia, and each of whom would be equal to at least ten Hindustanis." Lieutenant Raverty is a Lieutenant of at least eight years' standing, but he is almost *too* sanguine.

Only give him leave and within six weeks he will ride into Multan at the head of 1,500—or 2,000 horse and foot or even more—all good men and true, and all anxious to take part in the sack of Delhi. "J. L." evidently does not like the wholesale enrolment of Pathans, or perhaps the water-colour sketches prejudiced him. But we have lived to see some little portion of Raverty's notion carried out. If the record-room shelves could speak, what strange tales they could tell of pigeon-holed recommendations, schemes strangled at birth, or rising from the grave in after-years, when the original father was dead and a stranger reaped the credit!

Here follows a stately letter of much greater interest. "The Lord William Hay," as the Babu calls him—"Deputy Commissioner of Simla," has been quarrelling with authorities of the State. In plain English, the Lord William Hay is "huffy." Mutineers have been looting Kalka and Pinjore, and that flustered and aristocratic D. C. has been sending a detachment of the 1st Fusiliers flying up and down the hills. First he ordered them down to Kalka. Then the people of Simla were afraid of being left alone, and they were ordered up again. Next Barnes, the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, who in May had raised a six per cent. loan from the Native States, and needed men as chronically as he needed money, sent up an urgent request for some English troops, and those Fusiliers were hurried down to Umballa. How they must have sworn tramping through the early July dust! Evidently the Lord William has been told not to bucket Her Majesty's troops about. He wraps himself in his virtue, and though always "your obedient servant," is "quite at a loss to conceive" how he has done wrong. The burden of his letter, like the rest, is "more troops." "J. L." dismisses that appeal in stony silence. What is the use of arguing with a Deputy Commissioner on a hill-top? Simla is safe enough; for the Goorkhas at Jutogh are good little men, and will not as the ladies of Simla devoutedly believe, march in to massacre.

Here, pitchforked among the rest, turns up a hasty genial letter from Van Cortlandt, on the war-path at some illegible camp. Order reigns where Van Cortlandt has been. He says:—"There is no fear of anything going wrong in the Sirsa District, if Oliver does not draw the strings too tight." H'm! Evidently Van Cortlandt mistrusts Oliver, and would recommend conciliation. "Oliver is a *zubberdust* fellow, he requires to be kept in hand a little." This is a naked truth with a vengeance; but Barnes the Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, is not likely to be hard on that *zubberdust* Oliver for a little heavy-handedness. The revenue must be collected, that the people may know that the great Indian Government still sits at the receipt of custom.

Now, what in the world does Van Cortlandt mean by this? "Mrs. Van Cortlandt does not understand these things, or she would not have asked you for a pass for Hira Nand." Hira Nand is a Tehsildar in the Hissar district, but what has happened? Has Mrs Van Cortlandt been putting her delicate fingers into the very mixed political pie of the period? Who can answer? The letter is incomplete.

Everything is incomplete, fragmentary, jumbled, leading nowhere.

But, after a while, as one turns the letters over, the sense of the distance that separates the affable, eloquent, impartial, educated Present, from the hard-pressed, brutal, and sternly practical Past, dies away.

At first, all seems like the disorderly procession of a dream—a rush of shadows from the dark to the dark. Here a soldier in the foreground fighting for the dear life; there another, who has sheathed sword a moment and wipes his forehead. Behind him, a herd of frightened women and helpless invalids against a gloomy sky. Then a voice—the voice of the very strong man Nicholson—calling cheerily out of a dust-storm that "Her Majesty's 52nd Regiment is like a big mastiff trying to catch half a-dozen jackals." Next, rushes of armed men, north, south, east and west, and a pause. Then the tale of the slain read out by a voice that seems to have no concern with living or dead—the voice of the official statement—the Chorus of the Tragedy—"of one council with the Gods."

Follows a glimpse of a city in the South, ringed with fire and crumbling to rubbish under the blows of a sun-smitten, sickness-stricken army. To this succeeds a city in the extreme North, very quiet and very strong, a buttress of defence guarded by clear-eyed men who speak slowly, and whose words carry far across the din between north and south.

But, above the clamour of command and countercommand, the bustle of alarums and excursions, through the smoke and the dust, runs a steel link of purpose and dominance—the will and the hand and the power of John Lawrence, Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

It is no longer the rush of an evil dream that we are looking at, but a length of great living frieze, where the figures are fixed for the moment, as they slide by, in strenuous, labouring attitudes—strong, hopeful, despairing, agonised, or coldly and bitterly masterful, as Fate has laid their burdens upon them.

One face recurs and recurs; and on that face there is no outward sign of trouble, nothing but determination and sleepless vigilance. In the end, peace will come back, and then, and not till then, those lips will frame the question:—"Will you be governed by the Pen or by the Sword?"

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE UNCOVENANTED.

(Bombay Gazette.)

In approaching the question whether the European Uncovenanted servants of the Government are fairly dealt with, it should be borne in mind that the conditions of service of which they complain are not all open to complaint on the same grounds. For instance, officials who expected that they would get a sterling pension when they left the service, or a rupee pension worth two shillings to the rupee, and who now find that three, four or five thousand rupees a year will be worth only one-and-fourpence to the rupee, are the victims of a disappointment essentially different from that which is complained of by the victims of illiberal leave rules. In this latter respect, although the position of the Unconvenanted official is distinctly inferior to that of the Covenanted Civilian, it is no worse than it was when he joined the service. Here, although there may be much inequality of treatment, there is no semblance of a breach of faith, and the Unconvenanted have to show that there is something essentially illiberal in the conditions under which they have to work. And there are not a few amongst the dozen or so of complaints that they bring forward of which this may be said. Frequent supersession by covenanted and military officers is one. The refusal to allow service before the age of twenty-two to count as service before pension is another. This would be a plain injustice even if there were not the much easier conditions imposed upon the covenanted civilian to compare it with. For the term of service of the Uncovenanted is long enough. If he wants a pension he must have one of two things—either a medical certificate or a record of thirty years' service, in which leave, not even on medical certificate, must not be counted. The official apology for the rule doubtless is that it is impolitic to attach as much value to the service that a man can render before twenty-one as to the labour of his later years. But if that is so the only logical course for the Government to take is to prohibit entrance into the Uncovenanted Service before the age of twenty-two. So long, however, as the work of young men under that age is accepted and paid for it is as illogical as it is unfair to exclude it from the period of service which counts towards pension. The leave question may very fairly be settled on its merits, and without too close regard to what the Government have thought to be due to their favoured "protegés" of the Civil Service. A very simple principle underlies the problem—the principle that the object of leave and furlough is not to confer pleasure upon an official, but to make him an efficient instrument for his work. This consideration justifies the liberality of the leave rules for the Covenanted Service, and it condemns the rules in force amongst the Un-

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covenanted. One year's leave in ten years' service and two years in eighteen are an obviously and lamentably deficient allowance. No other employers of labour than the Government thinking it worth while to pay for European skill and intelligence would also think it worth while to use it with so little regard to the rest and climatic change that are necessary to keep it in efficiency. The appeal in this matter therefore lies, not to the generosity of the Government, but to its utilitarian sense. In a word, it no more pays to overwork an Uncovenanted Civilian than it pays to overwork a horse.

The pension rules certainly do not err on the side of generosity. Such benefit as the Government offers its Uncovenanted servants under them is better than nothing, except in the not infrequent cases in which they offer nothing at all. But that is the most that can be said. Much is to be said by anyone who cares to approach the question on that point against the principle of granting pensions. But the Government have not yet abrogated the principle, and so long as they act upon it they should apply it fairly. To refuse one class of servants a pension on medical certificate before fifteen years' service in India, and to grant it to another class after five is capricious and inequitable, and such a provision could only be understood if it were explained as a means purposely invented for awakening discontent. As to the general complaint of the Uncovenanted that the maximum limit of pensions is too low, we should probably hear little of this if the pensions, such as they are, were paid in a coin that did not year by year fall in value. This is perhaps the part of the case in which the Uncovenanted Service have the strongest claims upon the sympathy of Parliament.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

In many parts of India we are already confronted with a difficulty which threatens, unless boldly grappled with, to assume serious proportions, and it may not be out of place here to offer a few remarks upon our domestic servants; upon the position they occupy in regard to us; and upon the position which they occasionally permit us to occupy towards them. In England our household servants have long been the curse of the householder and the cross—variously borne—of the housewife; they have triumphantly answered in the negative the pertinent question, "Is life worth living?" In England, as in India, the old family servant has practically ceased to exist. Far be it from us to declare for one moment that the old servant had any very remarkable qualities of head or heart which rendered his services more valuable than those of the young man or young woman who now replaces him; but the old servant had managed to get into one's ways; he knew exactly what he might move, and what he was on no account to touch; and, however great his speculations, he generally took very good care—from purely personal motives—that he alone should put his hand into his master's long-suffering pocket. Ask any old Anglo-Indian to glance round at the several khitmutgars waiting behind their masters at any large dinner, and he will tell you that in his young days not one of those men would have been admitted into a gentleman's house. Formerly the traditions of service were handed down through generations, and servants in their several capacities were a race apart and distinct. Now any man who can do nothing else poses as a servant of one sort or another. The chit nuisance has much to do with this. As long as we engage domestics, simply from the remarkable specimens of caligraphy which they display to us, so long shall we find our servants get worse and worse. In days gone by good servants were passed on from one master to another; they were known, and had no difficulty in obtaining fresh situations; now, except in rare cases, all servants, good, bad, and indifferent, press forward for engagement, their chits being all there is to go by and to guide us in selection. In consequence of this, quite a trade has sprung up in chits, and these valuable testimonials are bought, sold, stolen and borrowed; until the good servant and the scoundrelly impostor have identically the same chances of engagement.

BENGAL.

THE HON. ROBERT STEEL has been elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

MESSRS HAMILTON & Co. will sell by public auction, next month, a large collection of jewels and an heterogenous assortment of valuable articles at Calcutta. The sale will extend over twelve days, and amongst the articles to be disposed of is the historical "Lingam God," consisting "of an extraordinary chrysoberyl cat's-eye of great size and brilliancy, set in a very large yellow topaz, the whole supported in an Indian Native gold base, encrusted with diamonds, and set round with nine gems called the 'nine charms.'"

IT is now some years ago, says a Calcutta paper, since strict orders were issued against throwing dead bodies or the carcases of animals into the Hooghly near Calcutta. It seems, however, that these orders are being steadily disobeyed, for last year no less than seventy human bodies and 4,853 carcases of animals were found floating in the river by the River Police. These figures show a considerable increase over those of both 1884 and 1885, and seem to point to the fact that less diligence is now used to prevent pollution of the river than was formerly the case. The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal thinks that the evil might be somewhat mitigated by the exercise of greater vigilance at the burning ghats at the thickly-populated places above Calcutta, and the attention of the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions has been directed to the matter.

THE result of the rifle matches for the opening season of the Bengal Rifle Association has now been published, together with a financial statement, and is satisfactory evidence of the popularity of shooting in the army and volunteers. There were as many as 26,600 entries altogether, and 2,578 prizes, aggregating Rs. 17,726 in value. Competitions were held at the headquarter stations of divisions, districts, and brigades—at seventeen stations in all.

MADRAS.

A MUNIFICENT gift has just been made to the Madras Presidential Memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee by Rai Bahadur Arcot Thanakoti Moodelliar, who has undertaken to find funds to the extent of no less than Rs. 20,000 for the establishment and equipment of the Technical Library, which is deemed by the committee a necessity for the Victoria Technical Institute. The donor preferred this gift for such purpose as might be named by Lord Connemara, who recommended its application to this object.

A REUTER'S telegram received at Madras states that Sir Frederick Abel, Secretary to the Committee of the Imperial Institute, has written a letter to Mr. Charles A. Lawson, the delegate deputed by the Madras Jubilee Commitee to present the presidential address to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, stating that he has much appreciated the zeal shown throughout the Madras Presidency in connection with the Imperial Institute, and the successful efforts that have been made to promote the interests of the fund, and that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has derived great satisfaction from the perusal of the documents connected with the Madras subscriptions, and has expressed his thanks to the subscribers generally, and to Mr. Lawson personally, for his co-operation and his valued exertions as Honorary Secretary of the Madras Jubilee Executive Committee.

IN a Jubilee retrospect of irrigation in the Madras Presidency the local *Mail* says:—The net result during the last fifty years of the work of the Engineering Department in the matter of ordinary irrigation works, that is, old Native works, such as tanks and channels, may be summarised as follows. A great number of works have been kept in good repair, and others greatly improved; but the condition of the bulk of them is, in the year 1887, much what it was in 1837. On the other hand, much valuable information has been collected, at the cost of much time and trouble, and is recorded in a convenient shape, and matters have generally been put in train for the steady and continuous repair and upkeep of this important class of works on scientific principles. It may reasonably be hoped, therefore, that the reviewer of fifty years hence will be able to record great and uniform progress. If, in the matter of ordinary irrigation works, the progress cannot be considered altogether satisfactory in the conception and execution of works that are great in an engineering point of view, and successful beyond measure as pecuniary investments, and as a source of wealth and prosperity to the country, the fifty years since the accession of Her Majesty have been most fruitful.

BOMBAY.

DURING the absence of Captain Gordon, Lieutenant J. M. Dick will act as Adjutant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DURING the absence of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Mr. G. McCorkell, acting Judge of Hyderabad, will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Skikarpoor in addition to his other duties.

SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT has promised to pay Rs. 10,000 towards the building funds of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, provided Government give a plot of ground on the Esplande free of charge.

MR. A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.S., will act as Assistant Collector, Surat. During the absence of Mr. James Scorgie, F.C.S., or till further orders, Mr. H. P. Jacob will act in the third grade of the Educational Department. Mr. G. M. Woodrow will act as Professor of Mechanism and Applied Sciences in the College of Science, Poona, in the fourth grade of the same department. Mr. H. M. Page will act as Lecturer on Botany and Agriculture in the College of Science, Poona; and Mr. N. A. Moos as Head Master in the College of Science, Poona.

THE offer of Mr. Tharia Topun to build and endow a hospital at Zanzibar has been accepted by the British Government, and Lord Salisbury has communicated the same through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the local Government. Mr. Tharia Topun has set apart the munificent sum of Rs. 2,30,000 for the purpose of building the hospital and permanently maintaining it. The British Government will hold in trust the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 for the due maintenance of this charitable institution. It was by the influence of Mrs. Tharia Topun, an enlightened lady, that her husband was moved to bestow this benevolent gift. The hospital will be named after the donor.

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DEATH OF A RETIRED MISSIONARY.—Many in Western India, says the *Bombay Guardian*, will hear with regret that the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson, of the Church Missionary Society, has been called away from earth. He came to India in 1838 and left it finally in 1877, though about ten years of the interim had been spent in Great Britain. He was for a number of years secretary of the C. M. S. in Western India. The first part of his missionary life was spent in Nassick. He was widely known and greatly loved for his catholic spirit. He took an active part in the preparation and revision of the Marathi Scriptures. The weekly meeting at his house for reading of the Scriptures, prayers and conference was an institution, and many no doubt remember it still with pleasure. Of late years, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have been residing in London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THERE is a rumour that a Circle Pay Office is likely to be formed in Burma on the closing of the present Field Pay Office.

THE following officers have been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonelcies on the completion of 26 years' service:—Majors A. H. Mayhew and F. M. Hunter, of the Staff Corps; and Major W. F. Hume and C. M. Brown, General List, Infanty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. J. STOCK, S.C., and Surgeon-Major R. H. Batty, I.M.S., have retired from the service, the latter on a pension of £365.

COLONEL M. W. WILLOUGHBY, C.S.I., became entitled to the Colonel's allowance on June 9th, on which date his services were placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BAKER, K.C.B., commanding the Allahabad Divison, has proceeded on short leave, and the command of the station has devolved on Colonel A. F. Hart, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment.

THE attention of officers commanding stations and columns in Upper Burma has been called to the necessity there is for the reduction of miscellaneous expenditure and discontinuance of charges which have been warranted only by urgent military necessity during the winter operations.

"SURRA" appears to have made its appearance in the 7th Bengal Cavalry at the Arakan Pagoda.

BRIGADE-SURGEON RADDOCK intends retiring from the service on August 6th.

COLONEL R. D. CAMPBELL, commanding 30th Punjab Infantry, vacates command on June 27th, on attaining the age of fifty-five.

LIEUTENANT F. C. H. BOEHMER, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, Adjutant Madras Railway Volunteer Rifles, has been transferred to Bengal as Adjutant of the East India Railway Volunteer Corps, in succession to Sir C. Leslie, Bart.

THE 18th Bengal Infantry now in the Chindwin Valley are to return to India directly. This is only the beginning of an extensive withdrawal of troops to be carried on during the next few months, provided, of course, the country remains quiet. The police organisation is now so well established that fewer troops are required, while the reserve battalions of police formed in India can be drawn upon if necessary.

THE Naval Brigade engaged in Upper Burma are to receive a gratuity similar to that granted to the military forces, and volunteers are also to be included in the list. Each share is Rs. 38, and the following is the scale for officers:—Lieut.-General and Major-General 152 shares with 100 extra shares if in chief command. A Brigadier-General 57, with 50 shares extra if in chief command. A regimental Colonel or Departmental Officer having the relative rank of Colonel 40. A Colonel (other than above) and Lieut.-Colonel 32. A Major 16; a Captain 12; and a Lieutenant 7½. A Warrant Officer receives 4; and Non-Commissioned British Officers and men from 3 to 1 share according to their status. Native Officers from the rank of Subadar to Woordie-Major receive Rs. 190; Jemadars and Naib Ressaldars, Rs. 76; Havildars, Rs. 38. Followers are not granted gratuity, which is perhaps only reasonable, considering their high rate of pay as compared with sepoys.

FOUR extra pensions of £100 per annum each are allowed to the senior officers of the Indian Medical Service in the proportion of two for the Bengal, and one each for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, as compensation for the withdrawal of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General formerly allowed to officers of that branch of the service holding the appointments of Sanitary Commissioners. These extra pensions will be offered yearly in rotation to Surgeons-General, Deputy Surgeons-General, and to all Brigade Surgeons, but under no circumstances will the extra pension be given to a Surgeon-General or Deputy Surgeon-General until he has completed three years' actual service in the grade, excluding all leave except privilege leave, and then only when from failing health or other unforeseen causes he may be unable to complete his full tour of service. Should the full number of pensions not be accepted in any one official year the balance will lapse, and will not be offered during the following year.

LOSS OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "TASMANIA."

At the Westminster Session House Mr. H. C. Rothery, the Wreck Commissioner, and Captain Beasley, Captain Harland, and Admiral Moresby, assessors, have continued the inquiry, ordered by the Board of Trade, and opened on 27th ult., respecting the stranding and consequent loss of the P. and O. steamship Tasmania, on the Monachi Rocks, off the south coast of Corsica, in April last.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Henry William Powell, the surgeon of the Tasmania, in his evidence with respect to Captain Perrin, said the captain was in perfect health, and during the time that he had been with him, which was some ten months, he had only consulted witness for slight ailments once or twice, and he was perfectly competent to take charge of the ship under any circumstances. Mr. G. W. Allen, a first-class passenger, said that after the vessel struck he saw a man firing off rockets, but most of them failed. There was no attempt to crowd into the boats at all, the passengers appearing to be very calm. He heard the captain tell Charles Andrews that he might go in charge of the lifeboat, and after it went away he heard the passengers complaining of three officers going in that boat. With regard to the behaviour of the native crew, the serang, the head man of the Lascars, was the only one who helped at all. As to the captain, he should say that he was a man of indifferent health, and it was a matter of common notoriety that he was subject to small ailments. He should say that for all the ordinary purposes of a ship the captain was in sufficiently good health, but perhaps he was not vigorous enough to meet the very great risks that a captain in charge of a vessel had to encounter. By Mr. Hall: The Lascars might have helped to make the raft, but he did not see them. Mr. Charles Bill, a first-class passenger, considered that the Lascars did not act as they ought to have done. With regard to the captain, he was not quite so strong as he might have been. If the lifeboat had been properly manned she would have been able to get back to the ship, though not without some difficulty. Mr. C. H. W. Bliss, another first-class passenger, was of opinion that the captain was not quite up to his work. Mrs. Ada Bliss, the wife of the previous witness, said that the fourth officer complained that he was left without any orders, and Mr. Andrews said that he was not in charge. Witness related how that she and a Mrs. Carr had begged and bullied the crew after landing to launch the boat and return to the ship, and at last they got the boat away and returned in about four hours without having succeeded in reaching the vessel. Andrew Mackay, the third engineer, did not observe any drunkenness among the crew, which had been spoken of by some of the previous witnesses, and with regard to the quartermaster, who had been particularly mentioned, he had been washed down the companion and was injured.

On the 2nd inst. Mr. George William Bird, third officer, in reply to Mr. Baden Powell, said that after the disaster he was engaged by the orders of the captain for three-quarters of an hour in firing the distress signals. The rockets went off all right, but some of the bombs misfired; they fired no flares. The ship carried two guns, but they were not used. After the cutter and the mail boat had gone away the captain called witness to his cabin and said that the second officer was going away in charge of the lifeboat, and when they had reached the shore that officer was to go for assistance. The captain added that witness was to get into the boat and bring her back to the ship. Witness went to the lifeboat, assisted to swing her, and got into the boat and helped to bring her round to the gangway. The chief officer sang out "Some of you must come out of the boat; there are too many in her." Two engineers got out of the boat in consequence. The chief officer also called witness out by name, but the captain said, "Remain where you are, Bird." He did not hear either Mr. Andrews or the fourth officer called out by name. It was decidedly wrong to say that Mr. Andrews came into the boat down the gangway; he was in the boat when she was lowered. They had about seventy-two on board when the captain gave orders to shove off. They found it impossible to get enough volunteers to take the boat back again. Witness asked Mr. Andrews to come into the boat. He did not come; he gave no reason, but he was limping and appeared to be hurt. The Wreck Commissioner said the Court would like to see Mr. Andrews, as some very serious charges had been made against him. Dr. Raikes said the Board of Trade had intended to call him, but they had received a medical certificate stating that Mr. Andrews was too ill to attend. Mr. Hall said the company had intended to call Mr. Andrews, but since the certificate sent to the Board of Trade another doctor had seen him and he certified that he was in bed with a very bad congestion of the liver, and it would be dangerous to bring him to the court. If it was at all possible to bring Mr. Andrews, he (the learned counsel) undertook that he should be brought. Witness, continuing, said that attempts were made to reach the ship, but they failed. The men who manned the boat were thoroughly exhausted, and most of them had to be assisted out of the boat. They had great difficulty in getting volunteers. The second-class passengers would not help to man the boat. Cross-examined, witness admitted that in getting the lifeboat away from the ship neither he nor Mr. Andrews did anything different from what an able-bodied seaman might do. Had the lifeboat been properly manned when they put off to reach the ship the attempt might have been successful. At Sardinia some of the second-class passengers got drinking and were noisy, and, at his suggestion, the Mayor put them under arrest. They had been employed by the Government in connection with the Nile boats, he believed; and they threatened to report their arrest to Lord Salisbury—(laughter). The fourth officer was very much exhausted when the lifeboat reached the shore, but he was very active in assisting the ladies. The Wreck Commissioner: Do you think it was a proper thing for three officers and Mr. Andrews to leave in that boat, and to leave only the chief officer and the captain in charge?—I do not know; I was only obeying orders. Was it a right thing for all those officers to leave in that boat?—Under the circum

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stances I think so, there being so many ladies and children to look after. It might have been better if one or two of us had been left behind. In reply to further questions witness said that the second-class passengers were ordered out of the boat by the captain. He bundled one out, and told two clergymen to go out, but they did not go. Some of the crew as well as the second-class passengers refused to return in the boat to the ship. Walter Berry, the gunner, said that when the vessel struck he had turned in. He got out at once, went into the forecastle to turn the hands out, and then went up to the hurricane deck. A general order was given to clear away the boats, and he heard the pipe go "All hands to stations." He assisted in getting the first cutter clear and was lowered in her. They had over 30 in the boat, crew and passengers, and rowed six oars at first, but she was so heavily loaded that he had to take two off the rowing to assist in baling the water out. After landing the doctor and he called the men together and tried to get the mail boat off, so as to return to the ship. They got about ten hands altogether. One of the second-class passengers refused to go in the boat; he said he had saved himself by the skin of his teeth, and he would have nothing more to do with it. They could not move the boat, she was so imbedded in the sand, although they tried to do so for about an hour. Lots of wreckage from the ship, such as bales of cotton, spars, and things of that sort, were washed on shore.

On the 5th inst. Mr. John Edward Manby, the fourth officer, was examined by Mr. Baden Powell as to the events that occurred from the moment the vessel struck until he took his place in the boat. The captain and the chief officer called out to the third officer and witness by name to leave the boat. He himself did not answer the call. He could not leave the boat because it was so crowded. In cross-examination, witness said that if he could have got to the gangway when ordered to leave the boat, the moment he had let go the line the boat would have drifted away. The captain was calm and collected, and did his work nobly. He had never served under an abler captain. Henry Baigent, chief steward, who remained on board the ship and stayed on deck all night, admitted that one of the stewards was in drink but the man was not drunk. He did not think before the men were searched at Ajaccio that they had had any opportunity of disposing of the alleged stolen property. Colonel Hozier, of Lloyd's, said that the Cape Feno light was not considered to be a satisfactory light. Sir Edward Bradford, political secretary at the India Office, stated that he was a passenger on board the Tasmania and remained on board after the boats went off. He did not think the discipline was very good. One of the stewards was the worse for liquor, and he heard the captain tell the men repeatedly to get out of the boat. Witness spoke to the captain and he was then cool. There was no rush to the boats, but he could not say that the native sailors behaved very well. He lost a watch and a pencil case off a table in his cabin, and Lady Bradford lost some rings which were in a drawer. At Ajaccio he thanked Mr. Manby for that officer's kindness to Lady Bradford on shore—in fact, they were all extremely kind.—Mr. John H. Dudley Ryder said that he was one of the passengers. One of the quartermasters was drunk, and also he believed one of the stewards. The quartermaster got better, however, and then worked like a man. He helped to get the lifeboat off. For a considerable time, perhaps an hour, until the lifeboat went off, the third mate and himself were standing at the stern, expecting the ship to go down, and waiting to jump overboard to a small raft. Witness was cross-examined with the object of showing that the third mate was engaged in firing rockets and bombs, that the little raft had been made by the third mate for witness personally, that witness was frightened, and that the third mate while performing his duties took occasional opportunities to cheer the witness up.

This concluded the case for the Board of Trade, and Dr. Raikes, the counsel for the Board of Trade, read a long statement, containing twenty-seven charges to be answered both by the officers and the company. Among the principal questions were those as to whether the officers took sufficient care in the navigation of the vessel; whether the Tasmania left Bombay properly manned for the voyage, and whether the crew were competent to do their work, whether proper precautions were taken to ascertain the position of the ship while in the Straits of Bonifacio, and whether a course was laid, making all allowance for a beam wind and sea. There were also questions as to whether proper discipline was maintained in lowering the boats, and under what circumstances the second, third, and fourth officers, and Mr. Andrews went away in the starboard lifeboat, and others respecting their conduct whilst on shore. Mr. Mansell Jones, for the P. and O. Company, and Mr. Howard Smith, for the officers, said the charges made were of a very grave nature, and they asked for an adjournment in order that they might have time to consider what witnesses they should call on behalf of their clients. The Court was then adjourned until the 11th inst.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

The third ordinary general meeting of this Corporation was held on the 1st inst. at the offices, Threadneedle-street. Mr. W. W. Cargill, who presided, said that it would not be necessary to notice the accounts in detail, as they had been for some time in the hands of the shareholders, who had thus had ample opportunity to arrive at an understanding of the position of the affairs of the Bank. The business of the bank had continued to progress from the commencement. Beginning in 1883 with a small sum, their banking assets had rapidly increased until, by March 31, 1886, they amounted to £4,963,000, and at the same date this year they had further increased to £6,231,000. In the London accounts alone the amount of the turnover had very greatly increased. Although the directors had been urged from various quarters to establish new branches and agencies they had refrained for the present from so doing, but had made an exception in the case of Seychelles, a place where no banking facilities had hitherto existed, and which was of rising importance both commercially and as a health resort, since it had become a port of call for the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes. In view of the increasing business at Melbourne and Sydney the agencies in those places had been converted into branches. There was now a chance of their going into business in Australia without the risk that might have attended it during the height of the depression that had prevailed there. He might mention, as another evidence of the credit enjoyed by the bank, that they now held a considerable sum on deposit from more than one local Government. In India the Government business was all done with Indian banks, but in other places where the Government was not connected with India their bank had as good a chance as any other institution of obtaining their share of public business. Alluding to the "silver question," the Chairman said that the fall in exchange had caused the directors some anxiety, but no doubt by the adoption of a double circulating medium, or by some other means, matters would adjust themselves in due time. Meanwhile, the fall in exchange had not been without its advantages, inasmuch as it had brought about an increase in the export of several articles of produce from India. The value of the bank's capital employed in commercial operations had been carefully calculated with reference to the actual value of currency, so carefully that in the event of its affairs being wound-up at that moment, the share holders would sustain no loss. The Chairman concluded by proposing the adoption of the report and accounts. The motion was seconded by Mr. C. ALLHUSEN, and no questions being asked, it was carried *nem. dis.*

A motion that a dividend of 6s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, for the half-year ended March 31 last, the same to be paid on July 16, was also carried. Major General Beville, C.B., was elected to the Board of Directors in the room of Mr. E. F. Harrison, deceased; and the retiring directors, Messrs. Allhusen and Boyle, were re-elected. Messrs. Quilter, Welton, and Co., were re-appointed auditors. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors and the officers of the bank.

In answer to a question by a Shareholder in the old bank, Mr. A. J. Macdonald stated that in the interest of many of the old creditors whose claims the bank held as agents, and also in the interest of old shareholders, the bank had protested against the sale of the outstanding assets of the old bank to the Assets Realisation Company. Unfortunately those efforts had failed. The Assets Company guaranteed the creditors 19s. 9d. in the pound, but the door was entirely shut to the old shareholders. Had he been a shareholder in the old bank he would have taken steps to appeal to the House of Lords—a proceeding which, he added, in answer to another question, would not, he believed, cost more than £1,000.

THE IRISH EXAMPLE.—The desires of the Irish will be fulfilled ultimately. In all countries the people have secured privileges by the diplay of courage and patience; courage alone will not do. Patience is necessary along with it. Then political privileges will be secured. The people of India have now opportunities of taking lessons from many sides. They should not despair. Courage will be wanting if disappointment is felt.—The *Sahachar.*

A SECOND gratuity has been sanctioned for the troops in the Burma Field Force. It will be granted to all officers and soldiers of the original Expeditionary Force, who remained after the 30th of April, 1886, and to all others in the force from that date to the 30th of April of the present year. Six months' batta will be given to the men, the British soldier thus receiving Rs. 38, and the sepoy Rs. 19. The gratuity to officers will be according to what is known as the War Office scale, under which shares are allotted according to rank, the unit being Rs. 38. "Batta late than never" will be the verdict in Burma.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—The English are gradually increasing their armies in India. The year previous to the Sepoy mutiny the expenditure on the army was twelve crores of rupees, and at the present moment it is not less than twenty crores. Whence does this money come? Of course from the Indian treasury, and who fills this Indian treasury? Of course the poor Indian people. In meeting these expenses the people are gradually becoming impoverished. The Government is draining away their blood by increasing the army. If you say that this is not for the natives of India, but for defending India against foreign aggression, we say that this is not in any way reasonable. It is vain to expect any good from a step which will increase the poverty of the people. The Government has committed a mistake. The financial pressure of the Indian Treasury is draining away the last farthing which the people possess. The poverty of this country will some day settle all questions.—The *Charuvarta.*

THE JUBILEE.—The Jubilee was celebrated in India only the other day. Have the people of India got any horses, elephants, dresses, or jaghirs? The titles are like diseases. The Hindus and the Mohamedans have lost their sovereignty in this country, and the English are governing it. The royal favours were not so worthless in any other rule as under the English Government. The English are not natives of this country, nor liberal towards it. The Hindu monarchs satisfied the people by showing them mercy, and the Mohamedan sovereigns gave them jaghirs. The people of India entertain great hopes. They most fervently expect that her most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India will turn a favourable eye on their miseries. We earnestly beseech the Government to confer some political privileges on us and thereby secure our blessings.—The *Charuvarta.*

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

SPIRIT WORKERS IN THE HOME CIRCLE.*

Spiritualism in some of its aspects has much to commend it, even to the everyday intelligence of the everyday world. To suppose that after death the disembodied souls of the departed revisit this earth in invisible form, and hover round the homes of those they loved is an idea which, whether or not sound, is at least beautiful. It is, moreover, repugnant to none of the instincts of mankind, who have in all ages had a belief in the existence of angelic beings charged with the protection of the good and pure in heart here below. But Mr. Theobald, in his most extraordinary work, goes far beyond this, and would have it believed that their spirits live amongst us on earth ready to do our bidding, if not exactly as and when we like, at any rate, to some considerable extent in accordance with our wishes. Let us take a few examples. For years we are told the spirits were wont to light the kitchen fire, to make tea, to turn on the gas, to carry trays up stairs, to guard the house against thieves, and such-like actions of everyday life. This is none too easy of belief, but it is but a drop in the ocean of difficulty compare with what follows. Mr. Theobald had a still-born child, which, according to his statement, not only went to the land of spirits, but when there grew and became an adult. How, it may be asked, amongst other things, did it learn to talk, read, and write? The answer is simple, but perplexing, Dr. Watt—presumably the great Dr. Watt—taught the child. But does this venerable saint take in hand all still-born children, or do others share with him in the gigantic and herculean task of instructing all dead-born infants in the realms above. This is neither the time nor the place to discuss medical questions, but if Mr. Theobald's doctrine be sound a very delicate and difficult problem would need solution as to what constitutes a still-born child.

Again, Saadi came to see his friends on earth. Now this, the greatest of Persian poets, lived some hundreds of years before the English had any connection with the East, and had probably never heard a word of our language spoken in his life; yet he writes English poetry, while a nigger cannot yet beyond the broken dialect, which apparently in death as in life characterises that despised and degraded race.

Judge, says Mr. Theobald, "by the light of reason. Where the reason cannot go nor penetrate you will be wise to refuse to follow," writes the spirit which comforts and consoles him. How, it may be asked in the name of all that is wonderful, are these injunctions to be carried out, and the incredible theories, the marvellous tales, the extraordinary adventures he narrates be accepted without solemn qualms of conscience and burning scruple of heart? Can one believe that his still-born son will come and play cards with his living father? Can one credit that a departed daughter will become "maid-of-all-work" in her mother's kitchen? Can one suppose that the spirits of the next world will be chums with your dog, but frighten your poor cat into agonies of terror? We have no wish to sneer at Mr. Theobald. He is either a most fortunate and honoured pet of the denizens of Paradise—or—well the description may well be left blank; but, in the words of Nicodemus, "How can these things be?"

ENGLISH HISTORY FROM CONTEMPORARY WRITERS.†

In this series, the plan, familiar to students of Indian history from the late Sir H. Elliott's admirable compilation in eight volumes, "The History of India, told by its own Historians," has been followed. The contemporary annalists have been allowed to tell their own story in their own words. The aim of the series, we are told, is to set forth "the facts of our National History, political and social, in a way not yet systematically tried in this country, but somewhat like that which Messrs. Hachette have successfully wrought out in France under the editorship of MM. Zeller, Darsy, Luchaire, &c. It is planned not only for educational use but for the general reader and especially for all those to whom the original contemporary authorities are for various reasons difficult of access. To each well-defined period of our history is given a little volume made up of extracts from the chronicles, state papers, memoirs, and letters of the time, as also from other contemporary literature, the whole chronologically arranged and chosen so as to give a living picture; the effect produced upon each generation by the political, religious, social, and intellectual movements in which it took part.

The object is a laudable one, and we are glad to see that the performance does not lag behind the design. The chief authorities for the reign of Henry III. up to 1248 are, of course, Matthew Paris and Robert Grosseteste, or Grostête, with passages from Adam de Marisco (or "of Marsh"), the friend of Grostête and the confidant of Simon de Montfort. From these writers, extracts—with here and there a few connecting lines from the editor's pen—are given, which are ample to serve their purpose of affording the student, or other reader, insight into the way in which each successive event was viewed by those who were affected by it. The "Misrule of Henry III." was, however, by no means confined to the years stated, 1236-1248, which can hardly be said to form a "well defined" period of history. Henry's misrule continued—at least, sufficiently to provoke a violent insurrection—till 1264, when the Barons, under the leadership of Simon de Montfort, in 1249 (see p. 126), Henry's Governor in Gascony, defeated the King on Mount Harry, at Lewes. We observe that the last extract in the volume is dated 1251, three years after the expiration of the "definite period," but thirteen years before the misrule had brought about the crisis which ended at Lewes. The little volume is illustrated with some woodcuts, and useful genealogical tables.

The "Wars of Edward III." fill a very interesting and important period of our history, and few students (unless when they have the sword of Damocles, in the shape of a University or Civil Service Examination impending) realise how much we owe as a nation to the legislation which took place in Edward's reign, and, in part, to the pecuniary necessities in which this great King was involved by his continual wars with the Scotch or with the French. The first clear declaration of the principle, that no taxation should be imposed except by the consent of Parliament, (p. 71), the Statute of Provisors, restraining papal encroachments (p. 138), the Statute of Præmunire, extending the last named, and itself extended in 1393 (p. 142), and, last, but not least, the Statute of Treasons, which contained the first statutory definition of the crime (p. 140), each mark a step forward, and a basis on which subsequent legislation has, in some degree at least, been content to rest. At the same time it must be admitted that the freedom which Edward allowed himself, of issuing (as at p. 86) a writ revoking a Statute to which he had given the Royal sanction, is an example "better honoured in the breach than in the observance."

The account of the battles of Nevill's Cross, with the quaint ballad on the subject, is worth reading; while the narratives of the battles of Crécy and Poitiers, and of the surrender of Calais, all illustrated by the oddest of woodcuts, deserve study by those who may not have Froissart's delightful narrative at hand.

The two little books afford an inexpensive means of drawing the stream of History, of the periods to which they relate, fresh from the spring, and without the often debasing influence of intermediate conduits. They may safely be recommended to those for whom they are designed, and we shall be surprised if they, and their successors, if equally well done, do not command very general patronage.

THE NIBELUNGEN LIED; A LAY OF THE NIBELUNG.*

"They were obliged to profess admiration, while at the same time they only knew what they admired by name." Such, in 1831, was Carlyle's verdict on his fellow-countrymen in regard to the Lay of the Nibelung; and is the satire less deserved in this our present day? True, many persons know somewhat of this great Iliad of Germany in so far as Wagner's music familiarised the names of some of the leading characters in the tales of chivalry and knightly prowess; but beyond this the Lay is but little read. These, then, are the circumstances in which Mr. Foster-Barham thinks it well to introduce the stirring scenes depicted in the German war-song to the notice of the English public.

And what is to be the verdict on his efforts? Can it be said that he has been successful? In all fairness it is not easy to answer in the affirmative; nor is it surprising. Translations of the great works which stand forth unapproached and unapproachable in the pages of the world's history are not possible. Of course any scholar of ordinary intelligence can give a rendering of the "meaning" of the original poem; but who can clothe in the real imagery, which appeals so strongly to the human instincts, sentiments and scenes which are inseparably linked with the traditions of the nation round which they centre? Can the ivy which clings to and forms part of the castle walls be torn down and planted in the midst of gay flowers and showy shrubs? It may live, but romance is gone; the creeper tells no tale of heroism and chivalry, proclaims no deeds of devotion and love!

Even, too, as regards mere language, what an impossible task confronts the translator at every turn! The finest poems owe their charm in part, it is true, to their sentiment, but in part also to the flowing sentences and polished phrases in which the author clothes his ideas. Take any of the great poets of the world, Shakespeare, Virgil, Homer, Dante, Schiller, Sàdi. Who dare lay a

* "Spirit Workers in the Home Circle." By Morell Theobald. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

† "English History from Contemporary Writers." Edited by F. York Powell, M.A., Fellow of Christ Church, Deputy Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford.

I. "The Misrule of Henry III., 1236-1248." Edited by the Rev. W. H. Hutton, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.

II. "Edward III. and His Wars, 1327-1360." Edited and arranged by W. J. Ashley, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. London: David Nutt. New York: G. B. Putnam's Sons, 1887.

* "The Nibelungen Lied; a Lay of the Nibelung." Translated from the German by Alfred G. Foster-Barham. London: Macmillan and Co.

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sacreligious hand on the masterpieces which live in the pages of immortality? So Mr. Foster-Barham has failed; but he has produced a very attractive volume, not so much from a poetical as a practical point of view. The scenes which he depicts are so stirring; the reader lives in such an atmosphere of romance and heroism; warriors are so bold, lovers so maidenly, knights so courtly, and foes so courageous, that an irresistible attraction is lent to the tale, which is at once interesting and full of adventure.

CANADA AND THE STATES.*

"A British Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific!" Such has been one of the dreams of Sir Edward Watkin's life, and the problem has been solved. During the period 1851 to 1886, to which his work relates, "the American Continent has been spanned by three main routes of iron road, uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and one of these main routes passes exclusively through British territory—the Dominion of Canada. The problem of a 'North-West Passage' has been solved in a new and better way. It is no longer a question of threading dark and dismal seas within the limits of Arctic ice and snow, doubtful to find, and impossible, if found, to navigate." In this great and stupendous feat the member for Hythe has played an important and proud part; he suggested, he negotiated, he encouraged, he financed, and he triumphed. What he did and how he did it his present Recollections clearly and succinctly explain, and the story is pleasantly and profitably told.

It is refreshing, too, in the days of paltry selfishness and personal aggrandisement to find an individual working for his country's good, struggling as far as in him lays to advance the welfare of his native land, endeavouring to put aside the peddling notions of the village vestry and assume the rôle of the statesman. Equally satisfactory is it to learn that in the end such a man met with his reward. Mr. Edward Watkin, the Trent Railway manager, is now Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P. He has lived to reap the fruit of his labours; an "Imperialist," he has witnessed the confederation of an empire; a loyalist, he has seen the growing patriotism of the Canadian Dominions reject with scorn and contumely the nefarious attempts of the "Separatists" to bring ruin and misery amongst a happy, prosperous, and contented nation; and we hope he will remain amidst us to a ripe old age, and join in the pæan which will resound under the vault of Heaven, when all the English-speaking races of the world are united in one common aim and object to extend the blessings of peace and civilisation in every direction where there is land to inhabit and air to breathe.

Sir Edward Watkin has written a very valuable work, which should be read by all who take an interest in the burning question of Imperial Federation, the grandest problem which the nineteenth century has propounded for the consideration of this "neat little, tight little island."

THE TOUCHSTONE OF PERIL.†

All who value Mr. Thomas's admirable tale of the Mutiny of 1857 will learn with pleasure that the public have been discerning enough to call for a second edition of that most fascinating novel, which possesses the additional merit that it is founded on fact.

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.

The Indian Magazine for July (London: Kegan Paul; Bristol: Arrowsmith) opens, appropriately enough, with a notice by its indefatigable editor of the Jubilee day in London and in England generally, which is followed by Miss Roberts's sketch of the Empress Queen's Accession and of the earlier events of her reign. This will be found interesting by those readers of the magazine—should there be such—who have not previously read other accounts relating to the same period of history.

The question, a burning one in England, but even more so in India, of "woman," receives in this, as in previous issues of the *Indian Magazine*, full attention. A brief article on Female Education in Southern India gives encouraging particulars of progress, while the lamentable absence of proper medical aid for Indian women, at the most critical periods of their lives, is again, and not superfluously, insisted on by "Veritas." The meeting of the "Punjab Association in aid of Social Progress and Education" last April, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes, furnished the new Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Lyall, with an opportunity of expressing his opinions on this most important subject, as well as on the education and marriage questions. It is encouraging to be informed on his authority, that female education is duly progressing in Mysore, that the Hindus in Madras may be expected, ere long, to seek (as their brethren in Bengal now do) educated young men instead of Kulin Brahmans, as husbands for their daughters, and that he looks forward to satisfactory results, as regards all these matters, in the Punjab. Turning to Bombay, we find not a little interesting information on "Marriage Customs in Western India" in Mr. Gulam Munshee's paper.

The July number of the *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) is a very good one, the most striking paper in it being, perhaps, that on "Our War Administration." It bears no signature, but it contains some very practical, if somewhat startling, suggestions, not the least of which is a recommendation that the Admiralty and War Office should be placed under the control of one Minister of War, and it is argued that such unification would result in decreased estimates and greater efficiency. The late Lord Sandhurst is said to have held a similar view, but the question is not an easy one to decide, and we doubt if the arrangement proposed would be considered feasible by the Services. We are glad to see Mr. C. T. Buckland amongst the contributors to the pages of this magazine. He, General Mitchell and Colonel Rivett-Carnac furnish very readable papers on "Hydrophobia in India," "Tommy Atkins as he is," and the "Early History of Bombay and Madras Presidencies." "A Visit to Norfolk Island" is interesting, and Mr. Van Weenen contributes a strange tale, "The Black Wreath." "On Leave" seems briefer, but not less brisk than usual.

In the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for May, Captain Gall continues his clever papers on "Modern Tactics"; General X. tells in capital style "The Invasion of Guernsey," and Mr. L'Estrange gives a further carefully compiled account of the Russian Army. The reminiscences of one who evidently knew the old 90th well form very pleasant reading, and in the illustrations given we recognise several familiar faces. "The British Empire as a Military Power" is an able paper by a Staff Officer, and the story of our Military Station in Cawnpore will be read with interest—a sad story, but one which will ever be remembered in English annals—whilst sacrifice and self-devotion are held in esteem by English hearts. The illustrations are varied and profuse, and quite up to the usual mark in this ably-conducted and popular magazine.

Messrs. Longmans' new and popular edition of Standard Authors embraces on this occasion "Thicker Than Water," by James Payn, and "In the Carquinez Woods," by Bret Harte, both works that have made their mark. Our comment is the usual praise, *usque ad nauseam*.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Sea Monsters and Sea Birds," by Dr. G. Hartwig (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Wonderful Nests," by the Rev. J. G. Wood (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Hester's Venture" (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Prince Alexander of Battenberg," by A. Koch (Whittaker and Co.); "Allan Quartermain," by H. Rider Haggard (Longmans, Green and Co.).

THE troops at Quetta are not to be allowed to summer on the Khojak.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS IN CENTRAL INDIA.—The Central Provinces are attaining as unenviable a notoriety as Burma for dacoity. The exploits of Tantia Bheel are as daring as those of the renowned Robin Hood of old. There are also several gangs of Vilaiti dacoits, who, unlike Tantia, have recourse to murder and violence with very little hesitation. A heavy dacoity was committed about a month ago at Kattiagaon in his Highness Holkar's territories; Rs. 18,000 and five muskets were plundered, while two policemen were killed. Not long ago, again, there were two dacoities in Bhojpur, of the Bhopal State, where property of some value was plundered, and an old woman tortured. A large band of Vilaitis responsible for these offences had been traced to its hiding-place in the Vindhya range, on the borders of Bhopal and Nimawar. Arrangements were made which would have secured the capture of the whole crew, but at the last moment the leaders received a warning, and the gang has scattered. Several of them have, however, been picked up, and eleven are now in confinement in Bhopal waiting for trial. The difficulty is to obtain evidence sufficient for conviction, as the villagers give out that they dare not recognise either men or property, being persuaded that if they do their death at the hands of the dacoits is only a matter of time. Some of the captured men have, however, offered to turn Queen's evidence, and in this way a conviction may be established. So far very little of the stolen property has been obtained. Some Rs. 700 worth of ornaments worn by Hindu women have been recovered from certain houses in Bhopal where these Vilaitis, now under arrest, lived; but the bulk of the plunder has been effectually concealed. The leaders of the gang are still being closely pursued, but with their thorough knowledge of the country and people their escape is almost a certainty. It is believed that intimation of the projected attack on them was conveyed to these people through the treachery of one of the Bhopal police.

* "Canada and the States: Recollections, 1851 to 1886. By Sir E. W. Watkin, Bart., M.P. (Ward, Lock and Co.)

† "The Touchstone of Peril," by Dudley H. Thomas. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1887.

MR. BRIGHT ON INDIA.

IT can hardly be gratifying to Mr. A. K. Connell to find when he delivers his views upon India to an English audience, with Mr. John Bright in the chair, that the newspapers ignore the lecturer and his views, and report only what the chairman thinks fit to say. On Friday afternoon a meeting of the East India Association was held at the Westminster Town Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Bright, when a paper was read by Mr. Connell on the subject of "The Indian Civil Service and the Further Admission of Natives of India." A large number of Indian gentlemen were present, and a long discussion followed, in which Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Dr. Leitner, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Nanderhal Ghosh, and others took part. But the newspapers which so far report the meeting do not trouble their readers with any *precis* even of the lecturer's views, or of those of the gentlemen who afterwards discussed them. The British public is supposed to interest itself only in what Mr. John Bright says upon the subject, and only Mr. Bright's sentiments are recorded. This seems hard upon Mr. Connell and his friends, but he has only himself to thank. He possibly thought, and correctly too, that Mr. Bright would be a "draw," otherwise there might have been a beggarly account of empty benches; but he hardly could have imagined that the reporters would altogether ignore himself and his subject, and give to the world only the sentiments of his chairman. Such, however, has been the case, and it is only with those sentiments that the Press has chosen to deal.

Mr. John Bright has often spoken upon Indian questions; indeed, he told Mr. Connell's audience on Friday last that he commenced taking an interest in such questions upwards of thirty years ago, and that in 1853 he did his best to prevent a renewal of the East India Company's Charter. He did not succeed in rendering that signal service to India, but in a debate in the House of Commons when Sir Charles Wood, as President of the Board of Control, made a speech of five hours' duration in eulogy of the East India Company's government of India, he replied in a speech of two hours' length. "I thought then as I think now, that I had very much the best of the argument," was the modest opinion which Mr. Bright gave utterance to in mentioning this circumstance. "I recollect that one of the statements I made against the East India Company was that in the town of Manchester, which I then represented in Parliament, and which then, I suppose, had not more than half of its present population, the municipal corporation had in the previous fourteen years expended more money in public improvements and advantages for the town and its population than the East India Company had expended in the same period through the whole of its vast territories, with their countless millions of population. I showed how entirely failing was the Indian Government of that time in the duties which we and the Indian people had a right to expect from it." This is one of those bold assertions which Mr. Bright never hesitates to make when at a loss for substantial arguments. Assertions with him often take the place of facts. In this instance he leaves it to be inferred that the East India Company did nothing for the material or moral improvement of the magnificent possession which in 1858 they made over to the Crown. "Since then there has been a wonderful step forward in India, although it might have been still more wonderful. There have been canals dug—some of them not very successful undertakings—railways made over a large but by no means sufficient area, and telegraphs established to all the principal portions of the country. There have been many steps taken on behalf of education, and there has also been in existence a free Press, and not only a free Press, but apparently a right of public meeting in various parts of India where are discussed freely all kinds of public questions." Did none of these things exist under the old company's rule? Mr. Bright was addressing an audience not altogether ignorant of Indian history, nor altogether wanting in personal experience of India itself, yet he coolly tells them as fact what they knew to be fiction; but none of them, in the discussion which followed, on the reading of Mr. Connell's paper had the courage to expose the audacity and ignorance, real or assumed, of the speaker. Mr. Bright's utterances about India have always been accepted by a certain class of persons as oracular, never to be questioned or gainsayed. His interest in and love for the Natives of that country have been accepted as sincere and profound, although he would at one time have had India perish rather than let the commercial interests of Manchester be imperilled. There is no English statesman living who has taken up Indian questions in so rash

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and perfunctory a manner. The eloquence which gives him his power over multitudes does not care to be always fettered to the hard logic of facts. And this leads the great orator into what the *Times*, commenting upon the speech we refer to, calls "characteristic exaggeration."

Mr. Connell and his friends, however, received little help from this great friend of India in discussing the question of the further admission of Natives into the Indian Civil Service—the object for which the meeting met. Mr. Connell has, of course, his own suggestions, which he has more than once offered for the consideration of Government, but the support which Mr. Bright afforded him could hardly have been what he expected. The great Tribune was modest and moderate in approaching the question. "I am not competent," said he, "to determine the mode or extent in which it should be done. I myself have never been in India, and there are many people who have been there a good while who do not know much about it; but I say with proper humility that if I had the whole of this matter to settle, if I had to draw up a Bill or proclamation or minutes of Council I should be very much puzzled what to do in these conditions. Because you could not say, for example, that a given per centage of the population in India should take offices to the same extent that Englishmen there do, for with the enormous population of 200,000,000 it is quite obvious that the Natives of India would have the whole of the offices in their own hands." This is what the aspiring Bengali Babú and his English admirers would wish done, but Mr. Bright continues: "No friend of India would say that the great bulk of the 200,000,000 are qualified by education, experience, or independence of character to undertake the great offices of such a vast country." And so all that Mr. Bright can suggest is to express a hope that as the attention of the people of England has been called to the matter "something may be done." This is "cold comfort" for Babúdom, but we rejoice to find that Mr. Bright is now on the side of those who would wait upon events rather than hasten them by unwise agitation. Let the aspirants and agitators content themselves with the assurance which he offers them, that "the English people are anxious that the Government of India should be a wise Government, and that all that is sensible and intelligent in that country among the Natives should have an opportunity of taking a share in that Government." It is impossible, says the *Times*, to find fault with sentiments thus moderately expressed. But fault will be found in the seditious Native papers of India, although it will be a new thing to read, as we shall do now, attacks in the vernacular upon the quondam idol of young India—John Bright. "The whirligig of Time brings in his revenges!"

Major E. V. Stace has resumed his appointment as Joint Administrator of Rajpipla.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.—It is no easy thing to defeat the Russians on the other side of Kabul in open fighting. If it were not impossible the English would have tried to do it. As they do not possess the power to drive the Russians away, they ought to confine themselves to India, and they are practically doing so. But they are not silent. They are always anxious about Russia, and spending a great deal of money in making warlike preparations. But they will not be able to drive the Russians away if they double the number of their troops. If, after passing through Kabul, the Russians encamp at Peshawur, the English will not be able to check their advance. If they can reach Peshawur they will be able to conquer, and the English will not be able to do anything. The English may possess India without any anxiety if the Natives are satisfied, but by increasing the expenditure they are displeasing the Natives and thereby courting danger. Lord Mayo warned them, and John Bright has repeatedly drawn their attention to the subject. Will not the English come to their senses?—The *Sahachar*.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, June 11.)

MCMAHON—The services of Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, of the Bengal S.C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Forest Department from April 1:—

MURRAY, Mr. E., sub-assistant conservator and assistant conservator, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., Punjab, to be assistant conservator, 2nd grade.

WATSON, Mr. A., sub-assistant conservator and assistant conservator, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., Central Provinces, to be assistant conservator, 2nd grade.

BARRETT, Mr. J. E., sub-assistant conservator and officiating assistant conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, to be assistant conservator, 3rd grade.

RAVENSHAW, Captain C. W., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as 1st assistant to the political resident in the Persian Gulf, from the date of joining.

HERBERT, Captain C., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant commissioner in Merwara, from the date of joining.

KRUGER—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. W. Kruger as acting consul for Germany at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. C. Vetter.

HERMANN—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Hermann as acting consul for the Netherlands at Aden during the absence of Mr. J. Woodtli.

FURLOUGHS.

SHAW, Mr. A. R., assistant commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, is granted three months' privilege leave.

COWLEY, Mr. P. A. G., surveyor, 1st grade, is granted extension of leave on medical certificate, for six months, from the date of expiry of the fifteen months' leave granted to him, dated March 16, 1886.

KING, Mr. D. A., surveyor, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, from the 1st inst.

MCA'FEE, Mr. C. H., surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 27th inst.

DAVIES, Lieut. R. D. C., assistant cantonment magistrate, Mhow, is granted privilege leave for three months from May 28.

MILITARY.

HUNT, Major J. L., 7th Hussars, to be remount agent at the Presidency, from May 4, vice Lieut.-Colonel T. A. St. Quintin, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

BLAKENEY, Lieut. W. E. A., King's Own Borderers, squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, from Dec. 6, 1885.

MONTAGU, Lieut. A. H., Suffolk Regiment, wing officer 21st Bengal Infantry, from March 16, 1886.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HAMMOND, Major A. G., V.C., to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.

SANDEMAN, Major J. E., to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.

MOLLOY, Major E., to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.

COOK, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J., to be lieut.-colonel, from June 8.

BROWNLOW, Major C. C., to be lieut.-colonel, from June 8.

NICOLAY, Major F. W., to be lieut.-colonel, from June 8.

EGERTON, Captain C. C., to be major, from June 8.

MERCER, Captain C. A., to be major, from June 8.

GOLDNEY, Captain T. H., to be major, from June 9.

PRICE, Major R. A., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.

GRIGG, Major E. E., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.

RANSFORD, Major C., General List, Infantry, to be lieut. colonel, from June 7.

MACCALL, Major G., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.

ATKINSON, Major and Colonel in the Army, General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.

FRASER, Major J., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.

SMYTH, Major E. W., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.

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SCOTT, Major W. W. H., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 7.
SMITH, Major P. W., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 8.
MCNEALE, Major J. A., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 8.
THOMAS, Major C. F., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 8.
OLDHAM, Major A., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 8.
GOWAN, Major W. E., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 8.
RAMSDEN, Major W. C., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 8.
NICHOLLS, Major T., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 1.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from the dates specified :—

LYSTER, Colonel H. H., C.B., V.C., from Sept. 20, 1886.
THOMSON, Colonel W. B., from June 8.

H.M.'s Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, from the dates specified :—

SLADEN, Colonel Sir E. B., Kt., Madras S.C., from Dec. 8, 1886, in room of Colonel J. P. Pedler, Madras S.C., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.
CARNEGY, Colonel (Brig.-Genl.) P. A., Madras S.C., from Dec. 20, 1886, in room of Colonel B. H. W. Magrath, Madras S.C., succeeded to the colonel's allowance.

FURLOUGHS

WILSON, Surgeon-Major, M.D. (m.c.), for 182 days.
LYSTER, Colonel H. H., C.B., V.C., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India.
DOWNING, Captain W. S., I.M., staff officer, Kidderpore Dockyard (m.c), for one year.
FLETCHER, Mr. C. F., 1st grade officer (m.c.), for one year.
EDWARDS, Mr. T. S., 3rd grade officer (m.c), for eight months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, June 7.)

KEEN, Brigadier-General F. J., C.B., is posted to the Peshawur district temporarily.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

FENTON, Lieutenant A. FitzG., officiating wing officer, on probation, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 1st Bengal Cavalry, vice Salkeld, vacated, on proceeding on furlough.
KENNEDY, Lieutenant H., officiating officer on probation, 1st Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, vice Egerton, officiating as assistant adjutant-general, Punjab Frontier Force. This cancels Lieutenant Kennedy's appointment to the 12th Bengal Cavalry.
COOPER, Lieutenant H. A., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, on probation, dated May 22.
PRENDERGAST, Lieut. C. G. (4th Punjab Infantry), officiating wing officer, on probation, 18th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Hawes, on furlough.
VALLINGS, Lieut.-Col. A. (5th Punjab Infantry), 2nd in command 1st Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Stewart, resigned, from date of joining.
COLE, Lieut. H. W. G. (15th Sikhs), Northumberland Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated May 20.
BISHOP, Major E. B. (1st Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas), 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Stedman, vacated on appointment as inspector-general of police, Upper Burma, dated April 26, 1886.
HUTCHINSON, Capt. H. D., wing commander 40th Bengal Infantry, to be second in command, vice Bishop.
PHILLIPS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. B. H. Phillips, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.
SHELLEY, Lieut A. D. G., is transferred from the Sibi Division, Military Works, to the head quarters of the inspector-general of Military Works.
TUKE—Sappers and Miners Corps, Order No. 1 confirmed, dated Feb. 8, appointing Lieut. M. L. Tuke, R.E., to be company officer, from Feb. 7.

(*June* 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments. The appointments will have effect from the dates on which the officers are struck off their former regiments, except where otherwise specified :—

34TH PIONEERS.

Commandant—Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, Bengal Staff Corps, to be commandant, dated May 26.

Wing Commanders—Major E. H. Wilson, officiating second in command 7th Bengal Infantry, to be second in command ; Captain C. Hogge, wing officer 32nd Pioneers, to be wing commander.

Wing Officers—Captain B. Duff, wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity ; Lieut. A. F. Hogge, wing officer and quartermaster 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant ; Lieut. G. L. Holland, wing officer 32nd Pioneers, to be wing officer and quartermaster ; Lieut. H. B. Murray, supernumerary on the establishment, 2nd Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation ; and Lieut. G. E. L. Gilbert, supernumerary on the establishment, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation.

Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major W. C. S. Deakin, to the medical charge of the regiment.

35TH SIKHS.

Commandant—Lieut.-Colonel D. W. Inglis, 2nd in command 15th Sikhs, to be commandant, dated April 27.

Wing Commanders—Captain C. A. R Sage, wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, to be 2nd in command ; and Captain J. Haughton, wing commander, sub pro tem., 39th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander.

Wing Officers—Captain L. J. E. Bradshaw, wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity ; Lieut. J. H. Christie, wing officer and quartermaster 38th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity ; Lieut. P. B. Vaughan, wing officer 5th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity ; Lieut. C. R. A. Bond, wing officer and quartermaster 30th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant ; and Lieut. F. Tweddel, supernumerary on the establishment 20th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation.

Medical Officer—Surgeon J. H. T. Walsh to the medical charge of the regiment.

36TH SIKHS.

Commandant—Lieut.-Colonel J. Cook, 2nd in command 14th Sikhs, to be commandant, from date of joining.

Wing Commanders—Major T. G. Thomson, officiating 2nd in command 25th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command ; and Captain H. R. Holmes, wing officer 45th Sikhs, to be wing commander.

Wing officers—Captain J. F. Worlledge, wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity ; Lieut. W. D. Gordon, officiating wing officer 3rd Sikhs, to be wing officer and quartermaster ; Lieut. H. L. Custance, wing officer 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be wing officer, and to be seconded while employed in the Burma police ; Lieut. C. E. Johnson, wing officer 27th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant ; Lieut. C. T. A. Searle, supernumerary on the establishment, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation ; and Lieut. C. E. H. Erskine, supernumerary on the establishment, 11th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation.

Medical Officer—Surgeon G. H. Fink, to the medical charge of the regiment.

37TH DOGRAS.

Commandant—Lieut.-Colonel V. Rivaz, 2nd in command, 4th Sikhs, to be commandant, dated April 28.

Wing Commanders—Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., wing commander 21st Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command ; Captain A. M'L. Mills, wing commander 10th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander.

Wing Officers—Lieut. J. A. Brown, wing officer and quartermaster 4th Sikhs, to be wing officer and adjutant ; Lieut. F. J. B. Campbell, wing officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity ; Lieut. J. A. H. Woodward, wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, and to be seconded while employed in the Burma police ; Lieut. F. J. H. Wynch, wing officer, on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity ; and Lieut. C. H. R. Coles, supernumerary on the Establishment, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, to be wing officer, on probation.

Medical Officer—Surgeon A. T. Bown, to the medical charge of the regiment.

2ND BATTALION 3RD GOORKHAS.

Commandant—Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Mainwaring, second in command, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to be commandant, dated May 6.

Wing Commanders—Major L. R. H. D. Campbell, wing commander 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, to be second in command, and Captain A. G. F. Browne, wing officer 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, to be wing commander.

Wing Officers—Captain F. M. Rundall, wing officer, 9th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity ; Lieut. J. T. Evatt, wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer and adjutant ; Lieut. D. E. Mocatta, supernumerary on the establishment, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to be wing officer and quartermaster ; Lieut. A. H. Battye, supernumerary on the establishment, 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, to be wing officer, on probation ; Lieut. M. B. Roberts, supernumerary on the establishment, 9th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation.

Medical Officer—Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth to the medical charge of the battalion.

1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas—Captain C. Pulley, wing commander, to be second in command, sub pro tem, vice Hutchinson, seconded for service on the staff ; Captain A. W. Lyster, wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem, vice Pulley ; Lieutenant W. H. Savage, wing officer, 25th Punjab Infantry, and officiating wing officer 1st battalion 1st Goorkhas, to be wing officer, vice Browne, transferred to 2nd battalion 3rd Goorkhas ; Lieutenant N. G. Woodyatt, wing officer, 30th Punjab Infantry, and officiating wing officer 1st battalion 1st Goorkhas, to be wing officer, vice Lyster.

1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas—Lieutenant W. G. Walker, Suffolk Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated May 28.

(*June* 10.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

DENNYS, Lieut. H. T., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, Corps of Guides, on probation, dated May 20.
FOOKS, Surgeon H., 5th Punjab Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. J. Pratt.
PRATT, Surgeon J. J., 11th Bengal Lancers, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major D. P. Macdonald, M.D.

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GOWAN, Lieut.-Colonel B. E., 4th Sikh Infantry, commandant 26th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, dated May 1.

WEMYSS, Major B., 2nd in command, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be commander, vice Lockhart, vacated, on appointment to the Brigade Staff, dated March 26.

YOUNG, Major G., F., wing commander 30th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Wemyss, dated May 5.

MACDONALD, Surgeon-Major D.P., M.D., to the medical charge of 1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, vice Surgeon-Major A. McGregor.

HAYNES, Lieut. C., East Lancashire Regiment, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain, dated Dec. 26, 1886 (Capt. Haynes is posted as paymaster to the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers).

The following transfers are ordered :—

GRANT, Capt. S., Royal Engineers, from the Meerut to the Peshawur Division.

CORDUE, Lieut. W. G. R., Royal Engineers, from the headquarters of the inspector-general of Military Works to the Peshawur Division.

SHAW, Capt. J., Scottish Rifles, has passed the transport departmental examination.

The undermentioned officer, specially examined, passed in Hindustani by the lower standard on May 27 :—

PAYNE, Capt. A. V., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

FURLOUGHS.

BLUNDELL, Major J. E., Hampshire Regiment, to England, for fifteen months, on urgent private affairs.

EYRE, Lieutenant M. S., No. 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, to England, for six months, on m.c.

DEARE—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieutenant H. F. Deare, 8th Hussars (late 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment), is extended to July 17.

DUCANE, Captain J. H., R.A., aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., for sixty days, on m.c.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 9.)

WRAFTER—Hon. Surgeon-Major R. E. Wrafter, civil surgeon, Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, from May 10.

BRANDON, Assistant Apothecary J., is appointed to the medical charge of the Murray Lock Hospital, from March 3.

VERSCHOYLE, Mr, J. K. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is temporarily transferred from the Swat River Canal Divison, which he left on May 7, to the Chenab Canal Division, which he joined on May 8.

CHANTET, Mr. F. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Karnal Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the office of superintendent of work, Western Jumna Canal, to which he has been attached on special duty from May 15.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 11.)

GRAY, Mr. P., assistant magistrate, Allahabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 3.

MAYNARD, Colonel F. N. M., district superintendent of police, Bahraich, is granted privilege leave for three months, from June 20.

IRELAND, Mr. W., inspector of police, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Baharaich, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel F. N. M. Maynard.

BAILLIE, Mr. D. C., assistant settlement officer, Basti, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Sultanpur, from the date of taking charge from Mr. H. V. Lovett.

WINTER, Mr. E. F. L., assistant magistrate, Saharanpur, is appointed to be a justice of the peace for the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

JOSEPH, Mr. G. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the charge of the Allahabad division, Provincial Works, during the absence of Mr. Hodges, executive engineer, on leave.

STRICKLAND, Mr. H. J., from assistant engineer, 1st grade, to executive engineer, 4th grade, from May 6, temporarily, vice Mr. Nicolls, on furlough.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 11.)

PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Nimar, is declared to have passed in Uriya by the Higher Departmental Standard, entitling him to the authorised reward for Rs. 1,000, dated April 10, 1884.

FRANKLIN, Surgeon-Major B., officiating cival surgeon of Jubbulpore, is directed to assume collateral medical charge of the 2nd M.N.I. at that station.

HUMFRESS, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Kanhan Division to the Chief Engineer's Office, Central Provinces, on special duty in connection with a reconnaissance survey.

A SPECIAL India Army Circular has been issued notifying that any officer in military employment, including medical officers, whose election of the new leave rules shall not have been received by July 1st next will be held to have finally declined those rules.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 14.)

WHITESIDE—GROSE—The Hon. Mr. Whiteside is appointed to act as commissioner of Land Revenue, and Mr. J. Grose as commissioner of Revenue, Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture.

MILITARY.

SMART, Colonel G. J., R.A., colonel in the Staff, commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, to the brigade Staff of the army temporarily, with the rank of brigade-general, vice Brigade-General Sir G. S. White, V.C., K.C.B., on other duty, dated June 2.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules of the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they were respectively struck off duty ;—

BOONE, Colonel F. R., Staff Corps, 6th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year ; pension service, 38th year, commenced Sept. 6, 1886.

COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel T. J., Staff Corps, 25th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year ; pension service, 30th year, commenced Feb. 9.

FOSS, Lieutenant K. M., Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, Bengal (m.c.), for one year ; pension service, commenced March 27.

MACNEILL—The surname of Lieut.-Colonel J. D. R. D. Macneill, C.B., General List, Infantry, will be hereafter entered in the returns of the army as Macneill.

SNOW, Colonel R. T., Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from June 8.

The following promotions is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

CUMMINS, Major J. T., to be lieut.-colonel, dated June 8.

ADAMS—The service of Surgeon A. P. Adams are replaced at the disposal of the Police Department.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund*, June 10.)

The officers named below have been declared by the examiner in Hindustani, Madras, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustani at the examination held at Yemethen on April 20.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H., Madras Staff Corps.

DYER, Lieut R. E. H., Royal West Surrey Regiment.

The undermentioned officers who have been appointed direct probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officers (on probation) of the regiments specified against their respeceive names :—

BURTON, Lieut. R. G., 1st Madras Pioneers to 1st West India Regiment.

BATTEN, Lieut. F. G., 1st Madras Pioneers to 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

W. CURTIS, Lieut. G. Fitz, 6th Madras Infantry to 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

BELL, Lieut. R. M., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry to 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. G. A. L., 25th Madras Infantry to 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

MAITLAND, Lieut. H. R. S., 2nd Madras Infantry to 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment.

LOWRY, Lieut. J. H., 8th Madras Infantry to 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

TAYLOR, Lieut. A. W. N., 20th Madras Infantry to 1st Battalion Royal Scots.

LYE, Lieut. R. C., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to Poonamallee for duty at the depot, in relief of Lieut. R. G. H. Hughes, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who will rejoin his battalion at Bangalore.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ANDERSON, Lieut.-Col. A. W. L., second in command (sub pro tem), to be second in command 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, vice Rowlandson, who vacates on June 17.

BABER, Lieut.-Col. H. T. H., wing commander (sub pro tem), to be wing commander, vice Anderson, appointed second in command.

WILKINSON, Lieut. C. W., 4th Regiment Madras Infantry (Pioneers), officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer on (probation), sub pro tem., vice Porteous, seconded.

HOLT—YOUNG—Lieuts. E. W. Holt and T. S. Young, 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officers (on probation), to be wing officers (on probation), to fill existing vacancies.

GALLIE—KENDALL—Lieuts. A. L. Gallie and J. Kendall, 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating officers (on probation), to be wing officers (on probation), to fill existing vacancies.

COOKE, Lieut. W. N. M., 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment, to be wing officer, vice Rendle, killed in action.

DITMAS, Lieut. A. B., 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, sub pro tem., vice Gerrard, seconded for employment as adjutant of Volunteers.

MOORE, Lieut. A. G. W., 11th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), to fill an existing vacancy

BERNARD, Lieut. H. C., 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub

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pro tem., vice Young, seconded for employment in the Burma police.

MARLOW, Lieut. B. W., officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Jackson, seconded for employment in the commissariat Department.

COX, Lieut. F. W. H., 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), to fill an existing vacancy.

DEWING, Lieut. R. H., 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), vice Maltby, promoted.

PEARSE, Lieut. S. A., 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), to fill an existing vacancy.

THOMAS, Lieut. H. St. G., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Pakenham, seconded for employment in the military accounts department.

POUNDEN, Lieut. G. B., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Lloyd, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

DREVER, Lieut. J. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated May 30.

PEASE, Lieut. L. W., 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), to fill an existing vacancy.

HENDLEY, Lieut. C. E., 21st Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), attached 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Huggins, seconded for service in the Burma police.

NEWBOLD, Lieut. A. W., 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Dawson, seconded for employment as adjutant of volunteers.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. H. E., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer, sub pro tem., vice Taylor, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

BERESFORD, Lieut. J. H. B., 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), to fill an existing vacancy.

WESTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. E., 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing commander 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as second in command, on being relieved of his officiating appointment as assistant adjutant-general, Bangalore division.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. N., wing officer (on probation, sub pro tem.), to be wing officer (on probation), vice Radcliff, transferred.

HENEGAN, Lieut. J., 27th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), to fill an existing vacancy.

JACKSON, Lieut. E. M., 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on promotion), to fill an existing vacancy.

RADCLIFF, Lieut. S. G., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer (sub pro tem.), to be wing officer, to fill an existing vacancy, and is also confirmed in the appointment of adjutant, vice Stevens, who vacated on promotion to captain, dated April 19.

NELSON, Lieut. F. J., officiating wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Stevens, seconded for employment as adjutant of volunteers.

BERNARD, Lieut. E. H., 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., to be wing officer (on probation), vice Miller, who vacated on promotion to lieut.-colonel.

DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., 33rd Regiment Madras Infantry, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), to fill an existing vacancy.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

RIDDELL, Brigadier-Surgeon G. D., on arrival from furlough, to report himself to the principal medical officer, Mandalay, vice Brigadier-Surgeon W. H. Roberts, M.D.

The following orders are confirmed :—

HOWES—By the officer commanding Burma division, appointing Colonel A. J. Howes, Infantry, to command the garrison of Rangoon, during the absence of the major-general commanding on a tour of inspection to Akyab, dated May 17.

PUCKLE, Colonel H. G., 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, to assume command of the Eastern District from May 26, vice Major-General A. C. Johnson, C.B., vacated on proceeding to England.

AUCHINLECK, Lieut.-Colonel (Col.) J. C., Royal Horse Artillery, to command the Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, consequent on the departure of Colonel J. G. Smart, to assume command of the Eastern Division.

SWINTON, Major A., M Battery, B Brigade, to command the Royal Artillery, Bangalore, vice Colonel J. C. Auchinleck, appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division.

MACKENZIE, Colonel C., Staff Corps, commandant 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 125 days, and in extension of the leave granted him.

IT is announced that the Indian Commissariat Staff has been rearranged so as to correspond with existing military divisions and districts, a step necessitated by the amalgamation of the supply and transport branches. There will be a Commissary-General-in-Chief and an assistant with the Government of India, and a chief Commissariat officer, with such assistance as is required, will be attached to the headquarters of each commander-in-chief.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 16.)

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonels from June 8, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

MAYHEW, Major A. H., Staff Corps.

HUNTER, Major F. M., Staff Corps.

HUME, Major W. F., General List, Infantry.

BROWNE, Major C. M., General List, Infantry.

TATE, Lieut. J., to be captain in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

DICK, Lieut. J. M., to be acting adjutant in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence, on leave, of Captain J. W. Gordon, from May 10.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) M. W., C.S.I., of the Staff Corps, is entitled to the colonel's allowance, from June 9, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, from June 9.

CARNEGY, Lieut. C. G., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 25th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from March 23, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

BATTY, Surgeon-Major R. H., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service, from June 24, on a pension of £365 per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MONTEITH, Captain J., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for four months, on medical certificate.

STOCK, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from May 15.

MEAD, Lieut. H. R., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 9.

THYNE, Captain W. K., port officer, Aden, is granted privilege leave for three months from date of departure.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, June 3.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CARNEGY, Lieut. C. G., Staff Corps, wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry, to be aide-de-camp to Major-General A. Carnegy, commanding Northern Division, from June 11.

RUSSELL, Lieut. B. B., Royal Engineers, to be commanding officer from March 11, vice Lieut. Buller, transferred to the Bengal Presidency.

BAKER, Lieut. D., Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 2nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated June 11.

WALTERS, Lieut. H. F., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated June 11.

MCCUDDEN, Major L. A. T., Staff Corps, wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing commander 30th Regiment Bombay Infantry, during such time as Capt. Sievwright may be employed on the Staff.

STEWART, Lieut. R., 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated June 13.

MACDONALD — The appointment of Lieut. C. H. MacDonald, 8th Bombay Infantry, as wing officer and adjutant 1st Bombay Infantry, is hereby cancelled.

BRAGANZA, Surg. M. B., Indian Medical Service, is transferred from General Duty, Presidency Circle, to General Duty, Poona Circle.

BOUDIER—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. E. W. Boudier, No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, has been placed upon the seconded list for employment in the Bengal Staff Corps.

GRAHAM—Under instructions from India headquarters it is intimated that Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel T. Graham, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Neemuch.

The following order is confirmed :—

GORDON—Durham Light Infantry (2nd Battalion)—Regimental order, dated June 4, appointing Major W. Gordon to act as regimental interpreter from the 1st inst., in the absence of a qualified subaltern, vice Captain FitzGerald, appointed Military Secretary to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

FURLOUGHS.

BATTINE, Second Lieut. C. W., 7th Dragoon Guards, to remain in England from June 4 to Sept. 1, on private affairs.

GRAY, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, in India for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs.

THE Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps has now become an assured fact, and drills are to be at once commenced. The cordiality with which the "Regulars" have welcomed the movement is evidenced by the fact that they have placed the Colaba battery at the disposal of the volunteers for a week's camp at Christmastide.

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INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. C. Toker, S.C., Lieut. G. W. Rawlins, S.C., Col. W. C. Chowne, Inf., Capt. E. C. M. Lushington, S.C., Lieut.-Col. E. E. Grigg, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. T. J. Cotton, S.C., Surg. Maj. C. J. McNally, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Shelley, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. Rutherfurd, Inf., Col. E. S. Reynolds, S C., Col. W. North, R.E., Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hughes, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. C. Rennie, C. E. Gladstone (Cov.), Surg.-Maj. C. J. McNally, W. Nicholson, F. A. Robertson (Cov.), J. J. Hatten, W. C. Boyce, W. T. Hall (Cov.), A. R. Bulman (Cov.), G. P. Sanderson.

Madras Estab.—J. Hope (Cov.), H. S. Gordon (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—W. A. East (Cov.), J. W. de Winton.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. Alexander, S.C., three months; Col. C. W. R. Chester, S.C., till Feb. 20, 1888.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. B. Harris, S.C., one month.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. E. Griffith, S.C., four months; Surg.-Maj. J. Lucas, three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. W. Parry, two months' furlough; P. Rainier, eight days' extry leave; W. H. Ackland, six months' s.c.; Capt. E. S. Wood, seven days' furlough and to return; Lieut. W. Ayerst, Bo.S.C., three months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—H. W. Foster (Cov.), three months' privilege leave commuted to furlough on m.c. for nine months.

Bombay Estab.—J. L. Lushington, three months' furlough; W. A. East (Cov.), three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. Mansfield, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. B. Sparks, S.C., Capt. H. G. Kunhardt, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. M. Smith, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. H. A. Vincent, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. A. Ivens, E. H. Pargiter, H. T. Ferguson, C. J. Ponsonby, C. W. Palmer, R. H. Greaves (Cov.), J. W. Oliver, A. H. James, Surg. J. Blood.

Madas Estab.—Lieut. J. Hewitt.

Bombay Estab.—Sayid Nur-ud-din Khan (Cov.), J. Stewart.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

DUGDALE—July 3, in Dublin, the wife of H. C. Dugdale, 16th Lancers, of a daughter.

MAIN—July 2, at Mount Tröodos, Cyprus, the wife of Captain Thomas Ryder Main, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

THOMPSON—July 5, at Port View, Heavitree, Exeter, the wife of Captain Halford Thompson, half-pay, Royal Artillery, of a son.

TILLARD—July 2, at 21, Durham-terrace, Bayswater, the wife of Colonel G. H. Tillard, Madras Staff Corps (retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CURRIE—BARNARD—June 28, at All Saints', Cople, William Reginald Currie, late 18th Hussars, to Muriel Eve Alexandra, second daughter of Thomas Barnard, Esq., Cople House, Bedfordshire.

GRIFFITHS—GARTH—July 2, at St. Mary Abbott's Church, Kensington, Herbert Tyrell Griffiths, to Eveline Selina May, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Garth, Knight, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

MUNDY—QUINTIN-MAINWARING—June 2, at St. James's, Norlands, Lieut.-General FitzRoy Mundy, B.S.C., to Alice Maud, eldest daughter of Major-General Reginald Quintin-Mainwaring, M.S.C.

NINNES—BALL—July 4, at St. Mark's, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge-Wells, Frederick Benjamin Ninnes, of Hythe, to Antonia Frances (Birdie), eldest daughter of the late Captain William St. James Ball, Queen's Foreign Service Messenger.

SYMONS—BURNYEAT—June 30, at Maghull, William J. Symons, Staff Commander Royal Navy, to Emily, youngest daughter of William Burnyeat, Esq., of Liverpool.

WELCH—ROBERTSON—June 28, at St. John's Church, Bathwick, Bath, George Osbaldeston Welch, Lieutenant 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, son of the late Captain Edward Welch, 93rd Highlanders, to Jessie, second daughter of George John Robertson, Esq., of 24, Grosvenor-place, Bath.

DEATHS.

DENHAM—July 3 Admiral Sir Henry Mangles Denham, F.R.S., &c., aged 87.

FORBES—July 3, at 15, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, Margaret Burn, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Forbes.

FRENCH—July 4, at Twickenham, accidentally drowned, Ernest William Trench, third son of Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Elliot, aged 8.

GARDINER—July 4, at 53, Comeragh-road, West Kensington, suddenly, Commissary-General R. M. Gardiner, aged 68.

GLOAG—July 2, at Fernbank, Fifeshire, Elizabeth Anne, widow of the late Captain John Kerr Gloag, of the Bombay Army, aged 87.

GREIG—July 4, at 6, Hyde-park Mansions, Major-General Irwin Montgomery Greig, late R.E., aged 53.

GURNEY—July 4, John G. Gurney, late Captain Cape Mounted Rifles, aged 60.

JEAYES—July 1, at Albany House, Southsea, Jessy Mason, second daughter of the late Captain John Jeayes, R.N.

LAING—July 5, at 18, Cromwell-place, Captain James Laing, late of the P. and O. S. N. Company, aged 66.

RAMSAY—July 3, at his residence, 25, Eccleston-square, General George Ramsay, aged 74.

TORRIANO—July 1, at Paulton's-square, S.W., Charles Albert Torriano, late Captain 4th Regiment (King's Own Royals), aged 45.

WHATELEY—July 3, at Hollingside, Durham, William Patrick, infant son of Lieut.-Colonel W. Whateley (late R.A.), of 2, Penlee-villas, Stoke, Devonport.

TISDALL—July 3, at Tullamore, King's County, Anna Claire, the wife of Major-General A. Tisdall.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—June 4, at Murree, the wife of Captain J. H. Burke, 2-14th Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.

CARROLL—June 15, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of E. B. Carroll, of a daughter.

DE SOUZA—June 13, at Bandora, the wife of John E. Terry de Souza, Bombay Commissariat Department, and daughter of Dr. Phillip Clement de Souza, J.P., of a son.

FISCHER—June 5, at Calcutta, the wife of F. H. Fischer, of a son.

FITCH—June 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of T. W. Fitch, of a daughter.

GREAVES—June 11, at Mirzapur, N.W.P., the wife of Edwin Greaves, L.M.S., of a daughter.

HAPPELL—June 13, at Coconada, the wife of W. A. Happell, of a son.

HASTINGS—May 26, at Forest Dell, Murree, the wife of D. J. Hastings, Telegraph Master, of a son.

HEBERLET—June 11, at Calcutta, the wife of S. J. Heberlet, of a daughter.

KINLOCH—June 4, at Thandiani, Hazara, the wife of Colonel Kinloch, King's Royal Rifles, of a son.

LAZARUS—June 9, at Waltair, the wife of Mr. D. Lazarus, of a daughter.

MACGEORGE—June 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr. G. W. MacGeorge, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, of a son.

MONTGOMERIE—June 4, at Howrah, the wife of J. W. Montgomerie, of a daughter.

O'FARRELL—June 15, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major T. O'Farrell, M.A., M.D., Medical Staff, of a daughter.

SHIELDS—June 16, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Shields, of a son.

SLATTER—June 6, at Allahabad, the wife of W. A. Slatter, of a son.

THIELE—June 13, at Peshawar, the wife of Surgeon H. Thiele, Staff Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LOVERY—THOMSON—June 13, at Madras, F. B. Lovery, Solicitor, High Court, to Ada Emily, daughter of Mr. G. Thomssn.

MCPHERSON—WINGROVE—June 10, at Mussoorie, Cecil McPherson, Colonel 2nd Leicestershire Regiment, to Blanche Wingrove.

MIDDLEMISS—WHEELER—June 6, at Naini Tal, N.W.P., C. S. Middlemiss, Geological Survey of India, to Martha Frances, daughter of Colonel F. Wheeler, B.S.C.

PUSEY—O'BRIEN—May 28, at Jubbulpore, A. St. George Pusey, Superintendent, Post Offices, to Alice Agnes, stepdaughter of the late Mr. J. F. Conroy, Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

WALLER—WILLIAMS—June 15, at Madras, C. St. John Waller, son of the late Mr. J. P. Waller, to Ella Blanche Mildred, daughter of Honorary Surgeon R. Williams.

DEATHS.

BAYLY—June 12, at Madras, G. H. Bayly, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Mysore, P.W.D., aged 4.

BIRD—June 11, at Simla, Mabel Frances, infant child of Captain W. Bird, and Marion his wife.

CAREW—June 3, at Dooars, B. H. Carew, son of Major R. H. Carew, aged 32.

CRAWFORD—June 4, at Cawnpore, J. T. Crawford, of the Civil Service.

FIDDIAN—June 14, at Chingleput, Ella Margery, infant daughter of J. P. Fiddian, B.A., Madras Civil Service.

FORBES—June 11, at Dehra, Muriel Lilian, infant child of G. Forbes, C.S.

MAYER—June 14, at Punjab, J. G. Mayer, Princess Victoria Royal Irish Fusiliers.

NEWNHAM—June 14, at Naini Tal, Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Newnham, 6th Bengal Cavalry, aged 44.

NICHOLSON—May 25, at sea, Richardson, son of R. W. Nicholson, Opium Department, aged 3.

SPILSBURY—June 17, at Marine Lines, Violet, infant daughter Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R.E.

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STATEMENT BY THE LASCAR CREW OF THE *TASMANIA*.

The following is a statement made by the Lascar crew of the *Tasmania*, who arrived in Bombay by the s.s. *Malwa*. The crew were interviewed by a representative of the *Jame-Jamshed*, to whom they narrated their story as follows :—

We were roused from sleep at four o'clock in the morning, when the steamer struck on the rock. We immediately hastened aft, and in a short time the chief officer ordered us to get the boats ready, upon which we went on to the port-side to set right the cutter, the lifeboat, and other boats. The ship was then partly resting upon the rock on its port-side, having the starboard-side overhead. We removed the canvas which covered the boats, corked the holes, and tried our best to swing out the cutter and the lifeboat, which had been swung in-board the previous day. But the heavy sea which constantly swept the deck filled up these boats with water before we could swing them out, and they were, with the heavy weight of the water and the buffeting of the waves, which were breaking over the ship every moment, smashed in no time. One jolly-boat, on this side, which was always kept ready with oars, rowlocks, &c., to be launched in the sea on any occasion of emergency, was tried to be lowered by the fifth officer and a European passenger. In this attempt the officer lost his life by being drowned. The passenger was seen to be in the boat, which began to drift away. As all the boats on this side were already smashed, the chief officer ordered us to shift to the starboard-side and get the boats on that side ready. We lost no time in removing the canvas from the boats on the starboard side. We are quite certain when we state that the canvas was removed from all the boats by us, and that they had been completely fitted up beforehand with masts, oars, rowlocks, buckets, &c. Some men were engaged in swinging out the cutter, the cock-boat, and the mail-boat, which were swung in-board the previous day. At the same time one European quartermaster attempted, with the assistance of two lascars, to lower the gig. While it was being lowered, a sudden rising of the waves flung the boat from side to side with violence and shipped a heavy sea in it, which shattered the boat to pieces in a moment. The mail boat, which was also swung in-board the previous day was then turned out, and lowered with the assistance of a lascar tindal, three lascars, and a few passengers. Two of the lascars went into the boat to prevent it from being smashed against the side of the ship. The boat was successfully lowered, but presently it began to go adrift with its two occupants, who tried their best to bring it forward. Seeing that the boat would drift away with the current, a lascar (named Fakir Mahomed), and simultaneously with him the doctor, the carpenter, and one passenger, jumped overboard to seize it. A quartermaster, who was clinging to the gig, which was smashed while being lowered, also went into the mail-boat, A lascar (named Adum Suleman), who was working near the cock-boat, fell overboard at this moment, and swam to join these men in their attempts at securing the mail-boat. They were all taken up on the boat by the two lascars who were already in possession of it, and by their joint efforts the boat was brought safe near the ladder where the ladies and children were standing prepared to go on shore. The captain and the chief officer, while standing on the gang way, handed down some of the ladies and children into the boat with the help of the friends and relations of those ladies. The boat was despatched in charge of the doctor, the carpenter, one quartermaster, and four lascars. It is a fact that a Seedee fireman had concealed himself in this boat. On the way the doctor in the mail boat observed the ship's jolly-boat at a distance, which contained only one European passenger. The boat was seen to drift in another direction. He immediately changed his course towards the jolly-boat, and, having overtaken it, transferred two of the lascars, one European steward, and one fireman from his boat to the jolly-boat, to help the European passenger. When it was thus equipped, the lascars tried to pull the boat to the shore, the European steward steering it. While nearing the shore a heavy wave upset the boat, and the inmates had to wade as best they could to the shore. The cutter, which was likewise turned in the day before, was by the order of the chief officer swung out and lowered by the lascars, assisted by some of the stewards, firemen, &c. The gunner or the boatswain was in the boat. As the lascars were required to work at the other boats, this boat was manned by quartermasters and European stewards. A second batch of the ladies and children was put on board this boat at the ladder. While they were being handed down, some of the passengers impatiently rushed forward to secure their own seats in the boat. The captain checked as many of them as he could. The cock-boat was also by this time lowered with the help of firemen, European engineers, and some passengers. Two lascars went into the boat to prevent it from being dashed against the ship. It was manned by three officers of the ship, the butcher, a few European stewards, one quartermaster, and two lascars. All the rest of the ladies and children and some mail passengers were put into this boat. Other male passengers again tried to make a rush to the boat, but they were advised to wait and take their turn when the boats returned from shore. In spite of this remonstrance, some passengers succeeded in entering the boat. In the course of lowering this cock-boat the captain received a blow on one of his temples from a broken oar, which caused him to bleed. The only men now left on the steamer were the captain, the chief officer, four engineers, the chief steward, the joiner, two quartermasters, the storekeeper, two European stewards (out of about twenty-four), and some Goanese galley-men and waiters. Out of thirty-eight lascars only six were sent in two boats, and the remaining thirty-two were left on the ship. About two o'clock in the afternoon, seeing that the boats did not return, the captain and the chief officer ordered us to make a raft. We got together boat-spars, the wooden hatch frames, the booms which support the awning, heavy wooden railing, and many other things useful in making a raft. In this work we were assisted by the chief officer, the chief engineer, the ship's joiner, and two of the passengers. It was finished at about four o'clock, safely put into the sea, and secured at the ship's side. We then began to make a second raft in a similar manner. When it was half completed a sudden rush of the heavy sea carried it away into the sea with a European passenger (Earl of Buckinghamshire) and the ship's serang, who were upon it. Fortunately, the passenger who happened to be near at hand caught hold of the line which was thrown at him by the chief officer and the tindal, and secured himself on the first raft, which was fastened alongside the ship. But the old serang drifted with the half-finished raft, and the lines were thrown at him from the ship without any effect. The good-natured passenger, who had secured himself on the fastened raft, threw the line at the serang with all the force at his command. But owing to the great distance between them, this attempt also failed. The serang having, in the meantime, tumbled out of the raft, swam hard to secure it. Perceiving that he could yet swim to the ship even at such a distance, he pulled off his coat, but, as the raft had, in the meanwhile, drifted further away, he called out to the Lascars on board the steamer with a loud voice, and said, "If God wills it, and I am alive, you will find me on the shore. But if I die, take care of my son, who is on board, and protect all those whom I have left behind." The serang must have bound himself to the raft with a cord in order to cling to it, for some of us found his corpse when we went on shore. This serang was distinguished in the service of the P. and O. Company for his maritime experience, and had in the old times in the sailing ships even done the responsible work of the European boatswain or gunner. About fifteen minutes after this occurrence nine of the Seedees, firemen and coal-trimmers, seemed to have conspired, and, in spite of all remonstrances from the engineers and officers, cut the ropes which fastened the first raft to the side of the ship and took possession of it. We learnt afterwards that only one man succeeded in reaching the shore alive. Meanwhile tremendous waves, coming one after the other in rapid succession, swept along the ship's deck, and the captain, who stood near his cabin holding the cabin-door, was once or twice knocked down by their force. The chief officer, the lascar tindal and a lascar tried their best to persuade the captain to take up a more secure position ; but he declined to do so, and said, "I am all right here." A short time after this two or three formidable waves washed him off in the direction of the forecastle, and he was seen no more. At about five o'clock in the evening, as a quartermaster, the lascar-lampman, and a lascar were standing together, a heavy wave dashed against them and carried the quartermaster away, who was seen no more. The lascar-lampman escaped with a fracture of his ribs, and the other lascar with an injury to the back. The European passengers had taken refuge in the smoking-room, whilst we had to take shelter near the stern and in the rigging, where we were occasionally drenched by the passing waves. We stood the whole night in this position in our night-clothes, which we had not changed since the wreck of the steamer. Besides the European passengers, all the European staff of the ship had found their way into the smoking-room with the exception of one quartermaster and the chief steward, who sought shelter behind the wall of the smoking-room, warmly clad in blankets. Of the natives only the personal attendant of the chief officer and that of the chief engineer, together with two or three Goanese waiters, were allowed to remain in the room. Two of the lascars, who kept their watch and exposed themselves on the previous night, and who worked with us the whole of the day, expired, the one at about seven o'clock in the evening and the other at four o'clock in the morning of the second day. Two *punkha* boys died of the biting cold at midnight, in our midst after the exposure of twenty hours, with barely sufficient clothes on. About four o'clock in the morning, however, we were cheered up by the sight of a steamer steaming up to us. It sent out a boat to us, which carried away the passengers in small groups, and took us up last, the chief officer and the chief engineer following us. We could not praise our captain and the chief officer too highly for the calm and collected way in which they encouraged us to work. With such encouragement and guidance from officers, if we, who have eaten the salt of the Company for so many years, were called upon to risk our lives in perilous times to save our ships, we would work away cheerfully and manfully, not caring a jot for the consequences. We remained without food or water, unsheltered and unprotected, for nearly twenty-seven hours. Some of the men of the engine-room crew, the Seedee firemen and coal-trimmers, began to die in the evening. They were necessarily very scantily clothed, as they had to work near the hot furnaces, as were also those men who came to relieve them when their watch for the day was over. Of the lascars only two men died doing their duty, and yet we have heard that on the representation of one or two of our passengers the English Press raised a cry and denounced us as a class. Many of us have met with rougher weather than this. About six years ago, when the steamer *Lombardy* encountered a heavy storm in the Bay of Biscay, which blew up all her boats and caused much damage even to the extent of compelling the commander of the ship to turn the steamer back, some of us who were in that ship had manfully withstood the tempest, and, on its way to Southampton, we had worked in knee deep snow and climbed to the tops of the masts without any one of us yielding to the rigour of the elements. We have worked in the piercing cold of England, which is sometimes so severe that one could not clench his fist, and this fact is well known to our captains and officers who appreciate our services. And on this occasion, in spite of our faithful service, our strict obedience to orders and our unflinching endeavours to afford every convenience to the passengers in the face of the bitter cold and the buffeting of waves to which we were exposed, we have been mercilessly decried in certain quarters. Our captain was a thorough gentleman, and, if God had spared him, he would surely have appreciated our efforts and the hardships to which we were subjected.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 8, Britannia (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—July 4, Pekin (s), London.—5, Bengal (s), Colombo.
CALCUTTA.—July 3, Rewa (s), London; Ganges (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 5, Huzura (s), Kurrachee; Navigator (s), Calcutta.—7, Brindisi (s), Bombay; City of Canterbury (s), Bombay; California (s), Calcutta.—8, Inchulva (s), Kurrachee; Pelican (s), Madras; City of London (s), Calcutta; Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay; Clyde (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—July 7, Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; Clan Murray (s), Antwerp.
CALCUTTA.—July 2, Navarino (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, July 14; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, July 21; from Brindisi, July 25.

For Bombay: Mr. A. H. Bryson, Colonel H. E. Warter, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Langford and two infants. *From Brindisi*: Mr. E. S. Luard, Mr. H. Bradley, Colonel R. Hill, Dr. Giles, Colonel Princep, Major Watling, Rev. J. Sharp, Mr. G. R. Tilly, Mr. Williams.
For Calcutta: Major Fox, Mr. D. H. Dundas.
For Suez: Conductor Chase, Mrs. Chase, child and infant.
For Malta: Lieut. C. Turner, Mrs. Woolscroft, Rev. W. J. Wilby, Mrs. Bishop and family.
For Madras: Mr. C. Imray.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, July 21; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 28; from Brindisi, Aug. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. W. and Mrs. Cook. *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. T. Knox, Surgeon-Major Martin, Major Peacock, Colonel and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Major Creagh, Mr. D. W. McPherson, Surgeon-Major Gibson, Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Mr. J. Twigg, Mr. R. W. P. King, Mr. Learoyd. *From Venice:* Sir Henry and Lady Morland.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, July 28; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Calcutta: *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. Hopkins.
For Madras: Mr. Radford, Mr. J. F. Radford, Mr. E. Barclay.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, July 28; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Scorgie, Colour-Sergeant Maller, Miss Maunsell. *From Venice:* Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Vidal, Colonel J. A. Tillard. *From Brindisi:* Mr. L. W. Dane, Major Sorell, Mr. A. B. Todd.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 4; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 11; from Brindisi, Aug. 15.

For Aden: *From Brindisi:* Rev. R. P. Ashe, Rev. R. H. Walker.
For Bombay: Mrs. Pendlebury. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Llewhellin, Mr. R. C. Lowry, Mr. R. W. Roberts, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mr. F. C. Hicks.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Aug. 11; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 18; from Brindisi, Aug. 22.

For Malta: Capt. McClintock, Mr. C. H. de Rogemont.
For Madras: Mrs. Christie and infant.
For Calcutta: Mr. A. and Mrs. Farquhar.
For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Colonel A. C. Toker.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Aug. 18; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 25; from Brindisi, Aug. 29.

For Port Said: Sergeant Powseland.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Aug. 25; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahan.
For Bombay: Mr. J. W. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. Jones.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 1; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Sept. 8; from Brindisi, Sept. 12.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ferran and child, Rev. G. E. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail July 9.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wright, Mr. H. H. Bobart, Mr. Mydhope Pascoe.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Parsons, Mr. C. Underdown, Mr. R. Underdown.
For Calcutta: Mr. Nicholas and family, Mr. W. Clepham, Mr. Geekie, Mr. W. Webster Mr. H. Hancock, Mr. R. Milne, Miss Wiard.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 18.

For Calcutta: Miss Cauderoy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Madras: Mrs. Emery and three children.
For Colombo: Miss Courage.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail Sept. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D Young, infant and ayah.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail July 18.

For Calcutta: Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy.
For Colombo: Mr. George Wall.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, for London, left Port Said June 28.

From Calcutta: Mr. Warren.
From Madras: Miss Ross, Mrs. N. Corfield, infant and ayah.
From Colombo: Mr. A. Wardrop, Mr. J. F. Millington.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail July 9.

For Colombo: Mr. C. V. Vodden, Mr. Arthur Roe.
For Madras: Miss Jane Emily Tarbotton, Mr. Percy, Surgeon-Major Byers-Thomas.
For Calcutta: Mr. Alex. B. Shand.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail July 12.

For Bombay: Mr. Godden.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail Aug. 20.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Forbes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. W. B. Haselwood, June 16.

From London: Mr. W. H. Simpson, Lieut. A. W. Taylor, Mr. Walker, Colonel Ostrehan, Mr. A. C. Thomson, Mahomed Ali Khan and wife, Mr. G. Garnett, Mr. F. W. Forsyth.
From Gibraltar: The Right Rev. Bishop of Damaun, Rev. A. F. Pacas, Rev. A. M. Calleso, Rev. A. D. de Souza, Senor A. P. Feixiwa and five companions.
From Venice: Major the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie.
From Brindisi: Mr. Lewis Moore, Mr. R. L. Shubrick, Mr. H. J. Stokes, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Andrew Forrest, Mr. D. S. White, the Rev. Salvatori.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Khedive*, Capt. A. C. Loggin, June 20.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Gahan, Mr. Ohdedar, Surgeon Swan, Sergeant and Mrs. Tooth and three children, Mr. E. Ramsden, Mr. Bridges, Dr. R. Cama, Mr. Trefall.
From Venice: Mr. J. Johnstone, Mrs. Sheppard.
From Brindisi: Mr. H. O. Walling, Mr. Woodward, Capt. Barlow, Major Fell, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. N. Adams, Mr. A. Bathell, Capt. Trotter, Mr. A. Pringle, Mr. J. Coles, Colonel J. Cook, Mr. Darwell.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, left Bombay, June 21

For London: Mr. Ray, Mr. Inverarity, Capt. B. H. Phillips, Mr. A. Trotter, Mrs. Halliwell Carew, Mr. Verner, Mr. W. T. Charlton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. C. H. Hill.
For Brindisi: Mr. Kirby Johnson.
For Marseilles: Mr. H. Laurent, Mr. H. J. Black, Mr. G. W. W. Saville, Mr. O. Lash, Mrs. Birchman, Dr. Patterson, Major W. Aitken, Mr. H. L. R. Kershaw, Capt. Mortimer, Mr. W. C. Peppe, Mr. R. Pile, Capt. H. Farrant, Capt. S. K. Harries.
For Aden: Mr. A. B. Jabber.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, Capt. Ashdown, from London, July 7.

For Bombay: Mrs. Elton, Mr. R. G. and Mrs. Thorn, Sir C. d'Aguiler, Mr. G. Huddleston, Capt. F. Welchman, Mr. Combridge, Mr. W. Ponsonby, Mr. Palmer, Mr. G. Mackay, Mr. Major, Mr. Piffard.
For Aden: Miss Fitch, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Berkely, Sisters Mary, Annie and Agnes, Rev. Ellis Viner, Capt. Wilson.
For Malta: Mr. F. C. H. Sinclair, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Fawkner, Mr. J. A. Cook, Lieut. Basserno, Mr. A. Organ, Schoolmistress A. M. Whiteley.
For Port Said: Mr. N. Kerr.
For Suez: Private Nock.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, sailing on June 28.

For London: Mr. T. Holden, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffreys, Mr. G. Webb.
For Brindisi: Mr. E. I. Wallis, Mr. A. W. Davies, Mr. J. H. Ward, Mr. E. S. Llewhellin, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. H. Taylor, Dr. W. King, Capt. Henderson, Mr. D. E. W. Leighton, Major Rogers, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. H. Rawlinson, Mr. Percy Gray.

Per s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Haselwood, sailing on July 5.

For Brindisi: Capt. J. L. Fixcott, Mr. E. H. Cappel, Mr. F. Goodwin, Mr. J. Rhind, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lyster.

Per s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, sailing on July 12.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Bone.
For Brindisi: Mr. R. Lang, Mr. James, Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast, Mr. G. Vibart, Capt. Mostyn, Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson.

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on July 19.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. G. Vertanners, Mr. Oswell, Colonel Carter, Mrs. and Miss Pilcher, Major O'Gorman, Mr. Graham-Taylor.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 97½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...	102¾	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan	209	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	o	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	101	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	771¾
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	870
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	670
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	113

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	1,060
Albert Ginning Co.	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	...	100	...	800
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	225
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	850
Bombay Cotton ...	all	...	15	...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	140
Colaba	1,880	...	50	...	540
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	150	...	1,400
Fort	8,500	...	150	...	1,350
French	all	...	80	...	610
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	25	...	400
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	97
Mofussil Co.	400	...	55	...	427½
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	230
New Berar	500	...	60	...	565
New Indian	125	...	0	...	117½
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	385
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	75	...	555
Sassoon	500	...	25	...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,300
Sind	750	...	75	...	495
Volkart...	500	...	45	...	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	20	...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	...	2	...	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	...	17½ p.ct.	...	510
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	...	90	...	440
Anglo-Indian	500	...	18½	...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	9	...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	30	...	—
Bombay United ...	100	...	20	...	830
Central India	500	...	35	...	800
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	20	...	550
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	75	...	990
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	665
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	595
Golam Baba	400	...	20	...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	—	...	155
Hindustan	1,000	...	40	...	757½
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	60	...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	80	...	840
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	20	...	475
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	70	...	1,325
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	590
Jaffer Ali	500	...	40	...	200
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	...	30	...	1,015
Khandeish	1,000	...	30	...	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	...	20	...	755
Leopold	100	...	5	...	138
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,540
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	—	...	1,190
Mazagon	250	...	9	...	175
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	50	...	1,380
Naigam	100	...	—	...	60
National	1,000	...	40	...	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	20	...	795
Oriental	625	...	15	...	510
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	—	...	6½	...	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	30	...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	...	40	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	35	...	1,205
Soonderdas	1,000	...	50	...	625
Southern India ...	500	...	20	...	280
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	—	...	230
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	450
Western India ...	1,000	...	50	...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co.	100	107
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,650
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	210
Kemp & Co.	175	340
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	18½
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,225
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—June 16.

P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 97	9	to	—	
4½ of 1870 (1885)	100	8	to	101	0
4½ of 1878-79 (1895)	102	0	to	—	
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	0	to	—	
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—		to	—	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887)	100	4	to	—	
6 of 1870 (1889)	102	8	to	—	
6 of 1872 (1891)	103	0	to	—	
6 of 1878 (1908)	101	8	to	—	
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	101	12	to	—	
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	102	4	to	—	
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	102	8	to	102	12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	95	8	to	—	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—
Allahabad	100	185	to	186
Alliance of Simla...	100	145	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	890	to	892½
Do. of Upper India	100	140	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	120	to	—
Mussoorie	100	108	to	110
National of India...	£12½	119	to	120
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103	to	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	120	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	150	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	94	to	95
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,610	to	1,620
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	10½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¾	to	8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	270	to	285
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	68	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	81	to	—
Burrakur Coal	100	135	to	140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50	to	55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	103	to	109
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	100	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	53	to	—
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	45	to	46
Equitable Coal	250	150	to	—
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	80	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	205	to	—
Gourepore	100	95	to	96
Great Eastern Hotel	100	91	to	—
Howrah Docking	500	110	to	115
Howrah Mills	100	91	to	92
India General Steam Navigation	100	100	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	90	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	105	to	110
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	295	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	145	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60	to	65
New Beorbhoom Coal	100	105	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	35	to	—
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	55	to	—
Riverside Press	90	35	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	232	to	235
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	61	to	62
Strand Bank Press	100	50	to	52
Watson's Patent Press	100	82	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70	to	—
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	50	to	—
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Assam	£20	530	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40	to	—
Do. contributory	80	36	to	—
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	40	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	21	to	22
Central Cachar	200	100	to	—
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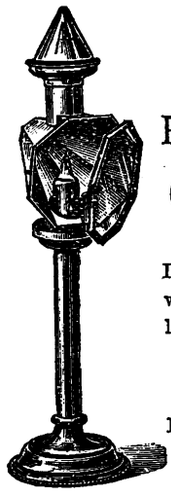
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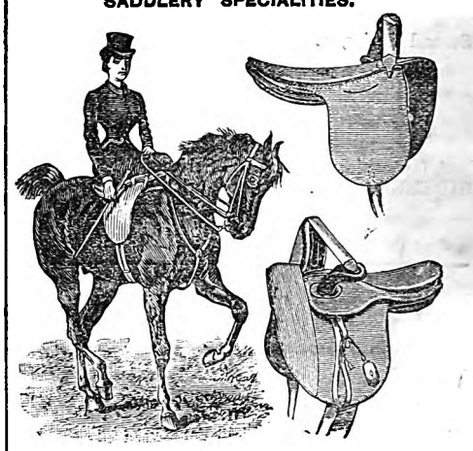
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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

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NOTICE.

The Poll for the election of an Auditor in the room of the late Mr. J. F. Lovering was taken on the 12th and 13th July, and resulted in the election of Mr. W. H. May by a majority of 50 votes.

By Order,

July 14, 1887. H. LAWSON, Secretary.

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scenes from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 28th June; from Allahabad and Madras to the 26th June; and from Calcutta to the 25th June.

MATTERS still remain very disturbed in Afghanistan.

THE Ghazis of the Inder and Turki tribes, after a severe struggle, have been defeated by the Ameer's troops in the Suleiman Kheyls country, the inhabitants of which, it is reported, routed the Ameer's troops the following day.

A REPORT from Kandahar states that the Hotak Ghilzais are dispersing in consequence of being unable to obtain sufficient food supplies.

SEVERAL successful encounters between our troops and dacoit bands are reported from Burma. In one case a whole gang, numbering 224 men, surrendered without resistance.

THE French Consul-General is now in Simla in connection with the claims for compensation by Frenchmen in Upper Burma at the time of annexation.

THE 21st June, Her Majesty's Jubilee day, was observed throughout India as a holiday.

THE Bombay Artillery Volunteers has held its first drill.

A GOVERNMENT OF INDIA Resolution has been published, thanking General Brown and his staff for their services on the Sind-Peshin Railway.

THOMAS THOMAS, a clerk in the Bombay Currency Office, is being tried for criminal breach of trust in respect to large sums of money.

MR. LARPENT, the Registrar of the Punjab University, has been suspended, pending inquiry into the charges brought against him.

THE Indian railways report for the past year is a very satisfactory one.

THE mileage open for traffic was 13,390¼ miles, and 88,433,318 passengers were carried. The merchandise traffic amounted to 19,576,365 tons.

OF the gross receipts 599 lakhs was earned by the coaching traffic and 1,238 lakhs by the goods traffic.

THE court-martial at Poona has declared Lieutenant Way "not guilty" on the second charge brought against him of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

THE VICEROY entered upon his sixty-second year on the 21st June—Jubilee day.

IT is settled that the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla will be opened towards the end of September.

NARI MAGAZINE, belonging to the Bolan State Railway, was blown up on the 14th inst.

A FATAL collision has occurred on the North-Western Railway near Mooltan.

OBITUARY.—Major J. Gordon, Royal Irish Fusiliers, D.A.Q.M. General, Peshawur Division, at Cherat; Rev. J. B. Venton, at Rangoon.

MAJOR G. W. BERESFORD, Bengal Staff Corps, retired from the service on the 23rd June.

NOTES.

How many of us recollected, in sharing the joy of the nation last month, that it was exactly thirty years since the terrible outbreak of the Bengal Army? Apparently none of those concerned in the government of that Empire, which was then so near dismemberment and disgrace. Of all the surviving heroes of that time—and what time was ever more heroic?—there is not one whose name appears on the list of Jubilee honours.

SOME of the most deserving of those men are still living; and it would have been well had the fountain of honour scattered some drops upon their ancient heads. James Abbott, untitled, is living his simple life in a cottage in the Isle of Wight. Wallace Dunlop, one of the best soldiers that never wore a uniform, is growing old at Ealing. Robert Spankie, whose vigilant and resolute skill saved the women and children of Masuri from inconceivable horrors, has never had, beyond a letter from the India Office, the smallest acknowledgment; any more than the Marquis of Tweeddale, who saved the sister sanitarium of Simla; March-Phillipps, the gallant champion of Agra, is still undecorated. Sherer, Sapte, Thornhill, who fought and administered districts as large as English counties, are still alive, and still unrecognised for their great services.

SURELY, when an order of knighthood of "The Indian Empire" was being created, it would not have been unreasonable to confer the distinction upon those but for whom that Empire would not now exist! The deeds of these men will be found related in Mr. Keene's "Fifty-Seven."

THE doings of some of the men there mentioned are of almost incredible merit. Dunlop took out 139 men—of whom the most had never smelt powder—and cut between a Jat insurrection and a brigade of all arms sent out for its support from Delhi. He came upon the Jats before the regulars could join them, and killed over 400 of them, their leader included. The brigade on hearing the news retired to Delhi without attacking him. We doubt if this has ever been equalled, for happy audacity, in all the annals of warfare.

SPANKIE put down a civil rebellion and two military mutinies, thereby keeping the peace at Saharanpur, and helping Mr. H. G. Keene to keep the Dún, so that, of all the helpless people of our race seeking refuge at Masuri, not one lost a hair of the head or a stick of property.

MARCH-PHILLIPS, charged two regiments of cavalry at Agra with seventeen volunteer horsemen, and fought in a way that a soldier who was present (the late Hon. W. M. Fraser) declared to the writer of this he could not have believed.

BRAND-SAPTE rode with Tyrwhitt up to a gun vomiting grape down the street of Bulandshahr.

SHERER was in all Havelock's actions in the advance on Cawnpore, after having brought away all the Europeans in safety from Yatehpur, with the exception of one half-madman, who preferred to remain and be killed.

NOT one of these men failed to administer his district, or provide the military officers with all possible supplies. Not one stained his hand with innocent blood. Are such men not deserving of honours when the officials in high places are decorating one another?

A CONTEMPORARY to-day says: "The great Indian Prince Holkar has been grievously offended by some lack of courtesy on the part of those who had the duty of entertaining the Queen's Jubilee guests, and he has left England in high

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dudgeon. These Indians never forgive a slight, and England should look to it that she may not suffer hereafter for this. Holkar commands 60,000 of the finest troops in India, and it will be a bad thing if, when the hour of need comes, he should, like Achilles, sulk in his tent, and refuse his assistance. Whether Holkar was offended or not he certainly was offered no slight. He, like his predecessor, is not the most amiable of Orientals, but his power to do us harm is not so great as our contemporary imagines, and his army of 60,000 men are not of the description imagined by our contemporary."

IT is satisfactory to find that the vernacular Press of India can be loyal to English rule as well as hostile. The *Victoria Paper*, a daily journal published at Sialkote, makes the following remarks regarding an article which appeared in a Lucknow paper in support of Dulip Singh's claims:—"The article published in the *Hindostanee* on the Maharajah Dulip Singh did not, in our opinion, deserve a place in a respectable vernacular paper. It is quite wrong to suppose that the British Government has in any way ill-treated the Maharajah; but if the latter cannot remain loyal, or cannot remember the numerous favours conferred on him by the British Government, he must abide by the consequences of his folly. Those newspapers who profess to sympathise with him are greatly mistaken. Putting newspapers aide, let the Maharajah himself think for a moment, and he will find that he has himself to blame, and not the Government. It is nonsense to say that the appointment of Dulip Singh to a military command in Central Asia will have any great effect on the people of the frontier. In the first place, it does not seem probable that the Czar of Russia, who is in constant danger of his life at the hands of the Nihilists, will take any such step at so critical time. Even if he does so Dulip Singh will cease to have any weight in public estimation, because a man who does not prove faithful to his own benefactors cannot command the respect of the public."

A STATEMENT has been published "on the best authority" that the Viceroy during his stay last April at Dehra had an interview with, and made certain proposals to, Yakub Khan. The *Pioneer*, referring to this, says:—"We may state on the authority of hard facts that not a shadow of foundation exists for such a mischievous rumour being set afloat. Here, again, we must deprecate the invention and circulation of stories which are calculated to arouse the Amir's suspicions forthwith. Abdul Rahman has trouble enough in his own dominions without being worried by doubts as to the sincerity of the Government of India."

ALLEGED RUSSIAN SPY.—A correspondent of the Lahore paper at Peshawar states that a pretended Samarkandi pilgrim, accompanied by a man from Chitral, passed through Peshawar recently on his way to Bombay. This man is stated to be in reality a Russian spy; and, instead of going on to Mecca, he will remain at Bombay.

THE report of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1886-87 contains an item which will be highly gratifying to temperance advocates. With the exception of beer and porter, every kind of liquor showed a decline in the year's imports; and even in the case of beer Messrs. Bass and Co. had twice to reduce the strength of their brew "in the hope of meeting the public taste." The decline of spirits of all kinds, brandy, whisky, gin, etc., was four-and-a-half per cent. on the previous year, and fourteen hundred cases of Exshaw were re-imported to the United Kingdom, as a suitable price could not be obtained for them here. Gin appears to have gone much out of favour, as there were only 13,458 gallons imported last year, whereas ten years ago the importations were 45,898 gallons. The decline in wines and liquors was greater still, last year's importations being ten per cent. less than those of 1885-86, and the lowest ever tabulated in a single year. Champagne declined eight per cent., claret five per cent., port 23½ per cent., sherry 13 per cent. The attempt to introduce Australian wines meets no encouragement. To quote the report:—"A steady decline is noticeable in the consumption of wines for many years past, and there can be no doubt that the number of people in this country who drink wine is diminishing, owing possibly to the necessity for stricter economy, or perhaps partly to the growth of temperate habits."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

UPPER BURMA WATER SUPPLY.

(*Rangoon Times.*)

The acquisition of Upper Burma has not only intensified responsibilities which are common to both sections of the present province, but has extended these responsibilities in directions we may term new, as hitherto they have not been known to us. And one direction in which our responsibilities have been extended is that of famines. Famines are not only a present evil but a distinct menace for the future; nor can the dire results of a succession of famines be too much exaggerated. The people of this province, especially those of Upper Burmah, are poor and improvident; certainly those of the lower part of the country are. If, therefore, famines occur and the Government acknowledges the duty of feeding the famine stricken, the consequence must be serious. Our provincial allotment will never be sufficient; there will be a chronic and ever increasing excess of expenditure, and a chronic and ever increasing derangement as well as drain of provincial finances. It behoves then the local Administration always to keep in sight facts, especially that of the liability of the larger half of the country to recurring scarcity and famine. In Upper India provision was made against the distress of droughts by sinking wells, and such wells too! He who dug a well was not only highly honoured in his lifetime, but his name was handed down to posterity as a public benefactor; the well being usually named after its builder. In Southern India magnificent tanks, formed by bunding across valleys, provided ample storage space for the fluid so precious in the dark days of famine. In both parts we see the principle of storing water against future want modified by local circumstances. Tanks in Upper India, where the level surface and porus substratum of soil militate against such storage, would be as much out of place as wells would be in the south countries. On these storages then cheques, so to speak, were drawn in times of need for all the water required. Now we might do something of the kind in Upper Burmah. Wells, we fear, will not be of much use; but in the plain country we might form artificial lakes for the benefit of crops. We are doing rightly in sending experienced officers to see what can be done with the irrigation canals that in monarchical days supplied the cultivator of grain and pulse with the requisite water for his crops. We might with great benefit to the country give the people of other parts the same boon—irrigation canals. Certainly the rivers of the country, especially the Irrawaddy and the Chindwin, render it easy for us to effect such improvement on a large scale. The country lying between these two streams should be the granary of the upper province just as the plains of Pegu, Hanthawaddy, and Bassein are the granary of the lower province. We would commend the matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

It is clear that the dacoits in Upper Burma are gradually becoming convinced that their little game is played out, and that further open resistance is useless. The weekly bulletins still mention dacoits here and there it is true; and dacoits are constantly being caught or shot; but a voluntary surrender on their part is now a more frequent occurrence than it was a few months ago. This, of course, may spring from various causes. It may be due in part to their being convinced now that the British Government does not punish any one after the brutal methods of King Theebaw; partly also to the conviction that they are likely to get off more easily if they do surrender, than if they wait until they are actually caught. The spirit of the thing too is gone. Whatever the causes may be, the fact is exceedingly satisfactory. The spirit of lawlessness is effectually curbed at last; and with a steady and judicious display of firmness, and of strict and impartial justice to all, we may expect soon to see the whole of Burma as safe, contented, and law-abiding as British Burma was some few years ago. With peace and security of person and property throughout the length and breadth of the land, is almost certain to come an era of prosperity such as the country has never known before. The land now lying waste will gradually be brought under cultivation, and trade will advance with rapid strides. We have seen in the past the very rapid progress which the sea-board provinces have made under British rule. Now the area of land available is greatly increased, and the population available for productive industry is practically doubled by the annexation, for under Thoebaw's rule, at least, the people of Upper Burma could scarcely be counted as among the productive classes. The incentives to industry, never very high under any Burmese monarch, were gradually being reduced to the vanishing point. Nor is it only the internal development in Burma itself that we have to look to. In the Shan States order and quiet is in a fair way to be established. With order and confidence established in the Shan States the trade with them should grow considerably. So little is known of these regions that it is difficult to form any estimate of what they may be capable of contributing to the general commercial wealth

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of Burma. But seeing that, in spite of constant inter-tribal feuds, of chronic extortions wherever the trade had to pass, and every reason for distrust on the part of the traders, the trade with the Shans has been an important factor in the trade of Burma during the past; it will probably become daily more important now that these barriers to its expansion have been broken down. For its full development railways are wanted in every direction, and probably also a better system of Government than any the Tsawbwas will be able to carry out, even under British supervision and direction. The full fruits of the work being begun now must be reaped by later generations; but we may expect to see a great advance even in the lifetime of the men who have begun the work.

MADRAS "AT HOME" FIFTY YEARS AGO.

(*Madras Times.*)

Rather startling words of promise, I am afraid, but interesting, it is to be hoped, as the results of personal observation during a very stirring period in the history of this Presidency. Leaving, then, its institutions and its public buildings—and there was not much to admire in the latter from an artistic point of view—and tearing myself away from the thousand and one spectacles which visitors to Madras fifty years ago rushed to see under whatever tutelage offered itself at the moment, let me act as cicerone to those who would study the pictures of men and things as they flitted before one in the domestic history of the good city, and read, so far as may be read, the inner life of Madrasses from their outward deportment and doings. Overpraised by some, and too severely criticised by others, according to their respective predilections, prejudices, and the circumstances under which people gained their experience of it, Madras in the oldentimes will always find interest. In spite, then of the likelihood of being identified with some of the incidents of my experience, I fall back upon precedent, and *honi soit qui mal y voit.* A writer of the last generation compared the whole city to one huge hotel; confining the comparison to those parts of it which alone it was then the fashion to visit it was neither inappropriate nor unjust. People used to take the hospitality of fifty to sixty years ago as their right; there were no hotels deserving of the name, and such as did affect that distinction were of the lowest or "Punch House" class, as such establishments were frequently called—low boozing-kens, where cadets and strangers without letters of introduction used sometimes to be hocussed and robbed. Many of the rich merchants, judges and other stars of first magnitude used to send their carriages to the beach when an "Indiaman" arrived, to bring up any of the first-class (male or female) passengers who chose to accept their hospitality, the old fashioned Madras houses having spare rooms especially devoted for this purpose. The cost of such open-handed hospitality would be enormous in the present days; but a sheep could then be bought for eight to ten annas, a fowl for an anna and a half, and other articles in proportion. The great point in those days, and even long after them, was to put as much as possible on the groaning board; so, we hear of a *menu* consisting of turkeys, roast, brazed or boiled, sirloins of beef, saddles of mutton and boiled legs of the same, served with caper sauce, all steaming under the noses of guests who were doubtless steaming themselves, in spite of the heavy punkahs overhead. Curries and *pillaus*—the latter, I must explain for the benefit of the uninitiated, consisting of whole fowls and large pieces of mutton smothered in rice, butter, raisins and onions—followed. There were Bengal curries, Madras curries, Ceylon and Bombay curries, each with its own appropriate *chutney.* Although the guests ate but little of this prodigious display, they were expected to look as if they thoroughly enjoyed the several courses, *plats* of each of which were set before them by troops of servants, each guest bringing his own. The solemn monotony was now and again broken by invitations from one person to another to take beer, the correct thing under such circumstances being for the inviter to send round for the invitee's tumbler, and, pouring out the liquid himself, to send it back to the lady or gentleman challenged. The quantity of India bottled pale ale drunk in those days would be incredible, if it were not confirmed by indisputable authorities. A dozen quarts a-day for a gentleman and two quarts at dinner alone for a lady used to be no unusual thing. One very curious feature in Madras hospitality was that of offering beer to every caller, even at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. This was done everywhere, even at Government House, and it used to be said that some regular topers—"festive cusses"—would actually go out calling all day—that is, between twelve and two, for the sole purpose of enjoying this peripatetic hospitality. Beer used to be taken everywhere, and whenever a decent excuse could be found, even at ball-suppers, instead of champagne, being preferred by many at a time when soda and ice were unknown quantities. The wines of those days were superb, East India Madeira, sherry, and claret being proverbially good. Very early in the century the captains of the East-Indiamen used to bring out consignments of the choicest *crus* of claret to friends whose sons or daughters had either sailed out or come in in their vessels, and were rewarded in turn by invitations when they came ashore to stay at their new friends' houses. If somewhat pawkily familiar in virtue of this condescension, their presence was either politely ignored or they were treated with an ultra-ceremonious respect, which succeeded in bringing them to their proper bearings. I do not know how far back I must go in fixing upon the best days of old Madras. It had its Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistones as well as its Squires Western with as few cares as one could conceive. Men appear to have been blessed with vigorous constitutions then, and, judging from the impunity with which they drenched their brains in heavy liquors, they practically refuted the teachings in later days of Mr. John B. Gough and the water-nourished eloquence of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Taking time by the forelock, they went to dinner in the early afternoon, when I have already shown what they fared on, and continued to *sit out* the ladies. These, it may be well supposed, had a very dull time of it under such conditions, and had warnings to quit the table when the merriment was beginning to grow warm, and the "malt to git abune the meal." One can conceive the sparkle of the gentlemen's conversation when, "fresh" from a prolonged carouse, they came blundering into the drawing-room. In spite of these drawbacks, men lasted long, though they lived hard; and one may still read the years of not a few on the tombstones that record their manifold virtues. For all that, they must have lived under chronic dyspepsia, which would scarcely lighten the dulness of their intellectual powers; and when they were fairly given over to the gout their choleric tempers became dangerous. Reading had not yet become a necessity of the age, and it was only when life in Madras had grown more refined, and the number of ladies who came out to join their husbands had begun to surround themselves with the appliances of luxury, that book-clubs began to be known, which, in time, were succeeded by regular libraries, started by Messrs. Pharaoh and Hogg and Son. Government House hospitality at the beginning of the century was very exclusive, and people of merry mood found a substitute in the balls and theatricals at the Pantheon Hall, now converted into the Central Museum. Men did not dream of ornamental gardening—landscape or otherwise—till after some travelled grand seigneur had set the fashion; they took things as they found them with the fatalism of Turks, and troubled themselves little about sanitary arrangements, either in house or grounds. I am not able to state at what precise period Madras took to racing, or in what year the race-stand at Guindy was erected; but nearly the first house there was that built and subsequently owned by Mr. Chamier, a member of the Madras Council. When it was an established fact, it was only by those who were very rich or very enthusiastic, or both, that racing came to be patronised. Generals McDowel and Showers, from St. Thomas' Mount, and the Artillery Officers there helped towards extending the movement, and people went to the races, because it was the right thing to do so, and a *distingué* way of getting rid of one's money. Parties used to be made up from the officers in the Fort, most of whom, if they did not keep racers of their own, stood in with confederates, and got into the way of *making books.* The Madras Hunt was a poor affair at first, but subsequently rose into high favour; though much commended as a manly and invigorating sport, it had not many backers, having been found more conducive to make men healthy than wealthy.

The modern history of Madras commences with the first year of the reign of her present Imperial Majesty. In the year 1837, Lord John Elphinstone came out to be its Governor. Rumour said that he aspired too high in the matrimonial direction, and that he was expatriated to Madras to keep him out of harm's way. The staid old Civil Servants of the period complained bitterly of a Guardsman for a Governor, but everybody else felt delighted in the change. Government House became a scene of gay entertainments, flirtations and high jinks. By this time Madras had really become a city. A High School, under the rule of Mr. Powell—who afterwards became Director of Public Instruction—was opened with the firing of guns and a speech from the Governor. The Madras Club was established; a beautiful cathedral was reared, not an imitation Gothic, but a large stately erection of white chunam that was as polished as marble. Lord Elphinstone was much liked in spite of many weaknesses, of which little need be said, but which were duly ventilated in the notorious *Evening Mail*, which exercised an extraordinary fascination for certain classes of readers by its coarse and strongly-flavoured articles. Lord Elphinstone retired betimes, and a public dinner was given him by the Native community of Madras in the building on the Broadway once known as *Waddell's Folly*, but subsequently remodelled to the present emporium of Messrs. Oakes and Company. Nautch girls "assisted" on the occasion, and one of them belauded the departing chief in the following doggrel,—

"Oh! my honourable Elphinstone!
Thou art truly lord my own
Arrived you with rapidity,
For a protection of this country."

Madras has reigned without a rival in this Presidency for the last half century; nearly all the rank, wealth, and intelligence of Southern India centreing in it.

OLD MORTALITY.

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100° FAHRENHEIT.

(*Madras Mail.*)

"Just a hundred," such the reading.
Now, unless old legends lie,
Crows of Salamander breeding
Solar apoplectic die.

Now the scorpion, nigh to fusion,
All his jointed armour warmed,
Victim of a wild delusion
Deems the lambent circle formed.

Parching, writhing, racked, tormented,
In the burning terrene gale,
Finds, as when flame-circumvented,
Lethal solace in his tail.

. . . . . .

When the venom-charged mosquito
Pipes the onset on the wing,
Seeking where no gauzy veto
Bars the advent of his sting:

When the coolest room is Hades;
When, for ice-machines are dear,
Lukewarm lime-juice cheers the ladies,
Men grow sad on tepid beer.

When the good man loathes creation;
When the bad is heard to swear,
Though each laboured objurgation
Feeds upon exhausted air;

Does the question oft obtruding
Straight become the leading thought,—
"Are not Eastern joys deluding
Am I not too cheaply bought?

Fool was I for dross to barter
Pound of flesh and life-blood too,
Am I not a truer martyr
Than the victim of the Jew?"

. . . . . .

Then ignite the fragrant hunkah,
Place your legs upon a chair.
Bid the dog-boy pull the punkah,
Puff your sorrows to the air.

Fashion airy dreams of riches
Tread again the glory-land,
Known in boyhood when the witches
Youth and Hope held either hand.

Muse on pleasure still before you,
Honours that you yet may reap,
Or, if speculations bore you—
Take a peg and go to sleep.

BULBUL.

THE POSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Our Native correspondents across the frontier send us so-called information of intrigues and threatened disturbances from the Turkistan side of the Amir's dominions. A list of 40 men of note is supplied to us, who are said to have crossed the frontier as emissaries of Ayub Khan, and have taken up their quarters in different Afghan towns—Herat, Farah, Cabul, among others—or have settled among different tribes. Their presence, according to our informants, is expected to produce simultaneous and wide-spread trouble at no distant date; Sirdar Abdalla Jan Tokhi being specially mentioned as likely to make things uncomfortable for the Amir. In view of the condition of Badakshan and Turkistan, fears are expressed lest the cash and valuables which —in spite of contradiction elsewhere, our Native informants continue to insist—the Amir sent to these places for safe-keeping, will be lost to him. With regard to Turkistan especially, the Native merchants aver that no one of note, excepting Sultan Mairah Khan, Usbeg—the adopted son of the Amir and the Governor of the small province of Talikhan, under the Governor of Kunduz—is favourable to the policy of the British Government in supporting the Amir against Russia. In spite of the alleged condition of these regions, the travellers further state that the Amir, when he heard of the safe arrival of his cash and jewellery, sent off his wife, the daughter of Atikulla Khan, in charge of two faithful servants who accompanied him to the Pindi Darbar, to settle in Turkistan under the safe custody of Murad Khan. Before arriving, however, at their destination, the Amir's agents are said to have discovered that the feeling of the inhabitants was hostile, and therefore returned with their charge to Cabul. With regard to Badakhshan, these Native merchants further state that the Russian Governor of Kolab, on the north side of the Oxus, has frequent personal communications with Abdulla Jan, the Amir's Governor of Badakhshan at Faizabad; and this news reaching Murad Khan, who is mentioned above as being faithful to the Amir, he at once communicated it to Cabul. In reply, it is stated that the Amir informed Murad Khan that his attention was sufficiently occupied by troubles to Afghanistan. He has, however, according to the Native stories, sent presents to the Russian Governor, among them four Kaffir servants; and had instructed Abdulla Jan, the Governor of Badakhshan, to show hospitality and respect to the Russians. Intelligence of this reaching Sher Afzul Khan, the Commander-in-Chief of the Amir's troops in Badakshan—who, according to previous rumours, had repeatedly warned the Amir against the Russians in Badakhshan —he is reported to have been "enraged." If any reliance could be placed on all this so-called information, it would seem that the Amir, feeling himself in a very desperate position, was sending his valuables for safety towards the Russian frontier of his dominion, and preparing to submit to Russian predominance—or merely coquetting with Russia to save time—greatly to the indignation and disappointment of his military commanders on the frontier. Malik Aman, whom our informants have previously described as claiming to be the real heir to Upper Chitral, is now said to have sent a despatch to the Mujahadin, a tribe originally inhabitants of Hindoostan, and numbering some 1,500 fighting men—informing them of his claims, denouncing the present ruler of Chitral as an usurper, and promising that, if they assist him to expel Aman-ul-Mulk, they shall share the fruits of his success. The tribe has, however, the same informants state, sent no reply as yet; but a large sum of money has been sent to the nearest British territory in Hazara for the purchase of arms and ammunition.

SIND AND THE PUNJAB.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in an article on the necessity for the union of Sind with the Punjab, says:—

"We venture to think the time has come when longer delay (in the union) would be highly impolitic. Leaving out of the question for a moment the serious check that is being imposed on the development of the trade and the prosperity of the Punjab and Sind, the paramount importance of bringing under one Local Government, and through it of the immediate direction of the Government of India, the entire line of our North-West Frontier is a matter that just now admits of no delay. Owing to the troubled state of affairs in Afghanistan, and the aggressive attitude of Russia, Karachi may at any time become the basis of military operations to be carried out on or beyond that frontier. During the Afghan War the evils of divided Councils, and want of unity in administration were severely felt; and it is not going too far to attribute the disaster of Naiwand and the consequent blow to our prestige mainly to this cause. Should occasion again arise for the employment of our armies on or beyond the North-West Frontier, it is impossible to exaggerate the value of having the two provinces of Sind and the Punjab united under one administrative head. The Government must, indeed, be blind that does not recognise the possibility of such frontier operations in the not distant future."

The *Bombay Gazette*, however, takes quite another view of the matter:—

"It may be well to point out that no movement for the annexation of Sind to the Punjab which comes from the Punjab itself will carry much weight, and for that reason we must not take too seriously the pleadings of Lahore upon this subject. With due allowance for Imperial considerations, the determining voice must be that of Sind itself; and Sind, truth to say, does not seem so gravely discontented with the situation as to warrant a disturbance of arrangements which have, on the whole, worked well. It is of no small importance to a Province like Sind, which is perhaps too often spoken of as a backward Province, to be administratively associated with the most vigorous and progressive of all the Indian Governments. Incorporation with the Punjab would entail a distinct lowering of the status of the Province, and it might seriously weaken the guarantees for an adequate representation of local interests at the seat of Government. If the Sindhis set no great stress on being under a Government directly in communication with the Secretary of State, they will not undervalue the advantage of being represented as they now are on a Legislative Council whose functions are quite large enough to enable it to watch over the interests of the Province. The formation of a Harbour Trust at Karachi, the full discussion of the Bill in Committee and in Council, and the careful attention that was paid to local opinion as expressed by the Sindhi Member of Council, illustrate one of the advantages which Sind derives from its connection with Bombay—advantages which it would lose on the day that it passed under a Government tempered with no provision for the representation of local and non-official interests, and wanting in the authority and initiating power which belong to the more fully constituted Governments of the Presidencies."

DULEEP SINGH.

(*Times of India.*)

Duleep Singh has a grievance against the British Government, and we will not say that his grievance is wholly unfounded. He himself told the story at full length in our columns in March

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last year. Duleep Singh points out that, when he came to the throne of his father, the famous Sikh Prince Runjeet Singh, he was five years of age. This was in 1843, and soon after came the first struggle between the Sikhs and the British, with the result that the whole Punjab was laid at the feet of the latter. The province was placed under the dictatorship of a British Resident, and the British Government was constituted the guardian of the youthful Maharajah until he should come of age, which would happen, according to Native custom, at sixteen years of age — that is, in 1854. Long before that year, however, the relations between Duleep Singh and the English underwent an entire change. An *émeute* at Mooltan in 1848 preceded a declared rebellion against the Maharajah's ministers and the British authority, and the sequel was the struggle known as the second Sikh War. Duleep Singh points out, however, that this was not a war levied by the British against his Government or people. It was purely a rebellious movement on the part of some of his subjects, and the British operations were undertaken in his own name and with the assistance of those of his troops (no inconsiderable number) who remained faithful to him. Duleep Singh further points out with considerable force that the trouble arose from no fault of his, he being yet a boy, and that the responsibility therefore rested with his guardians and advisers, the British themselves, who showed culpable remissness and lack of promptitude in dealing with the insurrection. The result, however, was that the Punjab was annexed by the English, and Duleep Singh deposed. The treaty of annexation confiscated all the "property of the State"—Duleep Singh, as will be shown, lays great stress on these last words—to the East Indian Company, by way of indemnity for the expenses of the war. Provision was made for the young Prince, it being expressly stated in the treaty that he was to receive a pension of not less than four and not more than five lakhs of rupees a year—in other words, from £40,000 to £50,000 per annum. The condition was specified that he should remain obedient to the British Government, and should fix his residence where the Governor-General of India should select. Now, Duleep Singh contends that this document makes no mention of a confiscation of any other property save that of the State, and that it did not contemplate excluding him from his private manors or estates, or jewels and personal property. He surrendered the Koh-i-Noor to the Queen of England, an explicit provision being made with reference to the destination of this peerless diamond. He argues that, from the very fact of this special provision being made, his other private possessions were not intended to be confiscated, else they would have been surely mentioned by name. However, the whole, with the exception of some of the jewels of lesser value, were swept away. The ex-Maharajah's allowance was fixed at £12,000 a year, which was increased to £15,000 on his attaining the age of nineteen. Two years later the sum was raised to £25,000, but this was lessened by £7,000 for the payment of interest on sums advanced by the Government for the purchase of the estate of Elveden Hall, in Suffolk, and for premiums on the policies of insurance which the Government required him to effect on his life. Duleep Singh thus contends that his allowance has been far below that stipulated for in the treaty of 1848; that he was wrongfully deprived of the private estates inherited from his father, not as a Maharajah, but as a Sirdar or private landowner; and that the proceeds of the sale of his personal property five-and-twenty years ago have never been accounted for, this property, including valuable moveable property, goods, furniture shawls, plate, arms, and ornaments of the chase and war being estimated by him as worth, at a moderate computation, a million pounds sterling. Such is the recital of Duleep Singh's grievances. In asking for redress he explicitly stated that he did not aspire to be re-instated on the throne of the Punjab, that he did not expect the realisation of the whole of what he considered his just claims, but that he simply wanted the payment of the residue of the pension fixed to him by the 1848 treaty. Well, Duleep Singh's representations to Government met with no success. Hence his throwing off the allegiance, and his declared hostility to England. As we have said, this hostility counts for little or nothing. Still, there is something sad in the whole story, and perhaps, after all, the disputed two lakhs and a half per annum might well have been paid to the Maharajah, even though he can find no Court of Law competent to test his claims or enforce his rights.

SOLDIERS v. VILLAGERS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

A horrible murder of a Pathan is alleged to have been recently committed by three British soldiers near Quetta. Of such crimes as this we do not now speak; but there are minor and more frequent cases of violence on one side or the other which create bad blood, that may at any time culminate in crime. Is it not time that some attempt were made to deal with the question of offence, real or fancied, given by British soldiers to villagers in the vicinity of cantonments, and of assaults committed by the latter in reprisal? The only conceivable ground on which this matter can be neglected is that it is not susceptible of remedy; or else that it is not of such importance as to need remedy. We demur to both propositions. These lamentable collisions are of frequent occurrence. Within the last few months there have been two bad cases of assaults upon British soldiers, and it must be remembered that each such case leaves lasting ill-effects on the minds of both parties. The villagers who have committed such assaults with impunity, or comparative impunity, are emboldened to repeat them; for instance, the people of Palam, near Delhi, who have of recent years committed three such assaults, of which two were upon officers mistaken for private soldiers. On the other hand, the soldiers and their comrades are intensely embittered by being subject to unpunished outrage, and such bitterness is likely to bear fruit in ill-treatment of Natives upon opportunity. As to absence of remedy, the idea is absurd. Can it be seriously argued that there is no method of redress to be obtained by villagers for the misbehaviour of soldiers except to take the law into their own hands, to set upon Her Majesty's servants, mob them, and pound them to a jelly? Or that there is no means of restraining soldiers from giving offence to the villagers? Or no method of deciding whether the offence is real or imaginary, by whom it is committed, and the redress that should be made for it? The most common cause of quarrel of any is the shooting of peafowl. The next most common cause is shooting anything at all in the vicinity of a village. Surely it would be possible to render it generally understood by the people that the British Government will not admit that the shooting of peafowl, as such, can be regarded as an offence—any more than the shooting of deer, which to certain classes of Hindus is equally repugnant. But that, for the shooting of peafowl, or deer, or ducks, or any other half-tame creatures in or about villages, full redress will be given. It would, we imagine, be further possible to make this understood by the British soldiers, and to give passes for shooting parties, only on the distinct understanding that villages shall be avoided in the pursuit of sport.

A STANDARD MEASURE FOR INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

The difficulty of inducing the Government to do a simple thing or to take an obvious course has seldom been better illustrated than in the matter of the stamping of piece goods, about which so much has been said at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. It may not be generally known outside of mercantile circles that there is not a standard measure of the yard for all British India. While the yard or *guz* in Calcutta is understood to be 36 inches, in Cawnpore it is only 34 inches. A piece intended to be sold at Cawnpore as 37½ yards does not need to be imported into Calcutta as more than 35½ yards. The various Indian Chambers of Commerce have been clamouring for a fixed standard of yard measure for years past, and in 1870 the Government of India appeared to give way to their request, and fixed a standard by law. But the measure of 36 inches, which was understood by more than half the Native dealers, and would soon have been learned by the rest, was too natural and plain for circuitous official method. So the Government fetched a compass by France, and made the legal standard of length the *metre*, both sound and size of which were strange to everybody outside of Pondicherry; and three years later it found light occupation in repealing the measure. During the fourteen years that have passed since then the Government has been wondering what to do, and there will be general cause for congratulation if the vigorous arguments of the Chamber lead now to the very simple enactment that a yard is of measure 36 inches all over British India. The Chambers of Bombay, Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon have promptly concurred in the request for this legislation, and all Natives who wish to trade honestly will feel the advantage of it. The Manchester Chamber has recently taken up the matter as energetically as the Chamber here, but it looks at the difficulty from the English standpoint, and asks for a new penal Act in India against fraudulent marking. An Act has been tried in England, but not found altogether workable. In India there would be the additional difficulty that there was no standard of length, and therefore practically no basis for legal proceedings against the dishonest practices. Mr. Parsons proposed, at the meeting, a certain concession to the Manchester Chamber when he advised that, after the standard of 36 inches to the yard had been fixed by law, there should be a further enactment to compel the stamping of all piece-goods in yards. The Government of India has referred the Chamber's memorial to the local Governments for report, so considerable delay in passing the measure is already assured. But the unsatisfactory condition of things in relation to this matter, as one of the speakers put it, "is eating into the vitals of our trade," and it is of great importance that the measure be not pigeon-holed or shelved for an indefinite time. Having noticed the most prominent features of the report of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, we ought not to relegate the portly and well-printed volume to our bookshelves without remarking on some features which distinguish the present report and enhance its usefulness. The grouping of the subjects, the arrangement of the table of contents, and especially the useful series of appendices, are admirable.

BENGAL.

It is officially announced that the Eastern Bengal State Railway, which already works the Dacca, Bengal, Central and the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways, will, from the 1st July,

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take over charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, thus placing the principal railways east of the Ganges under one administration. Madras time will be adopted on these lines from the 1st proximo, instead of Calcutta time, which had previously been in force.

THE members of the Bengal Board of Revenue have sent in their decision in the Burdwan adoption case. They have decided that the Burdwan family is governed by the Punjab law of adoption, which allows the adoption of a sister's son, a decision which sanctions the adoption by the young Maharani of her son, Lall Behari Kapoor. The Board strongly recommend the Lieutenant-Governor to accord his sanction to the adoption under the provisions of the Court of Wards Act.

MADRAS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has confirmed the proposal made by the Madras Government to appoint the Collector of Customs at Madras to the office of Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board on an additional allowance of Rs. 400 a month, to be paid out of Harbour trust funds, with the proviso, however, that, considering the present position of affairs in connection with the Madras Harbour Trust, the arrangement must be understood to be subject to revision.

THE following is a summary of the Madras Municipal Budget for the year 1887-88, as passed by Government:—The year is expected to open with a balance of Rs. 1,99,910, and the receipts will amount to Rs. 10,89,070, against Rs. 12,07,650 in 1886-87 (revised estimate), and Rs. 12,50,031, the average of the three years ending 1885 86. The total charges will amount to Rs. 12,75,160, against Rs. 11,43,970 in 1886-87 (revised estimate), and Rs. 12,65,419, the average of the three years ending 1885-86. There will thus be a closing balance of Rs. 13,820, or 1·3 per cent. of the total estimated receipts. This amount is utterly inadequate, Government observe, for the purposes of a working balance, and recommend that it should be supplemented by savings in the course of the year.

THE President of the Madras Municipal Commission, in accordance with a resolution passed at a special meeting of the Commissioners, recently addressed Government, requesting them to reconsider their offer of November last, which imposed on the Municipal finances, in accordance with a recommendation of the Finance Committee, a further burden of Rs. 50,000 annually as a contribution to Provincial funds. The application to Government was made on the ground of the "disastrous effect which the payment of such an additional sum from Municipal revenues would have upon works of sanitation and improvement, almost effectually paralysing the extension of water-supply and drainage works, and leaving no hope of carrying out that most necessary of all works—the new scheme of water-supply." The Government have, however, refused to be moved in the matter; and, whilst admitting that the result described by the Commissioners is possible, hold that the small extent to which the Municipality has hitherto contributed for objects which are legitimate charges on Municipal funds and entirely provided from such funds elsewhere, justify the orders which have been issued. On these grounds they hold out no hope of the orders already issued being reconsidered; but, as they believe that considerable economies in Municipal expenditure are possible, they recommend the Commissioners to set themselves seriously to work to effect them.

BOMBAY.

AN Imperial salute fired early on Tuesday morning, June 21, proclaimed the Jubilee of the Queen. The day was observed as a general holiday, all public offices, banks, and business premises being closed. The vessels in Bombay harbour were dressed in honour of the occasion.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HEATHCOTE, C.B., has, at the suggestion of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, been appointed a member of the Committee on the future extension of the City of Bombay.

A FAIR amount of rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency during the past week, except Sind, which is afflicted with a chronic thirst. More rain, however, is wanted for kharif sowing in parts of the Deccan. Sowing operations are in progress in fifteen districts, and have been completed in the Thana and Colaba districts.

OWING to the heavy rains that have fallen on the Ghats, the road between Collem and Douli has been rendered impassable, and the traffic by carts between the West of India Portuguese Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway has been suspended. Fears are also entertained for the safety of other portions of the Portuguese line, as the landslip at Kol last year has proved that the work has not been made strong enough to withstand a heavy monsoon.

THE following telegram has been despatched to the Secretary of State for India by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association:—"The Association request your Lordship to convey to our Gracious Queen-Empress our respectful congratulations on the occasion of her auspicious Jubilee on Wednesday, and express our dutiful and loyal sentiments to her throne and person. We sincerely pray that her already beneficent reign may be still more beneficent, and bring increasing glory and happiness to India and Britain."

BY a new fiscal policy the Goa Government recently abolished the tax on tobacco, and substituted for it a tax of five per cent. on industry, agriculture, and house-rent. The impost on tobacco was to remain in force until arrangements had been made for the proper recovery of the latter. The collectors, however, wishing to replenish their empty treasuries, commenced levying both the taxes, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the people, and all the while the Government looked on complacently. At last the Government have opened their eyes to the injustice of the double impost, and have finally abolished the tax on tobacco.

THE absence on leave of Brigadier-General A. G. F. Hogg, Resident, Aden, has produced numerous political changes at Aden and on the Somali Coast. Major F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., acts as Political Resident; Major C. W. H. Sealy, as First Political Resident Agent for the Somali Coast; Mr. Prendergast Walsh, as Second Assistant; and Captain W. T. Lyde, as Third Assistant; Lieut. C. Pritchard, 9th Bombay Infantry, has charge of the office of Fourth Assistant; Mr. D. Morrison, of the office of Fifth Assistant; and Mr. R. H. Townson, of the office of Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Berbera and Bulhar.

THE shoe question has recently occupied the attention of the Judges of the High Court, and revised rules on the subject are published in the *Government Gazette*, after receiving the sanction of the Governor in Council. All Native gentlemen attending Courts of Justice are at liberty to conform at their option either to the Native or the European custom; but if they prefer to follow the Native custom and wear native shoes, they must leave their shoes before stepping on to the carpet or before being sworn. Parsees are always allowed to retain their shoes when they are in the act of taking an oath.

CIRCULAR orders have been issued by the Bombay High Court regarding the marks of courtesy which should be paid to Native gentlemen of rank and position when giving evidence. Gentlemen ranking as first class Sirdars should be provided with a chair on the raised platform on which the presiding officer of the Court sits, and should be permitted to give his evidence standing. Sirdars of the second or third class should be provided with chairs in a convenient place in the Court, below the raised platform on which the presiding officer of the Court sits, and should give his evidence sitting. All Sirdars or Native gentlemen of similar rank, however, should stand while the affirmation or oath is being administered to them.

AN old circular relating to the admission of low caste persons to Courts of Justice is republished in the *Government Gazette* for the benefit of whom it may concern. The Judges disapprove of the exclusion from the court-room of those classes of the community who come under the denomination of out-castes, and declare that the practice is at variance with every principle of justice, and in no way necessary to preserve the Brahmins and other high-caste men from defilement. But while giving low-castes opportunities of access to the interior of the Courts, careful arrangements must be made to avoid the possibility of their being brought into any sort of contact with the rest of the community.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.

IN introducing the Allahabad University Bill, Mr. Quinton, advocating the necessity of the new departure, instanced the fact that upwards of 200 candidates from the N.W. Provinces passed the Calcutta Entrance Examination of 1885. The argument might be made stronger by taking the more recent fact that the corresponding figure for 1887 approximates 500—a sufficient nucleus for a young university.

AN important ruling has been made by the Punjab Government with reference to the meaning of the term "European," so far at least as applied to candidates for the Pashtu and Biluchi examination. Objections had been raised to an officer getting either the monthly allowance of Rs. 100, or a reward for passing the Pashtu examination, because he is not a European, but the Government has ruled that, for the purpose of the Pashtu and Beluchi examination, a European is to be understood as a person whose vernacular is English.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The English will not be able to get rid of their Russophobia, even if a partition of Afghanistan is made. The nearer the Russians approach the more the fear of the English will increase What then, is to be done? The only means is to please the Natives of India. No one will be able to harm the English if India is satisfied. This is an axiomatic truth, and the English ought to accept it.—The *Dainik*.

Whatever Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Robert Knight may say, a war between the English and the Russians is a matter of certainty. The English will have to keep themselves ready for this struggle.

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There are two ways of being prepared for it:—" (1) By contenting India. (2) By strengthening the frontiers. Reuter has telegraphed this week that English engineers are repairing the fort at Herat. This is well and good. If, along with it, we got the information that the Government of India proposes to restore the Berars to the Nizam, that would be still better. By restoring Gwalior, Lord Dufferin has given rise to hopes in the minds of the Native princes. Let his lordship encourage these hopes by restoring the Berars, let the people of India be relieved of the burden of taxation to a certain extent, let Herat be strengthened, and let troops be kept ready at Quetta. Then the English will be able to despise Russian intrigues. Otherwise, if the taxes are raised on the account of the increase of the army, the result will be contrary.—The *Nababilhakar and Sadharani.*

There is no means of ascertaining the real situation in Afghanistan. The Government is not willing to let the public know what the Boundary Commission has settled, how far the Russians have advanced, or what defensive measures the Amir has adopted. But it is not unknown to any one that the Amir's subjects have rebelled, and that he is incapable of defending himself. Many imagine that the Russians will aid the rebels, and that a dispute will soon arise between England and Russia. The Russians have played a similar trick in taking possession of Karki as they did in occupying Penjdeh. It is needless to say that they have approached nearer to Kabul by taking possession of Karki, and it is said that they have constructed a railway in order to come to Herat. Dhulip Sing is now trying his utmost to excite the Russians against the English. For the purpose of self-defence the English are now doing what they ought to do. But one thing is certain. If the dispute with Russia is not settled, the poor people of India, who are overburdened with taxes, will greatly suffer.—The *Pratikar.*

Russia's object is to conquer India. So she is advancing towards India. The Russians have not forgotten the will of Peter the Great. They are always thinking of the fabulous wealth of India. They have seen that the possession of India has made the English rich and powerful. Dhulip Singh's visit to Russia and the rebellion in Afghanistan have helped them a great deal. The Kabul question is bound up with the fate of India. The English imagine that their prestige depends upon the strength of Kabul, otherwise they would not have assisted Kabul with troops and money. The English Government is generally bewildered. If the Russians advance the English will have to do two things—to satisfy the people of this country and to check the enemy. If the Government had tried to please the Natives of this country it would not have been in any difficulty. Were the Natives barbarous the English might govern them with brute force. But they have given them education and created high desires in their minds. If those desires are not satisfied discontent is inevitable. We now want the introduction of the elective system in the Legislative Council, and the repeal of the Arms Act. We also want better administration, and equal rights and privileges with Englishmen. The English will not be discharging their duties if they don't satisfy the desires created by English education.—The *Charuvarta.*

The Russians are gradually advancing in Central Asia. The Amir is now involved with a rebellion, and the Russians have taken advantage of this opportunity to occupy Karki. They have constructed railways and telegraphs and posted troops in several places. If they wish they can bring troops into the Amir's dominions in a short time. They are secretly collecting troops in Central Asia, and making encroachments upon the Afghan Boundaries. The people of Badakshan and Turkestan are not favourably inclined to the Amir. The Russians will easily be able to bring them to their side.—The *Bardwan Sanjibani.*

FEMALE DOCTORS.—In countries where the zenana system prevails, there are few facilities for women to acquire medical science. Even in countries where women mix with men in eating, walking, and sitting, they have not been able to learn medical science well. How many female doctors are there in England? While female doctors are not of any importance in countries where the emancipation of females prevails, it cannot be said how far the plan of training doctors will be successful where the zenana system exists. When there were no female doctors in this country did any female die for want of proper medical treatment? There need be no harm done if there are one or two female doctors. But harm may be done to society if classes are formed for the training of female doctors.—The *Nababibhakar and Sadharani.*

LOYAL SENTIMENTS.—The *Hindu Patriot* noticing the 20th June as Jubilee day, says:—" India is said to be the brightest gem in Her Majesty's diadem. It is the earnest wish of all her devoted subjects that the resplendent lustre of this gem may increase day by day, and that it may, with manifold brightness, shine for many, many years to come. This is a day of universal rejoicing, and we join with all our countrymen in invoking divine blessing upon our august Empress. The *Kaisarina-i-Hind.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL P. HARRIS is confirmed in the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General.

COLONEL M. CLEMENTI, Judge Advocate-General, has been granted ninety days' privilege leave to England.

MAJOR A. BRETT, Staff Paymaster, recently promoted, and who was detained in India owing to the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers being in Burma, has now been ordered home.

MAJOR R. R. PULFORD, R.E., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer in the North-West Provinces, is gazetted Assistant Secretary to the Local Government, Railway Branch, in the place of Major T. Gracey.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Colonel J. MacDougall, Commandant 17th Madras Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to England on furlough, in anticipation of its grant by Government.

COLONEL R. W. M. WETHERALL, 2nd Battalion Bedford Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on completion of six years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, and will proceed to England.

SUBADAR MAHOMED USMAN, 17th Madras Infantry, has been awarded the 3rd Class Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry at Mailong, in personally leading a charge against greatly superior numbers of the enemy.

IN accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant-General in India, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Landon, 12th the Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, has been ordered to India to join the 7th Bengal Infantry as second in command.

THE Government of India has granted a gratuity of three months' British pay of rank to Lieutenant E. Poole, of the 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, as compensation for the wound he received on the 4th January last, in an encounter with dacoits in Upper Burma.

TROOPER BAZEED KHAN, of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been admitted to the 3rd Class Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry, when on sentry duty at Noungoo, Upper Burma, in maintaining his post until reinforced, although severely wounded.

CAPTAIN E. E. MONEY, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Major G. F. Young, vacated; and Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry, has been confirmed in the Quartermaster-General's Department, vice Captain Money.

CAPTAIN CHARLES BURN, Royal Dragoons, returns to the Staff of the Viceroy. It will be remembered that Captain Burn had to give up the appointment two years ago, when he exchanged from the 8th Hussars into his present regiment. It is not unlikely that Captain E. Roderic Owen, Lancashire Fusiliers, may also return shortly to India. He relinquished his appointment on the Viceroy's Staff three years ago on promotion to his company.

A SHORT time ago a serious fraud was brought to light in Bangalore in connection with military scoring at a musketry competition. Details are now given of a case, in Punjab, in which the Border Regiment—or at least a sergeant thereof—lies under very grave suspicion of similar disgraceful proceedings. The Lahore paper remarks:—" If culpability in such cases could be measured, we should say that the fraud now laid to the charge of the Border Regiment, if it should be proved, is of a darker shade than that brought home to the offenders in Southern India; because it is alleged to have occurred, not in a mere official competition, but in a 'friendly' rifle match with another regiment, when, if ever, men ought to be on their honour."

THE following appointments of Medical Officers have been made:—1st Bengal Cavalry—Surgeon E. H. Brown, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. H. T. Walsh, appointed to the 35th Sikhs. 10th Bengal Infantry—Surgeon H. E. Banatvala to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. Shearer, appointed to the 27th Punjab Infantry. 13th Bengal Infantry—Surgeon H. W. Pilgrim, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. R. Woolbert, appointed to the Native General Hospital, Rangoon. 27th Punjab Infantry—Surgeon J. Shearer to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major F. A. Smyth, appointed to the 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas. 1st Punjab Cavalry—Surgeon Hare to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon A. T. Brown, appointed to the 37th Dogras. 4th Sikhs—Surgeon Clarkson to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major G. McD. Davis, on furlough. 5th Punjab Infantry—Surgeon Green to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Deakin, appointed to the 34th Pioneers.

A SOLDIER of the Connaught Rangers shot himself at Dharmsala on the evening of the 13th ult. He had been fined ten shillings the day before for misconduct of some sort.

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SOK-NAG, THE GOND SNAKE GOD.

Mr. J. F. Hewett, in an able paper read before a recent meeting of the Society of Arts on the origin of village communities in Northern and Central India, gives the following account of the Gonds: —

As for the identity of the Nagas, or Snake race, celebrated in poetry and legend as the great opponents of the Aryans and the Dravidians, I may here notice a fact which is, I believe, not generally known, and which goes far to prove them to be one and the same people. The Gonds of Central India, who once ruled the whole of that part of the country, are admitted by every one to be Dravidians, but I have not been able to find any mention of their worshipping snakes. They do, however, worship the snake periodically as the most sacred symbol of the earth, as the great productive power, but the worship is kept strictly secret. In the year 1867, when I was surveying and settling rents in the Gond country of Chuttisghur, in the Central Provinces the head *Poojari* or priest of the royal Gond spent a long time in my camp, and used to come and sit in my tent almost every day. Our most frequent subjects of conversation were Gond manners and customs, including their religious ceremonies. The information he gave me on these subjects was very much the same as that recorded by other inquirers; but one day, when he was sitting in my tent while I was writing, he suddenly after a long silence said, "Sahib, I have told you a great deal about our ways, but there is one thing I want very much to tell you, only I ought not to do so, as I am bound to secresy." After a little hesitation of this sort, he told me all the details of the Gond sacrifice to Soknag, the great snake god. This, which is the most sacred rite known to them, takes place only every seventh year, and only married and initiated Gonds take part in it. The wooden image of the god is put up under the sacred tree, and seven cocoanuts, seven pieces of betel-nut, and milk and flowers are offered to it, but no animals are slain. At the same time, for the uninitiated, a goat is offered to Rajaro, one of the ordinary gods.

The solemn and secret worship strongly corroborates the evidence given by the recognition of the snake as the chief god of the race, in the name Nagpore, or "city of the snake," and other local names and in that of Nagbunsi, or "sons of the snake," the family of the Rajahs of Chutra Nagpore, chiefs of the Ooraon tribe, who have for many generations past married into the best Rajpoot families.

THE P. AND O. MAIL CONTRACT.

The question of the renewal of the P. and O. contract for carrying the India and China mails had had the attention of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, and while acknowledging the good service this line had given in the past, it was considered, in view of the likelihood of increased railway communication and of improvements in steamers, that the subsidy was too high, and the terms proposed—ten years—too long. The directors would be prepared to make the agreement binding for five years only, and they suggested that the secretary be authorised to write Mr. Robertson and Mr. Lacaita, putting them in possession of the views of the Chamber, and asking them to support Mr. Provand's amendment. At a meeting of the Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce Mr. Lyall Grant proposed the following resolutions, which were adopted:—"1. That the P. and O. Company's contract for mails be limited to five years, and the speed to India and China be not less than thirteen knots. 2. That in the opinion of this Chamber it is highly desirable that Her Majesty's Government should, in connection with the Government of Canada, endeavour to enter into contracts for establishing a line of British steamers between Vancouver, Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, in order that a British service might be established, *via* Canada, to alternate with the service, *via* Suez."

At a special meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce Mr. William M'Ewan, who presided, stated that the business before the meeting was the Government contract with the P. and O. Company for the carrying of the mails betwixt this country and India and China. Upon the mere money question, he did not think that they as a Chamber were properly entitled to deal. The general objection was the fixing of the contract for ten years, seeing that the time taken by the P. and O. Company was much in excess of the other companies. He proposed a resolution to the effect that the Government be memorialised with the view of getting the contract period reduced to five years and the speed of the mails increased.

A special meeting of the Council of the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping was held on the 30th ult., to consider the proposed East India and China mail contract. The Chairman, Captain Hill, moved, and Mr. Dixon seconded, that a memorial be sent to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., asking him to present it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer as early as possible, urging that the matter should be referred to a Select Committee before the confirmation of the contract.

HINDU WIDOW REMARRIAGE.—The following advertisement appears in a Madras paper:—"A Smartha Brahman, of Brahacharanam caste, of Shutamurshana Gothra, is willing to give in marriage his sister—a virgin widow—to an educated Brahman of the same or Valama caste, having sufficient means to maintain himself and his wife decently. The intended bride is nineteen years old, and is fair, handsome, and intelligent, and of good character. Those that are willing to marry her are requested to place themselves in communication with the editor of the *Hindu*."

Miscellaneous.

THE condition of things in Cashmere, seem says the *Statesman*, to be well-nigh hopeless. Our correspondent at Srinuggur, who who is an old English resident at the place, in his letter published by us, declares unhesitatingly that things were never so bad in the State as they now are, and he hardly conceals his belief that the Resident (Mr. Plowden) is largely answerable for this decline. The new Minister is said to be wholly unfit for his position, while the Maharaja has been forced into complete seclusion, all power having been taken out of his hands, and he himself treated almost as a State prisoner. "Extravagance and useless expenditure, mismanagement and entire disregard of the welfare of the people" are conspcuous in every department. The staple food of the country is a monopoly in the hands of the State, and the people are starving while European *employés* of all kinds are being brought into its service. The people who have to pay additional taxes to maintain these costly European establishments have, many of them, very often no food to eat. Around and in Srinuggur, but particularly in the villages, the people go to the city almost daily to try to buy *shali*—uncleaned rice—for their families. After spending half the day there, they return without being able to obtain a single grain of food. All they can get is an anna or two of vegetables; and the children and themselves go without food. The cause of all this is simple mismanagement; the supplies that might have been brought in at the end of last year were not brought, and the officials seem to be quite incapable of getting supplies now. The quantity of *shali* in the country is very large, but though the poor will be made to pay extra taxes, they will not be able to get the food they want. For months they have been made to suffer in this way, and for some months to come they will be compelled similarly to suffer. The correspondent who thus addresses us has ever been distinguished for the moderation of his writings. He has never shown the slightest wish to discredit either the Cashmere authorities or the Resident; but we have seen for some months past, a noticeable change in his letters. He has ceased to speak apologetically, and has become himself an accuser of the Government. The truth is that matters have been going from bad to worse since the retirement of the late finance minister (Mr. Nilumber) and the advent of Mr. Plowden. The Government sees everything we suppose through the Resident's spectacles, but we think it right to call attention to the complaints that are reaching us from no disaffected quarter, but from one who has shown for years a strong desire to speak as favourably as he could of the state of matters.

The net profits of the Oriental Bank Estates Company up to March 31 last show a net profit of £17,398, out of which it is proposed to pay dividends at the rate of 7 and 5 per cent. per annum respectively on the Preferred and Ordinary Shares, from due dates of instalments. The Board think that the properties acquired were secured at an "exceedingly moderate price."

During the past few days a large number of the shares of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank have been changing hands at between £50 and £51. We believe we are correct in stating that the result of the past half-year is likely to be exceptionally good showing that the money-earning power of the bank has in no way diminished, but is probably greater than ever, owing to its increased resources and augmented business. It seems to us that this bank has merely to "sit still" and quietly haul in its profits from half-year to half-year, and only requires ordinary prudence so as to avoid losses such as have recently occurred in Manila, and which is expected will be entirely provided for by June 30, so that we shall without doubt hear the last of this disastrous business. After the losses referred to have been eliminated, and judging from past experience of its earning power, there exists every reasonable expectation that the bank will resume paying its former dividend of £2, and will shortly build up the equalisation fund to its former figure of $500,000 Mr. Thomas Jackson is, we believe, making a tour of inspection of all the branches in the East, and everything so far has been found highly satisfactory, the one black spot being Manila. Our own large London banks have had their troubles; the Union Bank received a heavy blow from the "Pullinger" frauds, and the Westminster Bank lost enormously from the "Collie" frauds, but in a year or two, gigantic as these losses were, these banks soon retrieved their position, and became more prosperous than ever. We believe a great future remains in store for the Hong Kong Bank if only managed with care and prudence, like its London contemporaries.

DEATH OF MAJOR GORDON.—The death is reported at Cherat of malarious fever and congestion of the lungs, of Major John Gordon, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Peshawar. He was staying with Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Harvey, Yorkshire Regiment, to recover his health, which had given way at Peshawar. Major Gordon served with the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers in the Soudan expedition of 1884, and commanded it, it is said, as a captain his regiment at the battle of El Teb, for which service he received a brevet majority, medal with clasp and Khedive's star.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

BOYS AND MASTERS.*

This simple, artless, unsophisticated tale of school-life will serve largely to place Mr. Gilkes amidst the ranks of the comparatively few who study the philosophy of the profession of teaching. He stands forth, not so much as a scholar—his position at Dulwich College is sufficient sponsor for his attainments—but as a reflective guide and teacher of youth, who regards boys not merely as animated masses of humanity, but as real live beings, with virtues to be cultivated, with vices to be eradicated—as intellectual creatures not utterly dead, as is sometimes thought, to the higher and nobler instincts of mankind. He dwells with emphasis, and with truth, upon the circumstances that "men's characters are largely the result of the training they received as boys—training at home and at school—so largely that a schoolmaster's position is actually terrible." He records with surprise "the indifference many parents show with regard to the formation of their children's character, and the unfortunate lessons which many parents permit their children to learn at home."

True—alas! too true—children are "dragged up." They pass from the nursery to the school uncorrected, and eventually uncorrectable. Home has an enormous, a magic influence, if the latter be rightly used and thoughtfully exercised; but wasted opportunities can seldom be recalled. Parents who sow the wind should be prepared to reap the whirlwind. Would, then, that Mr. Gilkes's most charming novelette, plain as it is—without pretence to plot or intrigue, or passion—might be found in every household; parents would then, perhaps, awaken themselves to the responsibilities of their position; children would learn lessons of life which in the future *must* stand them in good stead, and teachers of youth might cull many a hint to aid them in their most arduous occupation of correcting, guiding, and influencing the minds of those who are destined to become either honoured and honourable members of the human family, or wrecks on the ocean of life, waifs and strays on the highway of human existence.

LIFE OF ROBERT BICKERSTETH, D.D.†

In many respects Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon, was one of the most remarkable prelates which ever adorned the Episcopal bench. His scholarship, though sound, was not brilliant to a degree which merits special attention; but as a preacher he has rarely been excelled—it was his "fate." Even to this day the memory of him in the pulpit lingers in the breasts of many a person wont to listen, Sunday after Sunday, to the stirring words which fell from the lips of the Vicar of St. John's, Clapham-rise. And when, later in life, he was settled in Yorkshire, so popular was he as an orator that on one occasion a massive gold chain was put into the offertory, and it must not be overlooked that at the time when Dr. Bickersteth flourished it was not then the custom for clergymen to do much more than a sermon or two of a Sunday: indeed, the Bishop himself tells a good story of a thoughtful and kind member of his diocese who, hearing that he intended to preach three sermons on a Sunday, thought that the Rev. Father in God had taken leave of his senses, and urged strongly that he should go to bed between each sermon!

In another respect, too, the Bishop of Ripon was a remarkable man. Though strongly leaning to the Evangelical school of thought, he was on the best of terms with the High Church clergy committed to his charge, and in one instance appointed to an archdeaconry a representative from amongst that section, conceiving him to have been the victim of narrow sectarian views in in the matter of Convocation. And it is also worthy of record that no single prosecution on account of ritual ever took place during his episcopate. Not only so, but when the celebrated Purchas judgment seemed to emphasise the use of a cope during the celebration of the Communion, he duly appeared—much as he objected to the objectionable vestment—clad in purple and fine linen—on the ground that "he wished to set an example of obedience to the law." It were devoutly to be wished some misguided enthusiasts, who prefer the martyrdom of jail, would realise the fact that before a clergyman preaches to others obedience it befitteth him to practice that homely virtue himself.

Such, in the briefest outline, is the prelate whose inner life has been given to the world by his son. A delicate and difficult duty it is to write a biography, but in this instance the modesty which seems inherent in the Bickersteth family shines forth conspicuous, and the public stand possessed of a very calm, unimpassioned, and, withal, eminently readable account of a prelate who, in his day, exercised a more powerful sway than fell to the lot of most of his brethren on the Episcopal Bench, a man whom to know was to love, and whom to hear was to admire—the "Good Bishop" of Ripon.

* "Boys and Masters." By A. H. Gilkes, M.A. (Longmans and Green.)

† "Life of Robert Bickersteth, D.D., Bishop of Ripon, 1857–84." By his Son, Montagu Cyril Bickersteth, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

ALLAN QUATERMAIN.*

Allan Quatermain is in many respects a vastly superior work to "Sne." True the "situations" are not so "powerful" as in the earlier volume. There are not by a long degree so many scenes to curdle the blood and quicken the pulse, but there is, on the other hand, a much more healthy tone throughout the entire story; of course Mr. Haggard would scarcely be himself were he to omit altogether some hideous adventure, such as would occur to no other living writer; but in the present instance they are few and far between, merely thrown in just to keep up the knack of penning such strange and weird unrealities.

The chief interest in the tale which Allan Quatermain has to tell centres upon scenes of battle, wherein the scene being laid in the centre of Africa, firearms, powder, and the munition of war do not play a part; hence the opportunity of personal display is great and unrivalled. Of this circumstance the novelist makes the most, when he portrays the almost unearthly prowess of the Zulu chieftain, who rejoices in the somewhat unpronounceable name of Umslopogaas, as he deals death and destruction to all who come within reach of his "woodpecker"—an axe which he always carried with him, alike in times of peace as in alarms of war. This warrior's defence, too, or the slain, where, single-handed, he hurled to their doom the would-be murderers of the matron he was defending, is brilliant and soul-stirring to the highest degree.

That the tale is graphic, exciting, and picturesque, "goes without for to say;" but we question whether its talented author is not somewhat inclined to pander to the craving of the time for undue excitement and unnatural demand upon the imagination. He can and does paint lovely women, but even then there is a tinge of the tigress. His characters are never the soft lovable beauties of home life, but great resplendent heroines, ready one moment to fall at a man's feet in admiration, the next instant prepared to cast him alive into the burning fiery furnace; hence there is a sense of relief, while the reader realises the safety and comfort of home in this our own land, amidst those who love and are loved. But "Allan Quatermain" is powerfully written, and is sure to find many admirers.

* "Allan Quatermain," by H. Rider Haggard. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

The Journal of Indian Art for July is a splendid specimen of the photo-lithographic art, of which the publisher, Mr. W. Griggs, is such a master. Nothing could be finer than his exquisite reproduction, from a drawing by Amir Baksh, of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore, of the gateway of Wazir Khan's Mosque in that city, of the Pavilion in the Mosque, and of the Fresco decoration of the Interior. The tone and colouring are perfect. And not less praise must be awarded to the beautiful plate showing the elevation of the Cheutghar near the Shalimar, gardens of Lahore. Mr. Griggs supports his well-won reputation of a careful, conscientious and most able artist in a department of art in which he has hardly a rival here. The letter-press which accompanies the plates is good and interesting. Altogether, a most excellent number.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Martha Spreull (David Bryce and Son); "Marrying and Giving in Marriage," by Mrs. Molesworth (Longmans, Green and Co.).

THE area under indigo in the Madras Presidency at the end of March last was about 20,000 acres, of which only 300 acres were expected to produce a bumper crop; 5,200 acres a sixteen-anna crop; 5,500 acres a middling crop, estimated at eight annas; and 9,000 acres a bad crop, estimated at only four annas. This latter is chiefly in the Vizagapatam district, where the crops suffered from want of rain. The probable outturn estimated at 25 lbs. of manufactured indigo per acre is 3,214 maunds.

A RECENT number of the *Pekin Gazette* gives some interesting information regarding Chinese Turkestan. Under certain rules drawn up by the Imperial Financial Commissioner, great efforts have been made within the last year or two to colonise the waste lands of the country. As a result, the Governor of the New Dominion reports that 1,090 families have been settled on the land. Each household on its establishment received a grant of 60 mow of land, some cattle and seed-grains, and some money to purchase implements. Half of the money thus expended was to be refunded at the end of the first year, and half at the end of the second; while taxation was to begin at the end of the third. As to the prosperity of the colonists thus far, all we are told is that all of the landholders whose time had come to pay taxes had not done so, and that more expenditure will have to be incurred in cutting and repairing irrigation canals. The convict settlers also are said to be a source of expense, and to meet the cost of establishing them on the land, it is proposed to reserve the refunds of the loans granted to regular colonists. The Chinese troops in Eastern Turkistan at the end of the first half of last year comprised 64 battalions, with three companies of mortars and five companies of cavalry, making a total of 21,148 officers and men, besides 114 "supernumerary" officers, and 9,075 camp followers.

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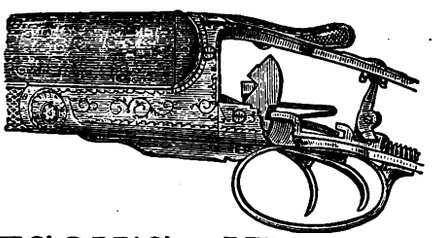
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

THE HON. SIR ASHLEY EDEN—A RETROSPECT.

DEATH has been busy amongst the ranks of the Anglo-Indian community. Scarce a week of late but the melancholy duty has devolved upon this journal of chronicling the decease of a distinguished member of the Eastern Services, and now once again the same charge is imposed upon us. A few days ago the decree went forth from the portals of Fate, and Sir Ashley Eden passed from the scene of his earthly labours and triumphs. In many ways a remarkable man, perhaps not the least remarkable circumstance which demands notice is that his career at Haileybury was not of a nature to indicate that in the race of life he was destined to do great things, and to achieve a high and honoured reputation in the annals of the Service to which he belonged. A somewhat careless and indifferent sort of lad, he was always regarded at the time as one who would slide through life during the allotted quarter of a century which entitles a civilian in the East to the maximum retiring allowance claimable under the rules. So falsified were these expectations in the future that a reflection irresistibly rises in the mind as to the worthlessness of the present competitive system, which would have excluded men of the stamp of Sir Ashley Eden from the public service. And why? Not because they are lacking in intellect and sense—no one ever imputed want of talent to one of the most talented men in the Bengal Civil Service—but because they are not of a temperament to wear comfortably the shackles and restraints necessary for all who would distance their competitors in the race of "cramming." It is not the time or the place to discuss the merits of the system which "my people love to have," but it is surely pardonable to record a protest against a plan of selection which, whatever may be its merits, *does* exclude some of England's best brains and keenest intellects.

To follow Sir Ashley's career in the East is not within the scope of this article, which is concerned rather with the lessons of life which Sir Ashley's career should teach the rising generation. What was the secret of his success? It is simple and easily told. He knew what he wanted, and he never allowed himself to deviate a hair's breadth from what he deemed desirable in the interests of the State. He may have been right, he may have been wrong; and truth compels an avowal that of him, as of others, it may be said *errare est humanum*. But he never deserted his guns; he fought desperately, and, for the most part, successfully.

Nor should this be matter of surprise, characterised as is the present age for its flabbiness and flaccidity of principle. A man of firm and determined judgment could not do otherwise than assume a prominent lead amidst a seething mass of humanity only too ready to yield to compromise—in short, to do anything rather than resist. There are "items" in the world of toil as well as in the arena of politics. A commanding mind is sure to command, and Sir Ashley Eden's career points to the moral and adorns this tale.

It has been said that he was a "good hater." Doubtless this may have been true; it was, indeed, inevitable that such should be the case. A high-minded man, of strong and determined intellect, and clear and distinct aims, cannot do otherwise than scorn, despise, and in the end hate, the miserable, weak-kneed heaps of morality who, thrown by destiny into high places in life, are an object of unutterable contempt for those of sterner mould and more unresisting determination. He hated cant, he hated hypocrisy, he hated the fashion of calling little things by big names, he hated jobs under the guise of public advantage, he hated meanness wherever and whenever it lurked albeit in the garb of fashion and custom. Yes, he was a good hater.

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Such, in brief, were the lessons of Sir Ashley's life. They were instructive, they were worthy of imitation—teaching that to be great one must be determined, that to accept a policy of compromise is to sell the chickens of future greatness for the eggs of immediate advantage; that to be firm may and must lead to error, but in the end it conducts to the goal of success. To differ from Sir Ashley was easy, to silence him difficult; and, though dead in the flesh, his memory will long linger in the minds of those who respect fearlessness and admire courage, who hate timidity and despise lightness of purpose. *Requiescat in pace.*

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE NORTHBROOK INDIAN CLUB TO MR. F. D. PETIT.

A luncheon was given on Tuesday, the 12th inst., by the members of the Northbrook Indian Club to Mr. F. D. Petit, in recognition of the munificent present of £1,000 to the club by his father, Sir Dinshaw Petit. The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., presided, having Mr. Petit on his right. Some seventy members of the Club were present, including the three Kattyiwar Princes of Morvi, Gondal, and Limri, and the Kumar Harnam Singh, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Sir H. Davies, Sir Owen Burne, members of the Council of India; Sir Charles Elliot, Chief Commissioner of Assam; Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor-General's Agent for Central India. Besides the above we noticed Mr. Ashburner, the Hon. Dadabhai Nauroji, General Sir A. Clarke, General Abbott, Mr. D. P. Cama, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. P. Jejeebhoy, &c.

Lord NORTHBROOK, after reading a letter from Mr. S. H. Thornton, expressing his regret at being prevented from attending, said:—The object of meeting to-day is to entertain their friend, Mr. Petit, and to announce the very munificent donation which his father, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, High Sheriff of Bombay, has made to the club members. He has been kind enough to present to the Club £1,000 sterling, for the purpose of forming a library for the Club—(hear, hear). His wishes are contained in a letter which I received from Mr. Petit. He wishes the amount to be invested in the names of trustees, to purchase books, and that, in the event of the dissolution of the Club, the amount should be spent at the discretion of the trustees, upon such similar objects as they may deem proper. He desired the donation to be called by his name, so that it may be commemorated in connection with the endowment. These are the terms of the gift. We all know how distinguished our Parsee fellow-subjects have been for their liberality in all matters of public interest. We recollect the munificence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, of Framjee Cowasjee, and of the Camas. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has earned a name equal to theirs. He has given donations to the amount of something like £100,000 to different institutions of public utility in the Bombay Presidency. Quite recently he has offered £1,000 for the establishment of a Female College in Bombay. I would just mention, in connection with Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, that he is one of the men most identified with the extension of the cotton manufacture in Bombay, an extension which has been of great advantage to the city of Bombay, and to India generally, because I think no country can be complete in itself that does not possess some great manufacturing industry. It is now more than ten years ago since I left India, and I have been much interested in some figures showing the increase of the cotton manufacture since that time. Between 1876 and 1886 the number of spindles has increased from one million to two and a quarter millions; the quantity of yarn exported has increased tenfold, from 20,000 bales of 400 lbs. each to 220,000 bales. At the same time, there has been no sensible diminution in the imports of cotton manufactures from England to India, so that the increase of the Bombay manufactures has not been detrimental to our manufacturing interest at home. We have great pleasure to-day in entertaining Mr. Petit as the most worthy representative of his father at this Club. Hardly any of us to-day can forget that the Club and the Society to which we belong have suffered two very severe recent losses by the deaths of Sir Barrow Ellis and Sir Ashley Eden, and I should not feel that I had done my duty rightly as representing you at this meeting if I did not say a few words respecting them. I have been officially associated with many Indian statesmen, but there are few for whom I have a higher regard, and to whom I feel greater gratitude, than to these two distinguished men. Sir Barrow Ellis was for many years the highest authority upon Bombay questions, and especially upon all matters relative to the Revenue. He was for five years a member of the Council of the Governor-General when I was in India, where he showed high administrative capacity, and his advice was of great value to his colleagues. He was remarkable for his strong common-sense, and his lovable and sympathetic disposition, which endeared him to his own countrymen and to the Natives of India of all classes. His cordial appreciation of their high qualities, and his constant desire to advance their best interests, led him, amongst other things, to take an active part in our Club, and his loss will be felt as a personal grief by all of us. Mr. Barrow, his executor, has informed me that Sir Barrow Ellis has left by his will £500 to the Northbrook Indian Association, and a present of books to be added to the Club library. Gentlemen, the Indian Civil Service has been rich in able administrators, but I do not think that any Indian gentleman will hesitate to agree with me that we have seen of late years no abler administrator than Sir Ashley Eden. He was a member of the Council of the Viceroy, and Chief Commissioner of British Burma when I was in India. While filling the latter office he showed great financial ability. During the Bengal Famine it was necessary to buy enormous quantities of rice in Burma, and dispatch it to Bengal. The business was entrusted to Sir Ashley Eden, who transacted it admirably, and thereby contributed most materially to the success of the relief operations; but it was afterwards, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that he most particularly made his mark in India. When he left Calcutta five years ago a great meeting was held in his honour, and it was determined to erect a statue to his memory, and last April the statue was uncovered by Sir Stewart Bailey, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. On both these occasions the expressions of gratitude to Sir Ashley Eden, and appreciation of his high qualities from all classes in Calcutta, was very remarkable. Sir Ashley Eden was distinguished for quickness of perception, for sound judgment, for firmness in carrying out his orders, and for his power of securing the confidence of those who served under him. It was said—and very rightly said—at the great meeting at Calcutta that these qualities were rendered still more valuable by "a generous and enlightened sympathy with all classes of the people." Some of us recollect the great troubles in Bengal many years ago, connected with the cultivation of indigo. The man who initiated the reform of the abuses of the old indigo system was Sir Ashley Eden. As Mr. Prinsep said, "he courageously stood forth as the redresser of wrongs at some risk to his own career, and was the means of securing liberty and freedom of action to the poorest classes." Sir Stewart Bayley made a remark in his speech which is so true, and at the same time so much in accordance with the objects of the Club, that I will venture to quote it. He said that nothing served Sir A. Eden better throughout his successful administration of Bengal "than the genuine and sympathetic friendship of his Native friends who had gathered round him in the early part of his career, and clung to him to its close, and in this respect he offered an example by which I hope the younger members of the Service anxious to walk in his footsteps will not fail to profit." These two distinguished statesmen were also members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India for many years, and I am sure that you will agree with me that we not only regret their loss upon personal grounds, but because the country has lost the services of two men whose opinions on all Indian questions was entitled to great weight. Returning from this painful but necessary digression to the real object of our meeting, I propose to you to drink the health of our friend, Mr. Petit, and to express to his distinguished father our most sincere thanks for his munificent donation. This Club has depended for its initiation, and it now depends for its support, upon the Indian Princes and Indian gentlemen. We should not have been able to meet here now if it had not been for the liberality of several of the Indian Princes, and especially of his Highness the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who gave us a lakh of rupees, without which we could not have taken this house or established the Club. You well know that the object of this Club is to bring Indian and English gentlemen together in every way in which we can reasonably, pleasantly, and profitably do so. In carrying out this object there has been one principle from which we have never swerved, and that is, that we should allow no Indian or English politics to be mixed up with the Club; and I may say that, although from time to time since we started there have been some questions which excited a keen interest, and upon which many of us differ, both upon Indian politics and English, the harmony of the Club has not been disturbed. We have from time to time entertained distinguished men connected with India, both English and Indian. We have heard what they had to say, and expressed to them our sympathy for their work, and our gratitude for their services. We hope this Club has been of service to our younger friends who are studying in England, and that they find here men with whom they can associate with advantage. I think the club is of use, particularly to our Indian friends who are studying at the two Universities, and who, when they come to London, find themselves quite at home here. These may appear very small things, but I think it is a great advantage both to England and to India that there should be some place where those who really take an interest in Indian affairs can meet Indian gentlemen, who are either residing in London, or, as is the case with many of those present to-day, come from India to visit us for a short time. Believing, therefore, that we are working in the right direction, we all feel deeply grateful to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who has come forward to assist us in providing a better library for our Club; we will take care to use his liberal donation to the best advantage of the Club, and to associate his name per-

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manently with the gift. I now beg to propose to you "The health of Mr. Petit," and to express, on behalf of the Club, our grateful sense of the munificence of his father, and of the way in which he has shown his appreciation of our efforts.

The toast was drank with great enthusiasm.

Mr. PETIT, in returning thanks, said :—Lord Northbrook and Gentlemen : I cannot sufficiently express my thanks for the great kindness and honour you have done to my father, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, by entertaining me to lunch at the Club to-day. I have been trained to be a merchant, and don't presume to be either a good scholar or speaker of English; but I assure you that lack of words in me is no lack of grateful sentiments on my part. When I write to my father about this honour that you, Lord Northbrook, and the members of the Club have done him, he will feel much pleased to know that what little he has been able to do in a public way has been appreciated by such a distinguished institution as the Northbrook Club, where one can meet all the worthy men who have acquired a name and fame in Indian affairs. My father has always taken a great deal of interest in all questions of education, and he has in his own humble way done his best to promote it as much as possible. He, as also a number of intelligent Indian gentlemen, look upon this Club as a most useful institution, which is almost a boon to men coming over from India. I know from my own experience, and that of some of my friends, how useful they have found the Club when they arrived first in England, and when their hearts were cheered by meeting at the Club their English and Indian friends, whom they would never have met perhaps. We Indians are extremely thankful and indebted to you, Lord Northbrook, for establishing this beneficent institution, as also to Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Fitzgerald, and the other members of the Committee, in promoting it. The Club is now all that could be desired, but I hope at no distant date it may be in a position to have a separate house for itself, where accommodation for lodging could be found for temporary visitors to this country. By the facility of intercourse between Englishmen and Indians which this Club affords, as also by the great help to the education of Indian young men which the Northbrook Society gives, India as a whole is indebted to this Institution, and I trust we shall have some of our distinguished Indian Princes also giving us their support in this matter, as his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur has munificently done. I should like to say one word about a great friend the Club and a number of Indians and Englishmen have lost in the late Sir Barrow Ellis, whose unexpected death has made us all sad. He was known to us all from Bombay, and his cheerful and genial nature made him a friend of all those who came into contact with him. He was a great friend of ours, and we deplore much his untimely loss. I thank you again, my Lord Northbrook, and my English and Indian friends, for the kind hospitality and reception you have given me to-day.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, June 18.)

MIDDLEMISS, Mr. C. S., officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Geological Survey, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from the 20th inst.

KING, Surgeon-Major G., M.B., superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, to be a trustee of the Indian Museum, vice Raja R. Mullick, deceased.

BEENKEN—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. D. Beenken as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein.

CURRIE—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Currie as consular agent for the United States of America at Karachi.

WALTER, Colonel C. K. M., officiating resident of the 1st class and officiating Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, is appointed to be a resident of the 1st class, sub pro tem., and Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, from April 1.

The following temporary appointments are made in the Meywar Bhil Corps, consequent on the departure on furlough of Colonel A. Conolly, commandant and political superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar:—

TEMPLE, Lieut.-Colonel E., wing commander and 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Colonel Conolly, on furlough.

DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel E. Temple.

OBBARD, Mr. R., B.A., C.S., is appointed to be a special assistant commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, from April 1.

MORRIS, Captain J. G., Bengal S.C., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, and to officiate as an assistant commissioner of the 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Mr. R. D. Hare, from April 4.

POINGDESTRE—The services of Lieut. A. Poingdestre, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

MILITARY.

HARRIS, Colonel P. H. F., C.B., B.S.C., officiating deputy adjutant-general, to be deputy adjutant-general, vice Colonel H. Collett, C.B., who has resigned that appointment, dated May 4.

BRUNKER, Major H. M. E., deputy assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Colonel G. B. Wolseley, C.B., whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated May 29.

LANCE, Colonel F., commandant 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as general superintendent horse-breeding operations in India, vice Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen, on furlough, dated June 16.

HEHIR, Surgeon P., reported his arrival at Bombay on Nov. 16, 1886.

EGERTON, Major C. C., B.S.C., squadron commander 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, officiating assistant adjutant-general Punjab Frontier Force, is confirmed in that appointment, from Nov. 30, 1886.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

BUSH, Lieut. G. H., Wiltshire Regiment, to Bengal Staff Corps.

CREAGH, Lieut. R. C. O., Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Madras Staff Corps.

BAKER, Lieut. D., Royal Marine Light Infantry, to Bombay Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval.

CODDINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel F., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from June 12.

CODRINGTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. H. F., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

SZCZEPANSKI, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. A., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

BECKETT, Lieut.-Colonel S., C.B., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel T. A., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

SWIFTE, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

MALDEN, Lieut.-Colonel R. V., Bombay S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

GATACRE, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bombay S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

BLOWERS, Lieut.-Colonel C. E., Bombay S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

BARNETT, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. M., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

MACKENZIE, Lieut.-Colonel G., Bombay S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

WISE, Lieut.-Colonel F. J., Bombay S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

FITZPATRICK, Lieut.-Colonel F. S., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from June 13.

BERESFORD, Major G. W., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, from June 23, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

CARR, Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary P., Commissariat Department, has been transferred to the Pension Establishment, from March 20.

RENNIE, Mr. W. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from May 26.

SPAN, Mr. J. M., executive engineer, 1st grade, Assam, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from June 3.

HARRISON—The Government of India has no further need of the services of Mr. C. W. R. Harrison, traffic candidate, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion and reversion in the Superintending Engineers' Classes from the dates specified :—

CROWDY, Lieut.-Colonel J. H., R.E., from superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, to superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, from June 14.

FENNER, Mr. H. A. S., from superintending engineer, 3rd class, to superintending engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, from June 14.

FURLOUGHS.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D., hon. assistant engineer, 1st grade, whose services have been lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted six months' leave on private affairs, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

BULLER, Colonel H. M., assumed charge of the office of political agent in Western Malwa on May 30.

TUCK, Mr. E. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs, from such date as it may be availed of.

BUTCHER, Mr. L. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate in commutation of the six months' special leave, dated March 25.

CRASTER, Lieut. S. L., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is granted language leave for three months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the leave.

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ENNER, Mr. H. A. S., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, is permanently promoted to that grade from March 28.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

LUSHINGTON, Captain E. M. C., Bengal S.C., wing officer 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, m.c., for one year ; pension service, 12th year, commenced June 27, 1886.

HERBERT, Lieut. L., Bengal S.C., aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, p.a., for 182 days ; pension service, 7th year, commenced Jan. 22.

MCGREGOR, Surgeon-Major A., 1st battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, m.c., for one year ; pension service, 15th year, commenced July 11, 1886.

WHITE, Captain F. P. L., Bengal Staff Corps, m.c., for six months, in extension.

WARD, Lieut. B. R., R.E., m.c., for six months.

NORTON, Lieut. C. E., R.E., m.c., for five months.

JOHNSTON, Surgeon-Major J. W., M.D., m.c., till Dec. 4.

GREGG, Surgeon-Major W. H., M.B., m.c., for four months.

MONTEAH, Surgeon-Major J. J., M.D., m.c., for six months.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 16.)

PARSONS, Lieut. C. G., assistant commissioner, Gurdaspur, is appointed to perform the functions of a collector, within the limits of the Gurdaspur district.

YOUNG, Surgeon L. T., chemical examiner to the Government of the Punjab and professor of chemistry and materia medica, Lahore Medical College, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days, from May 25.

GRANT, Surgeon D. St. J. D., is appointed to officiate as chemical examiner to the Government of the Punjab and professor of chemistry and materia medica, Lahore Medical College, from the above date, during Surgeon Young's absence on leave.

MASSY, Surgeon-Major G., is appointed professor of forensic medicine and midwifery in the Lahore Medical College and superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, Lahore, from April 16, vice Surgeon-Major W. Center, proceeded on furlough.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., deputy commissioner, made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Gujrat Jail to assist Surgeon Sheikh Fazl Din on June 1.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 18.)

SWEENY, Surgeon T. H., civil surgeon of Aligarh, is appointed to be in visiting medical charge of Bulandshahr, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Armstrong on deputation.

PULFORD, Major R. R., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, and personal assistant to the chief engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, is appointed assistant secretary to this Government in the P.W.D. Railway Branch, from the date on which he took over charge of that Branch from Major T. Gracey, R.E.

GORDON, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Nadrai Aqueduct Division, Lower Ganges Canal, passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani on July 5, 1886.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 18.)

DUFF, Mr. J. C., superintentendent of police, returned from the privilege leave granted him, dated April 20, and resumed charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Narsinghpur, from Mr. H. Spence, officiating district superintendent of police, on July 9.

ROSS, Miss G. P., received charge of the office of lady superintendent of the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, on the 24th idem.

HENDERSON, Surgeon C., civil surgeon, Hoshangabad, returned from the privilege granted him, dated March 1, and resumed charge of the medical duties of the Hoshangabad district and the office of superintendent of the jail, Hoshangabad, from Surgeon-Major G. R. Daphtary, M.D., on June 7.

LESLIE—WHITE—Mr. M. White, executive engineer, surrendered, and Mr. G. G. White, executive engineer, assumed charge of the Kanhan divison on the 16th current.

BARCLAY, Mr. A., extra assistant commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Chanda district treasury, from June 6

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, June 11.)

FAITHFUL, Mr. A., inspector of police, is appointed to command the Irrawaddy patrols.

SYKES, Surgeon W. A., I.M.S., is appointed to the medical charge of the Yeu district, from May 20.

O'CONNER, Surgeon-Major P. F., I.M.S., is appointed to the medical charge of the Bhamo district, from May 22.

SARKIES, Surgeon, I.M.S., is appointed to the medical charge of the Saigaing district, from May 23.

CHATTERJEE, Surgeon F. C., I.M.S., is appointed to the medical charge of the Kindat subdivision, Chindwin district, from May 5.

MACKAY—DODD—Mr. D. L. M. Mackay, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Moulmein, and Captain A. J. Dodd, port officer, Moulmein, have been elected to be respectively president and vice-president of the Moulmein Municipal Committee.

TODD-NAYLOR, Mr. H. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Paungde to the charge of the Pyuntaza sub-division, Shwegyin district.

BACKHOUSE, Surgeon-Major J., I.M.D., is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Toungoo district, as a temporary measure, from the date on which he assumed charge.

RICHARDSON—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. E. Richardson, extra assistant commissioner, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

With the sanction of the Government of India the following appointments are made, from the date on which Mr. E. S. Symes, C.S., C.I.E., secretary to the Chief Commissioner, relinquished charge of his duties in that capacity :—

SYMES, Mr. E. S., C.S., C.I.E., secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

SMEATON, Mr. D. M., C.S., to officiate as chief secretary to the Chief Commissioner, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. S. Symes.

WHITE, Mr. H. T., C.S., secretary for Upper Burma to the chief commissioner, to be secretary to the chief commissioner.

BAYNE, Mr. C. G., C.S., junior secretary to the Chief Commissioner, to be under-secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

GATES, Mr. F. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be junior secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

At the departmental examination held at Rangoon on June 6 the undermentioned candidates passed the examination in Burmese by the standard specified in each case :—

CHOLMELEY, Mr. N. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, higher standard.

HOUGH, Mr. A. L., assistant commissioner, higher standard.

MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D., assistant commissioner, higher standard.

HOGHTON, Mr. H. A., assistantant commissioner of forests, higher standard.

RICHARDSON, Mr. D. L., Myook, higher standard.

WOOD, Mr. J. T., head constable, higher standard.

TODD-NAYLOR, Mr. H. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, lower standard.

WILSON, Mr. D., C.S., assistant commissioner, lower standard.

HOBART-HAMPDEN, Mr. C. H., assistant conservator of forests, lower standard.

NISBET, Mr. F. C., myook, lower standard.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 21.)

FARLEY, Mr. W. S., Sea Customs superintendent of Calingapatham, is appointed to act as port officer and superintendent of Sea Customs, Gopalpur, during the absence of Mr. Baddeley on leave.

HANNYNGTON, Mr. J. C., resident in Travancore and Cochin, is allowed privilege leave for three months from or after the first week in July.

PRENDERGAST, General Sir H. N. D., K.C.B., V.C., R.E., is appointed to act as resident in Travancore and Cochin, during the absence of Mr. J. C. Hannyngton on leave.

BRITTAIN, Rev. A. H. B., B.A., is appointed to act as joint chaplain of St. Matthias, Vepery, during the absence of the Rev. D. W. Kidd on privilege leave.

DARLING, Mr. W. C., retired chief superintendent of Telegraphs, to be a lay trustee of St. John's Church, Bangalore, in the place of Captain F. Clark, who has left the station.

PRYCE, Captain D., acting commanding officer, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's Church, North Black Town, in the place of Colonel Richmond, resigned.

MILITARY.

HARRIS, Major T., Middlesex Regiment, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Southern District, to be assistant adjutant-general, vice Brigadier-General H. M. Bengough, appointed permanently to the Brigade Staff, dated June 13.

GALL, Major C. D. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Major T. Harris, promoted, dated June 10.

SHARPE, Captain E. J., Middlesex Regiment, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel R. M. Clerk, promoted, dated June 14.

HINDLE, Lieut.-Colonel J. W., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Kamptee during the absence on furlough, of Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Taylor.

CARTER, Colonel C. A. E. S., Bengal Infantry, controller of Military Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 90 days, from July 18, Colonel H. G. Saunders, examiner, Commissariat and Army Remount Accounts, Madras, performing the duties of the appointment on Colonel Carter's responsibility.

The undermentioned officers have returned from furlough out of India :—

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STEWARD, Colonel C. S., cavalry commandant 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry; arrived at Madras on June 4th.
BEECH, Surgeon-Major L., Indian Medical Department; arrived at Madras on June 4.
VAN SOMEREN, Lieut.-Colonel G. J., General List, Infantry, conservator of forests, Hyderabad Assigned Districts (p.a.), leave for two years.
PRENDERGAST—The services of General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Political Department.
WYLLIE—The services of Lieut. J. A. Wyllie, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.
BROOKES, Mr. E. H., probationary inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is granted privilege leave for three months, from June 4.
POWELL, Mr. C., Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue, is transferred from the Penuguduru to the Vizianagram Circle.
BEALE, Mr. T. C., assistant inspector in the Salt and Abkari Department, is transferred from the Balasore to the Surela Circle.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, June 17.)

GOING, Lieut. G. N., 7th Hussars, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras S.C., is directed to rejoin the 7th Hussars at Secunderabad.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Burmese according to the tests shown opposite their names:—
O'DONNELL, Surgeon-Major R. W., Medical Staff, Lower Standard.
COOK, Lieut. H. R., Royal Artillery, Lower Standard.
DUNLOP, Captain J. W., Royal Artillery, has passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani.
O'CREAGH, Lieut. R. C, Royal Marine Light Infantry, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Madras S.C., to be officiating wing officer, 52nd Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation).

The following orders are confirmed:—
CAMPBELL—By the officer commanding Thayetmyo, dated May 12, appointing Captain R. Campbell, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to act as station staff officer, vice Lieut. Graham, proceeded to Bangalore, to attend a course of garrison instruction, there being no qualified officer available for the station staff duties alone.
EVANS—By the general officer commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated June 8, appointing Captain G. A. P. Evans, 7th Hussars, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general of the Force, from the 9th inst., vice Bying, proceeding to rejoin his regiment, and pending the return of Colonel G. Rowlandson from furlough.
CRICK—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Surgeon S. A. Crick leave of absence, in extension, from May 27 to Nov. 26, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 23.)

MILITARY.

MACDONALD, Lieut. C. H., Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster 8th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, in supersession of the leave in India granted him; pension service, seventh year, commenced April 1.
WALTERS, Lieut. H. F., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 11.
TANDY, Major H. S., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut.-colonel, from June 12, subject to Her Majesty's approval.
WALTON, Lieut. W. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 15, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of Major-General A. Carnegy, commanding Northern Division:—
CARNEGY, Lieut. C. G., Staff Corps, wing officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, to be aide-de-camp, from June 11.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, June 24.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—
PEILE, Captain F. B., 2nd Bombay Infantry, wing commander (officiating 2nd in command), to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Stock, retired.
MACCUDDEN, Major L. A. T., Staff Corps, wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Captain Peile, appointed 2nd in command.

This cancels the appointment of Major McCudden to 30th Bombay Infantry as officiating wing commander, notified in G.O.C., No. 277 of 17th inst.

CORKERY, Surgeon W. A., 3rd Bombay Cavalry, general duty, Presidency Circle, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon-Major G. E. E. Burroughs.
ROOME, Lieut. H. N., 2nd King's Own Light Infantry (South Staffordshire Regiment), a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry (Belooch Horse), on probation, dated June 17.
GREIG, Lieut.-Colonel L. H., 7th Bombay Infantry, 2nd in command (officiating commandant), to be commandant, vice Colonel Cunningham, who has vacated the appointment, dated June 21.
PENTON, Captain H. E., wing commander (officiating 2nd in command), to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Greig, appointed commandant.
ALBON, Captain C. F. S., wing officer and officiating commander, to be wing commander, vice Captain Penton, appointed 2nd in command.
KNATCHBULL, Lieut. G. W. C., wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster.
WALTON, Lieut. W. C., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry.
JACOB, Lieut. A. Le G., 1st Native Light Regiment, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 30th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated June 11.
DOIG, Colonel A. J., Staff Corps, commandant depot 7th Bombay Infantry, to command the depot 25th Bombay Light Infantry, in addition to his other duties.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for service on the staff:—
CARNEGY, Lieut. C. G., Staff Corps (A.D.C. to major-general commanding N.D.), wing officer, 21st Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service having returned from field service, Burma, are placed on general duty, Presidency Circle:—
PETERS, Surgeon-Major C. T.
CORKERY, Surgeon W. A.

FURLOUGHS.

MONK, Lieut. R. P., 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—
WOLLEY-DOD, Lieut. O. C., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, for six months, on medical certificate.
SPARKS, Major E. T. B., 2nd North Stafford Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.
CHICHESTER, Captain and Adjutant G., 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment, to India from July 10 to Oct. 10, on private affairs.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. K. B., to India from July 10 to Oct. 10, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. Fitzgerald, S.C., Surg.-Maj. J. Wilson, M.D., Lieut. E. J. Drummond, Prob. S.C.
Madras Estab.—Capt. H. D. Love, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. F. Cavaye, Mil. Sec. to the Commander-in-Chief, Major O. C. Hannay, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. L. H. Vidal, S.C., Capt. E. L. Elliot, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. C. Oman, R. W. J. Roberts, J. C. Arbuthnott (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major W. R. Murphy, six weeks; Lieut. A. N. Carr, S C., three months.
Madras Estab.—Major A. W. H. Hornsby, S.C., two months; Major H. M. Dale, Inf., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. T. Hall (Cov.), one week's furlough and to return; A. E. Staley (Cov.), twelve months' furlough; H. F. Evans (Cov.), one month's furlough and to return; Lieut. J. H. Parsons, B.S.C., four months' s.c.; F. A. Patten, two months and twenty-five days' furlough; Surg. L. A. Waddell, two months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. Fraser, Inf.
Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major A. J. Sturmer.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. L. Fagan, S.C., Capt. E. D. Newnham-Smith, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. J. Reynolds (Cov.), D. G. Macleod, O. V. Yates C. Hill, J. M. Lane.
Madras Estab.—C. J. Ussher.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. W. K. Hatch, J. Stewart, G. M. Macpherson (Cov.), R. E. Candy (Cov.).

COLONEL N. HUSKISSON, 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, Karachi, will be placed on retired pay on the 4th July on completing four years in command.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BAGOT—July 9, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Major Charles Hervey Bagot, R.E., of a daughter.

HEATHCOTE—July 7, at 14, Campden-hill-gardens, W., the wife of A. M. Heathcote, Esq., of a son.

HERVEY—July 9, at Efford Manor, Plymouth, the wife of Captain C. R. W. Hervey, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

PAYNE—July 9, at 2, St. Mary's-terrace, Colchester, the wife of Captain R. Lloyd Payne, P.A. (Somerset) Light Infantry, of a son.

PHILLIPS—July 9, at Brecon, the wife of Major H. W. Phillips, A.P.D., of a daughter.

TAYLOR—July 2, at Derby, the wife of Captain F. E. V. Taylor, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, of a son.

TUCKER—July 4, at Anglesey, Hants, the wife of W. R. Reeve Tucker, Lieut. 2nd Brigade, S.D.R.A., of a son.

WEBB—July 9, at Alveston-hill, Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of Elias J. Webb, Captain 4th Battalion, Worcester Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ANTHOINE—MATTHEWS—July 9, at St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, Thomas Anthoine to Constance Mary Augusta, elder daughter of Colonel Matthews.

FISHER—PÉCANY—July 9, at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, Owen Hunt Fisher, Captain 4th Norfolk Regiment, to Marie Mathildé Nathalie Emelie de Courssow de Pécany, eldest daughter of the Viscomte de Courssow de Pécany, and granddaughter of the late Captain Gronow, Grenadier Guards.

HARRISON—MENDS—July 7, at St. Marylebone Parish Church, Edward Walter Harrison, to Amy Victoria Angela, youngest daughter of the late George B. C. Mends, Vice-Admiral R.N.

LAMBERT—HEWETSON—July 7, at St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, Peter Fitzwalter Lambert, of Castle Ellen, county Galway, to Julia Mary, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Hewetson, of Aughnacloy House, Ballybrack, county Dublin.

NIGHTINGALE—ADDISON—July 9, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, Edward Henry, eldest son of Sir Henry Nightingale, Bart., to Lily Maitland, eldest daughter of Captain Maitland Addison, late 59th Regiment.

ROCHE—JOHNSON—July 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Folkestone, Surgeon-Major A. W. Roche, Army Medical Staff, to Louisa Mary Johnson (Lulu), only daughter of the late Sir Henry F. F. Johnson, Bart.

DEATHS.

COWELL—July 8, Colonel Henry Cowell, late H.M. 27th (Inniskillings) Regiment, of 52, Church-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 55.

EDEN—July 9, at 31, Sackville-street, the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., aged 56.

HELBY—July 9, Edith Hasler, daughter of Captain Helby, R.N., Governor of H.M. Prison, Pentonville, London, aged 24.

MACROBIN—July 6, at the Curragh Camp, Ireland, Annabella, wife of Surgeon-Major Macrobin, M.S.

SCOTT—July 7, at Glendon, Dulwich-wood-park, S.E., Patrick Scott, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 78.

STEPHENS—July 6, at Rathmines, county Dublin, Lieut.-Colonel John F. Stephens, late 39th Dorsetshire Regiment.

WIGHT—July 1, at Bath, Helen Julia, widow of the late Major-General Arthur Gleghorn Wight.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERLAIN—June 19, at Simla, the wife of Major N. Chamberlain, Central India Horse, of a daughter.

GOWAN—June 12, at Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. Gowan, Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

HEANEY—June 16, at Asirghar, the wife of Sub-Conductor T. Heaney, Barrackmaster, of a son.

NELSON—June 18, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain E. F. Nelson, Royal Artillery, of a son (prematurely).

MARRIAGES.

FINCH—POTTS—May 26, at St. Mark's Church, Lewisham, Walter, youngest son of the late Major-General Finch, of Blackheath, to Hettie Hart, third daughter of Captain W. Potts, of Lewisham, Kent.

GRAHAM—JEWETT—June 20, at Calcutta, T. M. Graham, to Grace Pauline, daughter of the late Captain T. H. Jewett.

RYND—ROWLAND—June 11, at Nagpore, F. C. Rynd, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. J. Rowland, of Mont d'Elise Grenada, W.I.

SLIPPER—SLATOR—June 13, at Madras, W. F. Slipper, Manager, W. J. Eales and Co., to Julia (Jules), eldest daughter of Mr. J. Slator, Inspector of Police.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—June 19, at Shahjehanpore, W. Anderson, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, late Conductor, A. G. Department, Simla.

GORDON—June 14, at Cherat, Major J. Gordon, Royal Irish Fusiliers, A.A.Q.M. General, Peshawur District, aged 37.

HAMER—May 26, lost in a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, H. Hamer, Commander s.s. *Retriever*, and son of the late Mr. S. B. Hamer, of Guernsey and London, aged 65.

KNOX—June 9, at Old Lodge, Elgin, Scotland, Annie Mackintosh, the wife of G. T. Knox, Commander s.s. *Nubia*.

ROTHWELL—June 17, at Amritsar, Punjab, Annie, wife of J. Rothwell, B.A., and daughter of the late T. Jones, Head Accountant, P.W.D., aged 33.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinion of Correspondents.)

INDIAN MARITIME DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The *Times* weekly telegram of 10th July informs us that there are signs of greatly increased activity about Indian coast defences. This is comforting news to those whose pensions are derived from the revenues of India; for the unexpected so often happens, and startling events frequently follow each other very rapidly in time of war; therefore it becomes a patriot's duty to point out weak points in the system of Indian maritime defence, and to urge that they be considered in good time. Some years hence we may be involved in war with France, or Russia, or both combined. I have not much apprehension of the latter power invading India by land, through snow or heat, over mountains and deserts, so long as our frontier is well guarded. But, as the naval strength of Russia is fast increasing in Asiatic waters, there is nothing to hinder the forces of her possible ally and herself from making a dash, and occupying our most valuable central Indian Ocean arsenal and coaling depôt in Ceylon. I am speaking of Trincomalie, and not Colombo, which is now the commercial capital, the present great coaling station and most valuable (yet easily vulnerable) harbour. The island is so little developed commercially, and its revenues are so small, we cannot afford to keep a British military force in Ceylon to await the contingency of a Russian or French attack. Therefore it behoves us to consider the quarter from which suddenly to draw our military reserves when the island is threatened with attack from without.

As history often repeats itself, let us read about Trincomalie from Sir James E. Tennent's "Ceylon." "Shortly after the rupture between Louis XIV. and the United Provinces in 1672, the French Admiral De la Haye took possession of Trincomalie. The Dutch in their panic abandoned the fort, as well as those of Cottiar and Batticaloa; but the French, having laid waste the surrounding country, were unable to provision their fleet, and were forced to retire from their conquest. They renewed the attempt in 1782, when Admiral the Bailli de Suffrein, in the absence of the British commander, compelled the English garrison to withdraw to Madras, and took possession of the fort; but in the following year it was restored to the Dutch, by whom it was held till the capture of Ceylon by Great Britain in 1795."

What is the lesson we might learn from this piece of history? It seems to be this, that we should take ample precautions against the contingency of Ceylon being captured or crippled. If our Eastern ocean highway were, even temporarily, deprived of a half-way house for coaling and victualling, what would our commercial navy do? I know not whether the recent Conference upon our Colonial defences has considered the question of defending Perim Island (the southern key of the Red Sea) as well as Trincomalie, the possible grand naval emporium, coaling depôt and arsenal, the southern key of India. Beyond the fact that Trincomalie is one of the finest harbours in the world, certainly the finest near India, the public know very little about the place. Sir Emerson Tennent told us much about it thirty years ago, when he wrote:—"Even now, and notwithstanding their extent, the military works are utterly incommensurate with the importance of the position, and would be found ineffectual for its protection in the event of attack." But at that period the torpedo was not invented, which now is employed for the protection of the entrance into this splendid harbour.

For the effectual defence of British India, Ceylon is as important an auxiliary as Ireland is to Great Britain, and commercially she is dependent upon India for her very existence, her food supply, and her labouring population. Severed from India, and without any arrangements for their mutual protection in time of war, Ceylon would prove such a trouble to us as disunited Ireland would be to Great Britain. The combined naval forces of France and Russia in the East Indies could easily pounce upon Trincomalie, and also destroy by fire all peaceful vessels in the crowded harbour of Colombo. Therefore reciprocal arrangements for defence against foreign foes should exist between India and Ceylon, and these arrangements might include undertakings which should be materially conducive to the commercial prosperity of the island as well as of Southern India. Colombo harbour has been finished in time to meet the requirements of the converging steam traffic of the East Indies by replenishing British and foreign vessels with coal, water and provisions, without which no steamer could reach its desired haven.

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But Colombo is not invulnerable, might be burned in a single day, and thus crippled for a long season. Trincomalie must be the Malta of the East, and should be prepared to receive a large fleet in time of war. I have stated that we know little about the defences of Trincomalie; *that* may be merely personal ignorance on my part; others may know more, and perhaps will now tell us. But here is Tennent's account of the place in 1859:—

"The condition of neglect and insecurity which Trincomalie exhibits at the present day (1859), is painfully irreconcilable with the terms of exultation with which its capture was originally announced to the nation. Then it was extolled, as the sole harbour of refuge to the east of Cape Comorin, Bombay being the only capacious port on the West Coast of Hindostan; and projects were in contemplation to render it the grand emporium of Oriental commerce, the Gibraltar of India, and the arsenal of the East. Remembering these existing assurances, and contemplating the capabilities presented by the locality for their utmost realisation, an extreme feeling of disappointment is excited now by looking upon its incomplete fortifications, its neglected works, and its reduced military establishments, utterly unequal to any emergency. These render Trincomalie as insecure at the present day, as it was unprepared in the last century, for the assaults of Suffrein and De la Haye."

"As a harbour Trincomalie is renowned for its extent and security; but its peculiar superiority over every other in the Indian seas consists in its perfect accessibility to every description of craft in every variation of weather. It can be entered with equal facility and safety in the North-east as in the South-west monsoon, and the the water within is so deep that vessels can lie close to the beach, and discharge or receive cargo without the intervention of boats. Its geographical position has already caused its adoption as the most favourable point for a naval rendezvous and dockyard; whence instructions and intelligence can be most rapidly communicated to the various forces in the Eastern Seas."

Then follows a comparison of this place with Point de Galle; but, as that little port has now been superseded by Colombo, these remarks may be omitted. Sir Emerson then warmly advocates the adoption of Trincomalie as the commercial capital of Ceylon, which would confer great and lasting benefits upon the natives.

"The measure for transferring the seat of Government and trade from Colombo to Trincomalie will encounter opposition from those already in possession of commercial establishments on the western coast, who may naturally hesitate to exchange ascertained facilities for contingent advantages in another locality." . . . .

"The project may at present be premature, and its realisation remote; but it is one which the changing circumstances of the colony is rendering year by year more obvious and imminent; and the growing conviction of its utility in the minds of the planting and agricultural community, by far the most influential in Ceylon, will eventually overcome the scruples and hesitation of the mercantile body."

These remarks are thirty years old; Colombo, with its railway to Kandy and its artificial harbour, has too good a start to be ever beaten; although, in the remote future, the Eastern half of Ceylon may be populated and developed, so as to require more than one large harbour. But, whether anything has been done for the defence of Trincomalie, beyond a few torpedo arrangements, is not known. I hear that "in 1885 it was contemplated to excavate a dry dock, capable of accommodating the largest sized ships." But the "Navy List" for 1887 shows that the protection of that fine harbour is normally ensured by the presence of "one man and a boy." Under the Civil Department of the Navy, the dockyard entertains a Fleet Paymaster, who is Naval and Victualling Storekeeper and Accountant, besides conducting the duties of the Medical Establishment; he appears to have a clerk, and with the assistance of a carpenter the Dockyard Establishment is complete. The fact of India and Ceylon being under totally diverse administrations is a source of great weakness to both. There is a deplorable break in the continuity of our Indian Sea defences which constitutes a very weak point in our armour. The question of strengthening it at that point, and the important question of the commercial development of the north and east parts of Ceylon, as well as the southern portion of India, seem one and indivisible, and worth much consideration in these times of peace.

At this crisis I heartily rejoice to see the Paumben Canal project being advanced; its completion will bring Trincomalie two days nearer Bombay at certain seasons, when strong winds and currents are prevalent upon the south and east coasts of Ceylon. The project includes railway connection between the north bank of the canal (through Rameswaram Island) and Madura, and thereby with the whole continent of India; thus constituting Paumben a first-class port, where the largest vessels will be able to lie under cranes alongside the shore. Thence military reserves may be rapidly despatched for the protection of Ceylon. The Pulney hills, only forty miles from Madura, could be utilised as a military sanatorium and depôt. We might xpect a simultaneous execution of the long-talked-about Peri-aur project, which consists in diverting the upper waters of the Peri-aur river (whose outlet is at Cochin on the Malabar coast) into the Vygah, the principal river of Madura; thereby furnishing that thirsty province with a supply of fresh water for irrigation purposes at a period of the year when the land is parched with drought.

Besides considering the defences of the Indian Coast, we should recognise the fact that crippled men-of-war and the largest merchant ships have no port of refuge between Bombay and Calcutta, where they can be docked. It is obviously important that no time be lost in constructing docks at Trincomalie, and making that harbour a real naval rendezvous, where all wants may be supplied. Fancy a crippled man-of-war struggling up to Bombay during the south-west monsoon, on a N.W. course, with the prevalent heavy swell on her beam, and rolling nearly gunwale under! If she cannot reach Bombay to be docked, she must remain an idle, useless hulk for perhaps half a year. An enemy's cruisers are not likely to go to Calcutta, or to Bombay, whilst they find a happy hunting-ground near Ceylon, where the steamer traffic of all nations converges, and the defenceless condition of the island invites them. It seems to me that many of the men discharged from our home dockyards might be advantageously deported to Trincomalie with their families, whilst other like measures are taken for the commercial development of that portion of Ceylon, by encouraging some of our surplus population to settle there.

Brighton, 14th July, 1887. X. I. N.

The following letter has been sent to the Directors of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company:—

The undersigned passengers on the s.s. *Nizam* desire to place on record their appreciation of the efforts made by Captain Haselwood to alleviate the inevitable discomforts during the three days, viz., 10th, 11th, and 12th of June, when a very severe gale was blowing in the Arabian Sea.

The undersigned cannot but feel that any expression of their opinion as to the working of the ship would be out of place, but they would point out that, even at a time when the navigation evidently required the most anxious attention, no trouble was spared by both officers and men to ensure the safety and welfare of the passengers; and that, in their opinion, an unusually dangerous passage has been safely accomplished by the skill and courage of Captain Haselwood.

(Signed)—Grace Pleydell-Bouverie, John Pleydell-Bouverie, Major 17th Lancers; J. Stokes, M.C.S., D. Antonio, Lord Bishop of Damao, Lewis Moor, Madras Civil Service; Rev. Dr. Ignatius Salvatori, Secretary of the Approaching Delegation for British India; And. Forrest, banker; P. Antonio Dias de Saisa, missionary; Antonio Fernando Pocas, missionary; Lieutenant Walter H. Simpson, B.S.C.; R. L. Shubrick, Ootacamund; Antonio Maria Callejo, Portuguese Missionary; Arthur W. Neufville Taylor, Lieut. Royal Scots; D. S. White, Madras.

Bombay, June 16, 1887.

It is with very great regret that we have to announce the sudden death from accident of Mr. HENRY BAYLEY, whose name for so many years has been associated with the P. and O. Company. Mr. Bayley was driving with a friend in the neighbourhood of Sidcup when his horse bolted, and the carriage was wrecked. Mr. Bayley was killed and his friend, Mr. Goodhart, was seriously injured, as was also the coachman, who was driving. Mr. Bayley had been connected with the Peninsular and Oriental Company almost from its inception, and was highly esteemed by all in the company, from the commanders of whose vessels he was recently the recipient of a handsome testimonial. His sudden death will cause widespread sorrow among a large circle of friends. The coroner for West Kent, Mr. Carter, opened an inquest on the 9th inst., when it was stated that death occurred from hæmorrhage, caused by fracture of the base of the skull. The inquiry was adjourned for a month, to enable Mr. Goodhart to give evidence.

SOLDIER-MURDERERS.—The sowar of the 16th Bengal Cavalry who shot his superior officer the other day at Jullundur and wounded another man besides, the latter accidentally, will be tried by Court-Martial. The private of the Connaught Rangers, who committed a somewhat similar offence, has been committed by the Jullundur Cantonment Magistrate to the Punjab Chief Court on a charge of murder. The rifle with which the murder was committed, and the bullet which had passed through the body of the murdered men and lodged in a wall, have both been sent up to Lahore.

LAHORE SCHOOL OF ART.—It is under consideration by Government whether the Lahore School of Art cannot be placed financially upon a simpler footing than at present. As the transactions are not of the nature of an Educational Trust or Endowment Fund, the Accountant-General has proposed that an incorporated and not an excluded Local Fund should be created. As, however, the whole matter is under settlement, the excluded Local Fund has for the present been abandoned.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 13, Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta; Counsellor (s), Calcutta; Etoila (s), Bombay; Architect (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—July 11, Siam (s), London; China (s), Clyde; Medusa (s), Trieste.—13, Elektro (s), Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 10, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.—13, Yesso (s), Bombay; Clan Ogilvie (s), Bombay; California (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, July 21; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, July 28; from Brindisi, Aug. 1.

For Bombay: Mr. W. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. C. F. Self, Mr. Self, Eduljee Pestonjee, H.H. Thakur Sahib of Gondal. *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. T. Knox, Surgeon-Major Martin, Major Peacock, Colonel and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. F. J. Wilson, Major Creagh, Mr. D. W. McPherson, Surgeon-Major Gibson, Mr. J. C. Pottinger, Mr. J. Twigg, Mr. R. W. P. King, Mr. Learoyd, Colonel Leigh Hunt, Mr. H. Bathe, Mr. B. Moneki, Mr. Buskin. *From Venice:* Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Mr. Brittane.

For Suez: Major R. C. Hare.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Capt. Foley, Mr. J. F. M. Princep.

For Malta: Mr. Palmer, Mr. A. S. Warre.

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, July 28; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Miller. *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. Hopkins.

For Madras: Mr. Radford, Mr. J. F. Radford, Mr. E. Barclay.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. Fraser.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Capt. Walsh.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, July 28; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Scorgie, Colour-Sergeant Maller, Miss Maunsell, Lieut. Whitehead, Sergeant Millard, Sergeant Jenkins, Mr. T. W. Jones. *From Venice:* Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Vidal, Colonel J. A. Tillard, Colonel Ludlow. *From Brindisi:* Mr. L. W. Dane, Major Sorell, Mr. A. B. Todd, Sir P. Singh, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Cracroft.

For Malta: Mrs. Sandy.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 4; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 11; from Brindisi, Aug. 15.

For Aden: *From Brindisi:* Rev. R. P. Ashe, Rev. R. H. Walker.

For Bombay: Mrs. Pendlebury. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Llewhellin, Mr. R. C. Lowry, Mr. R. W. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mr. F. C. Hicks, Colonel Rowlandson.

For Malta: Major Woodward, Capt. Sherwell, Capt. Carr, Miss Carr, Lieut. Southey.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Aug. 11; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 18; from Brindisi, Aug. 22.

For Malta: Capt. McClintock, Mr. C. H. de Rogemont.

For Madras: Mrs. Christie and infant.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. and Mrs. Farquhar, Mrs. Dyer, infant and child.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Col. A. C. Toker, Col. Lushington, Mr. E. S. Luard. *From Venice:* Mr. Kennedy.

For Port Said: Sergeant Pateman.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Aug. 18; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 25; from Brindisi, Aug. 29.

For Port Said: Sergeant Powseland, Sergeant O'Brien.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Aug. 25; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahan.

For Bombay: Mr. J. W. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. Jones.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Hart and three children.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 1; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Sept. 8; from Brindisi, Sept. 12.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ferran and child, Rev. G. E. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 18.

For Calcutta: Miss Cauderoy.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Madras: Mrs. Emery and three children.

For Colombo: Miss Courage.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail Sept. 15.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Young, infant and ayah.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, to sail July 18.

For Calcutta: Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy, Mrs. H. T. Balfour and child, Mrs. Harman.

For Colombo: Mr. George Wall.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, left Liverpool July 10.

For Colombo: Mr. C. V. Vodden, Mr. Arthur Roe.

For Madras: Surgeon-Major Byers-Thomas, Miss Jane Emily Tarbotton.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. H. Ashby, Mr. Alex. B. Shand.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, left Liverpool July 12.

For Bombay: Mr. Godden.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail July 23.

For Madras: Mrs. Barker and child, Mr. Percy.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail Aug. 20.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Forbes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, June 26.

From London: Mr. J. W. Moulton, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson and infant, Rev. J. Douglas, Master Flyter, Mr. Cole, Mrs. Cole, child and two infants, Lieut. Burton.

From Venice: Mr. J. W. Edgar, Mr. G. H. Lowe.

From Brindisi: Mr. E. A. Neville, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. A. F. Brown, Mr. A. Tytler, Major Cameron, Hon. Justice Parker, Mr. C. W. Birch, Mr. R. Birch, Mr. J. Tate, Mr. E. H. Gregory, Mr. C. J. Cole, Capt. W. Forbes, Mr. Begg, Mr. Brandon, Mr. W. C. Rowe.

From Aden: Capt. Wilson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. E. M. Edmond, left Bombay, June 28.

For London: Mr. T. Holden, Mr. T. J. P. Jeffreys, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. John Hand and infant, Mr. T. C. Orr, Mr. Lehzen, Major-General C. W. Campbell, Colonel E. H. Scott, Mr. McNamara, Mr. J. Ronaldson, Mrs. G. R. Henderson and child, Miss Henderson, Miss E. Henderson, Mr. S. J. Jones, Mrs. S. Fryer, Rev. J. Moulsen, Mr. A. Dalzell, Mrs. Stacks, child and infant, Miss Oldham, Capt. Stanley, Dr. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Payton, Mr. C. Clarke, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Gilmour, Mr. Swan, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Walker, Rev. and Mrs. Diggens and child, Mr. Cimoni and two daughters, Mr. Boyd, Mrs. Huntsman, Mr. Green, Mr. Evans, Mr. F. Duberly, Mr. Sayell, Mr. Duberly, Mr. John W. Scott.

For Brindisi: Mr. E. I. Wallis, Mr. A. W. Davies, Mr. J. H. Ward, Mr. E. S. Llewhellin, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. H. Taylor, Dr. W. King, Capt. Henderson, Mr. D. E. W. Leighton, Major Rogers, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. H. Rawlinson, Mr. Percy Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. Syed Ali Bilgram, Capt. Leonard Gordon, Mr. C. Dunell, Mr. C. F. Steebel, Mr. and Mrs. Glade, Mr. A. Ruhl, Mr. J. H. Brooke, Mr. J. W. Houlan, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. T. H. Lowinsky, Mr. Lees.

For Venice: Mr. F. R. Mallett.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. Johnson, from London, July 14.

For Bombay: Mr. A. H. Bryson, Colonel H. E. Warter, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Langford and two infants, Miss Manning, Miss Parkhouse, Capt. Muir, thirteen Native Cavalry officers, Mr. J. Gordon.

For Calcutta: Major Fox, Mr. D. H. Dundas, Mr. Hicks.

For Suez: Conductor Chase, Mrs. Chase, child and infant.

For Malta: Lieut. C. Turner, Mrs. Woolscroft, Rev. W. J. Wilby, Mr. Vassalto, Mr. D. Pain, Mr. Hopper, Capt. Chesney.

For Madras: Mr. C. Imray.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, from London, July 9.

For Colombo: Mrs. Wright, Mr. H. H. Bobart, Mr. Mydhope Pascoe.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Parsons, Mr. C. Underdown, Mr. R. Underdown.

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The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Haselwood, sailing on July 5.

For Brindisi: Capt. J. L. Fixcott, Mr. H. E. Cappel, Mr. F. Goodwin, Mr. J. Rhind.

For London: Mr. J. Patterson.

Per s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, sailing on July 12.

For London: Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Bone, Mr. J. Houlds, Mrs. B. P. Milson, Mr. A. Macdonald, Colonel and Mrs. Fane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence, Mr. W. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lyster.

For Brindisi: Mr. R. Lang, Mr. James, Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast, Mr. G. Vibart, Capt. Mostyn, Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. Rayment, Mr. J. E. Hilton.

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on July 19.

For Marseilles: Mr. J. G. Vertanners, Mr. Oswell, Colonel Carter, Mrs. and Miss Pilcher, Major O'Gorman, Mr. Graham-Taylor, Mr. G. J. Joseph.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97⅝	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102¾	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan		202	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		101½	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	771½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	875
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	675
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	750
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	225
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	...	15	...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	140
Colaba	1,880	...	50	...	540
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	150	...	1,400
Fort	8,500	...	150	...	1,350
French	all	...	80	...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	25	...	400
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	355
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	55	...	432½
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	235
New Berar	500	...	60	...	575
New Indian	125	...	0	...	115
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	335
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	75	...	555
Sassoon	500	...	25	...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,200
Sind	750	...	75	...	495
Volkart...	500	...	45	...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	20	...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	...	2	...	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	...	17½ p.ct.	...	530
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	...	90	...	440
Anglo-Indian	500	...	18½	...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	9	...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	30	...	—
Bombay United ...	100	...	20	...	830
Central India	500	...	85	...	800
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	20	...	545
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	75	...	990
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	650
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	595
Gokam Baba	400	...	20	...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	—	...	155
Hindustan	1,000	...	40	...	755
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	60	...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	80	...	830
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	20	...	475
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	70	...	1,325
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	590
Jaffer Ali	500	...	40	...	200
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	30	...	1,050
Khandeish	1,000	...	30	...	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	...	20	...	745
Leopold	100	...	5	...	140
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,510
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	—	...	1,190
Mazagon	250	...	9	...	175
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	50	...	1,380
Nulgam	100	...	—	...	60
National	1,000	...	40	...	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	20	...	790
Oriental	625	...	15	...	510
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	—	...	6¼	...	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	30	...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	...	40	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	35	...	1,205
Soonderdas	1,000	...	50	...	630
Southern India ...	500	...	20	...	280
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	—	...	230
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	450
Western India ...	1,000	...	50	...	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co.	100	111
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,625
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrachee Landing and Shipping...	500	210
Kemp & Co.	175	348
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	18½
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,180
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—June 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs.	97 6 to	97 7
4½ of 1870 (1885)		100 8 to	101 0
4½ of 1878-79 (1895)		102 0 to	—
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		102 0 to	—
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)		— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1857)	100	4 to	—
6 of 1870 (1889)	102	8 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	103	0 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	102	14 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	0 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902)	95	8 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	890 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	120 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	91 to 95
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,540 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	10½ to —
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¼ to 8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to 285
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	69 to 70
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	50 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	103 to 109
Carew and Co. (Limited), Sugar	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	53 to —
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	150 to —
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	31 to 32
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	210 to —
Gourepore	100	96 to 97
Great Eastern Hotel	100	92 to —
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	93 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	101 to 102
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	105 to 110
Landing and Shipping	100	105 to 110
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	295 to —
Murree Brewery	100	145 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60 to 65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	105 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	47 to 48
Riverside Press	90	35 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	232 to 235
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	60 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 51
Watson's Patent Press	100	83 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	50 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	48 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	50 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	40 to —
Do. contributory	80	36 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	21 to 22
Central Cachar	200	105 to 106
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to 32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	25 to —
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	60 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	35 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	30 to 31
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Glolle (Darjiling)...	100	54 to 55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	10 to 11
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	94 to 95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	34 to 35
Indian Terai	500	430 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	65 to —
Do. contributory	200	55 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	52 to —
Loobah	100	104 to 105
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	22 to 23
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to 16
Do. contributory ...	90	11 to —
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree Darjiling)... ...	100	50 to 55
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	75 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	47 to 48
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63 to 65
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	25 to 27
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	135 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—July 16.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91½ to 9
3½ India Stock, Jan 5, 1931	102½ to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	102 to 102½
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Coylon, 1882 and 1893	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-8	103 to 105
4½ Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96	109 to 114
4 Do.	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

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PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7¾ to	8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¼ to	4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to	167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½ to	24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23½ to	23¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ¼)	—	24¾ to	25¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118 to	120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to	156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	131 to	133
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121 to	123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to	116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	127 to	129
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to	102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½ to	23¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953	5	23¾ to	24¼
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	106 to	108
Do. do. ...	5	— to	—
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	110 to	112
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BANKS.

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(Signed) R. NORMAN SHAW, R.A., Architect.

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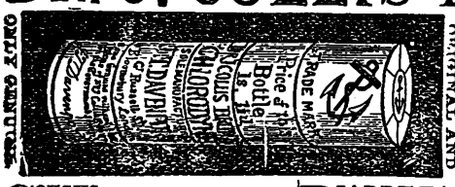
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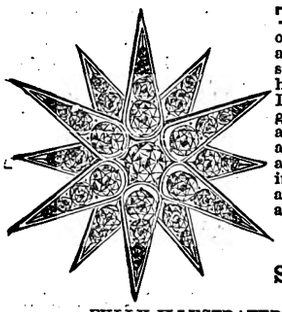
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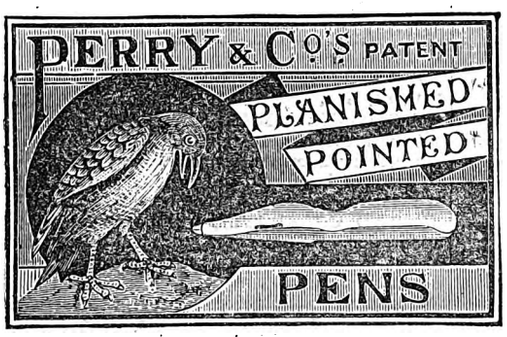
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 5th July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 3rd July; and from Calcutta to the 2nd July.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* announces a new four per cent. Loan of 200 lakhs. Promissory notes will be issued in the form of notes of the Loan of 1865, which this Loan will form part of, the conditions being similar. Tenders will be received up to noon of August 2nd.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Imperial Institute are coming in apace in India, and the total is expected to amount to as much as five lakhs. Rangoon and Lahore have promised 10 per cent. of their Jubilee collections towards the Institute. The Government of India is now engaged on forming a Central Committee, while the local Governments undertake to constitute provincial branches. A certain number of gentlemen who subscribed, and have shown a special interest in the scheme, are being invited to serve on the Central Committee, which will probably consist of 100 members, with the Viceroy as President.

A SURVEY has been ordered for a railway from Peshawar to Jamrud. The order has been given merely that full information may be available should it become necessary to construct a line. Government has no immediate intention of undertaking the work. The railway, when required, could be made in a short time, as the distance is only some dozen miles.

A FUTILE attempt has been made to poison the Manchester Regiment, stationed at Agra, by placing arsenic in their beer. The matter is under investigation.

THE Government of India have communicated with General White regarding the possibility of further withdrawals of Native troops from Upper Burma. Three or four regiments will probably return shortly in addition to the 18th Bengal Infantry.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOCKHART, whose health has suffered somewhat from hard campaigning in Burma, proceeds shortly on six months' leave.

THE news from Afghanistan is again of a contradictory character, the reports being largely coloured by tribal prejudices. It is certain, however, that there has been serious fighting, in which the Amir's troops and the rebels have lost heavily.

THE latest news states that Gholam Hyder has had a skirmish with the insurgents in the neighbourhood of the Ab-i-Istadah Lake, which lies east of the Cabul-Kandahar road, about half-way between Khelat-Ghilzai and Ghazni. A considerable number of Ghilzais are said to have fallen.

CONFIRMATION of the Ghilzai defeat by General Gholam Hyder has been received, and it is stated that the loss of the tribesmen is heavy.

THE Mahsud Waziris have made no sign since their raid a few weeks ago, which would seem to show that they were really bent on gratifying a personal revenge merely against certain Batthani tribesmen.

IN connection with the civil medical administration in Upper Burma it was announced a short while ago that an allowance of Rs. 100 was to be given to medical officers acting as Civil Surgeons, for their civil duties only, there being no extra remuneration for police charges. The Government of India have now sanctioned the increase of the allowance to Rs. 150, in consideration of the increased amount of work that police charges will entail on Civil Surgeons.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL of the Bombay Council is about to take sick leave. It is believed in Bombay that Mr. Naylor will act for him, and Mr. Lee-Warner for Mr. Naylor as Chief Secretary to Government.

MR. WESTLAND, officiating Secretary in the Finance Department, goes on furlough towards the end of the year.

MR. G. W. RIVAZ becomes Secretary to the Punjab Government upon Mr. Mackworth Young taking up his new post of Commissioner at Lahore.

THE B. B. and C. I. Company are it is understood, quite willing to begin the construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway at once. The matter, therefore, now only awaits the initiative of the hon. Member for Public Works.

THE Nizam's Government has deputed one of its educational officers to prepare a monograph on the art products of the dominions in compliance with a request from the Government of India.

THE Rukhmabai Defence Committee has advised that lady to appeal to the Privy Council in case the decision on her appeal to the High Court should go against her.

IT is said to have been almost decided to hold another Railway Conference at Simla next year, at such time as may be most convenient to the various railway administrations.

ON the arrival of the three additional garrison batteries from England next relief they will be stationed at Rurki, though they may hereafter be allotted to Aden, Quetta, and Rangoon respectively for heavy gun work. On the arrival of the batteries at Rurki the wing of the Lincolnshire Regiment now stationed there will probably be moved to Cawnpore, after taking part *en route* in the usual divisional concentration of troops at Meerut.

THE 18th Bengal Infantry, on return from Burma, will probably go to Jubbulpore in relief of the 2nd Madras Infantry, which moves to Secunderabad. If this be carried out Bengal will probably provide the Native Infantry regiment for Jubbulpore permanently.

ON the 25th ult., at Lahore, the charges brought against the Registrar of the Punjab University, in connection with the recent Law Examinations, were considered at a meeting of the Senate, but it is not yet given to the public to know what the charges are.

MAJOR E. M. ALEXANDER, Seaforth Highlanders, has been appointed Inspector-General of Gymnasia, vice Major S. W. Tyndall, of the 68th Durham Light Infantry. The office will, in future, be located at Lucknow instead of at Umballa.

THE directors of the Bank of Madras recommend a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, placing Rs. 1,25,000 to the Reserve Fund, and carrying forward Rs. 78,950.

THE Commercial Loan Mortgage Bank pays eight per cent. per annum, with a considerable addition to the Reserve Fund.

THE total area of India has been determined as 1,382,624 square miles, and the population as 253,891,821. Although immense tracts of country are annually cultivated, according to the most recent survey 10,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation have not as yet been ploughed. At the same 120,000,000 acres are returned as waste lands.

THE net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, exclusive of the Salt Revenue, for the first two months of the current year amounted to Rs. 24,58,000, as compared with Rs. 22,12,000 during the corresponding period of the last financial year.

MR. WESTLAND, Officiating Secretary in the Finance Department, goes on furlough towards the end of the year.

CHOLERA has appeared on the line of railway at the

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Nerbudda Valley. Among the victims are Dr. Thompson, Civil Surgeon at Nursingpore.

THERE were four deaths from cholera in Bombay during the week ending 28th June. The monthly death-rate was 19·91, against 24·61 in the corresponding period of last year.

OBITUARY.—Captain J. C. Addison, R.E., Executive Engineer at Hoshungabad, C.P., on June 22nd; Lieut. H. J. Crofton, R.E., at Bangalore.

NOTES.

BOMBAY has at last been recognised, Mr. Peile, of the Bombay Civil Service, having been appointed by Her Majesty to the vacant seat in the Secretary of State's Council. Mr. Peile is a man of culture and of wide and varied Indian experience, and a better appointment could not have been made. Bombay has reason to rejoice.

THERE is hardly any news from India to-day, either by telegram or mail letters, calling for special notice. We give the *Times'* telegram, such as it is, as a sample of how bricks can be manufactured without straw. An entertainment to Colonel Marshall at Hyderabad by the Nizam's officials has been magnified by the Calcutta correspondent into a matter of grave political significance, why or wherefore it is difficult to understand. Colonel Marshall is, no doubt, doing well in the pleasant and handsomely-paid position which he occupies; but his friends, who continually insist upon advertising him as a marvellous "Indian political," are a little injudicious. He is a very good fellow—a pleasant host or guest "across the walnuts and the wine," but he has still to develop into a political genius.

IF the Indian Press be really sincere in its desire to do away with the official migrations to Simla and the other hill stations of India, it cannot do better than continue to publish the letters of "special correspondents" from those favoured summer retreats. In all these letters there is no subject touched upon except it deals with amusement, frivolity, and fashion. A fancy dress ball at Simla is recorded in detail in several columns, but nothing is said of any work being done in official circles, although at the present moment the chief civil and military authorities are dwellers upon the "delectable mountain." Is it all "beer and skittles," or, rather, champagne and lawn-tennis there?

IF the picture given of the place be as the "special" correspondents paint it, it rather resembles the description given by Mephistopheles to Faust when the former took the latter to a place where the cloven foot is honourable:—

> "I see young witches naked there and old ones
> Hardly attired with greater decency.
> I hear them tune their instruments,—one must
> Get used to this damned scraping. . . . .
> Dancing and drinking, jabbering, making love,
> And cooking, are at work."

And this seems to be all the work done if the "specials" are to be believed.

OFFICIAL contradiction has been given to the report that Sir J. Gorst contemplates resigning the Indian Under Secretaryship for a Colonial appointment.

THERE has been a slight boon granted to officers of the Indian services on duty in India who may be entitled to pensions for good services or wounds. In future they can draw their pensions through their agents at home free of English income-tax. But there is this rider attached to the concession, viz., that if they come to this country on leave for a longer period than six months they will render themselves liable to the duty.

ALLUDING to the death of Sir Barrow Ellis the *Englishman* says he was at one time a well-known figure in Calcutta society, where he was for four years the Bombay representative in the Viceregal Council. There were few more popular men in Calcutta, and this was testified by the fact that on the eve of his departure from Calcutta on the 10th of March, 1875, upwards of 200 of his personal friends and acquaintances entertained him at a farewell dinner at the Town Hall, among the guests being the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and all the members of the Viceregal Council. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, who was then officiating as Chief Justice of the High Court, proposed the health of the guest, which was, it was scarcely necessary to say, received with much enthusiasm and feelingly responded to. Sir Barrow Ellis is, however, better known on the Bombay side of India than in Bengal, as he spent the greater part of his service in that Presidency, where he arrived in 1843, and filled nearly all the chief offices under the Bombay Government, until he was chosen as a member of the Viceregal Council.

A QUESTION was recently raised in the Madras Presidency as to whether an officer of the Indian Medical Service in receipt of a good service pension should be required to forfeit this if he accepts the "special pension" created last year as a compensation for the withdrawal of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General, hitherto conferred on officers of the Indian Medical Service holding the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner. The question was raised in reference to a Brigade-Surgeon; but it might conceivably affect also officers of the rank of Surgeon-Major or Deputy Surgeon-General, and, as retired officers are not altogether ineligible for the good service pension, it might also be asked whether an officer of the Indian Medical Service, who has already obtained the "special pension" on retirement, must be considered eligible or otherwise for the good service pension. The Secretary of State has now decided that there is nothing in the letter or spirit of the rules affecting the grant of good service pension, nor in the conditions under which the "special pension" of £100 a-year was created, which should prevent a medical officer holding both pensions simultaneously.

THERE is an arrangement about to be carried out under very distinguished patronage to provide lady nurses for the military hospitals in India. Lady Roberts, the wife of the popular Commander-in-Chief, has, it is said, entered warmly into the scheme, and is doing all in her power to enlist support for it in India and at home. In the appeal which has been made public it is stated that there is in India a great necessity for such nurses, owing to the heavy mortality which prevails among young officers and soldiers from typhoid fever and other diseases where nursing is better than medicine, and is indeed more than half the battle for life. It is proposed that the experiment should first be tried at Rawul Pindi and Umballa, and that the nurses should have relief to the adjacent hill stations. Rawul Pindi and Umballa are, however, two of the most healthy stations in India. The typhoid fever which requires nursing is the product of the lower regions of India near the Bengal Presidency. Lady nurses might, and indeed would, be a boon and a blessing to sick soldiers and officers there, but *quis custodiet ipsos custodes*, from the pestilence which in those latitudes lays so many low and helps to fill the graveyards of Bengal. The Bengali servants are not bad nurses; they are watchful, attentive, and kind to their sick masters, and it is more than doubtful whether the proposal to supersede them by lady nurses from England would have the expected effect. The dire diseases so dreaded would attack the unclimatised nurses from England, and the result would be only failure and much sorrow in English homes.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has (says a military contemporary) gained little sympathy amongst the Natives of the Punjab, to whom he appealed regarding the way in which he declared the British Government had treated him. He used to be prayed for daily by the priests of the Golden Temple at Amritsar, but since the news of his disloyalty to England reached India these prayers have been discontinued. The Sikhs will not unfurl the Khalsa banner in his favour notwithstanding the inducement

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which he has offered to them of placing himself at their head in case of a Russian invasion of India. A paper printed at Lahore in the Sikh vernacular says:—"What is Dhuleep Sing to the Sikhs or the Sikhs to Dhuleep Sing? He has, no doubt, Sikh blood in his veins, but for all that the Sikhs know that the strange and sudden revival of Sikhism in him is not born of love for them, but has been put on as a disguise when he found that the British Government would not tax the people of India to help him in an enlarged career of pleasure and extravagance. Whether the British rightly took the Punjab is no question now. They took Dhuleep Singh." Herein is the gist of the matter, and it is satisfactory to find a Native journalist of the Punjab, where Dhuleep Singh hoped to stir up strife, taking this sensible view of the matter.

THE method of Despatch writing has considerably altered since the time when Cæsar informed the Roman Senate of his victory in three brief words. Coming to later times Commanders have been a little more prolix, but even the Waterloo Despatch, and that telling of the victory of the Alma, are not exhaustively long. But what is to be said of the Burma despatches which occupy column upon column of close type in the Indian newspapers? Such a comprehensive record of services rendered has seldom been given to the world; to republish it in its entirety would be more than we dare attempt in this paper, and to summarise it might be to daub the lily and adulterate refined gold. Everybody is praised in the Burma despatches, and everybody ought to be satisfied. Everybody but the police, who are not mentioned; but a separate Despatch may be forthcoming on their behalf.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

Colonel Marshal, the officer lately sent to act as private secretary and confidential adviser to the Nizam, has been entertained at a great banquet by all the principal nobles and officials of the Hyderabad State. The event is one of considerable importance, and it is meant not merely as a private compliment, but also as a demonstration to show the Government and the public that the people of Hyderabad unanimously approve the appointment of an Englishman to advise the Nizam, and desire publicly to thank the Viceroy. Colonel Marshall, replying to the toast of his health, said that he found Hyderabad to be different from what he had expected. There was really very little intriguing. The Nizam, he said, having once given him his confidence, had implicitly trusted him, and everyone, from the Ameeri Kabeer and Salar Jung downwards, had extended the right hand of fellowship. He added that the new Minister would commence work under favourable auspices. The treasury was full, many important reforms were in hand, and there were no arrears. On the other hand, he considered the machinery at head-quarters too costly and complicated.

The Nizam's eldest son, aged three years, died yesterday after a short illness. One Prince still survives.

Last April the Bombay Presidency Association presented a memorial to the Supreme Government stating that it had heard with deep concern that owing to financial exigencies the Government contemplated a reduction of the educational expenditure. The association added that this inspired alarm for the future of higher education, and prayed that the grant for education should not be curtailed. The Government in answering the memorial says:—

"The fears expressed appear to be founded upon a misunderstanding. The grant for education to Bombay is 43 per cent. higher under the new provincial contract than it was under the old contract. Such retrenchments as have been made affect not the colleges or the schools, but only grants in aid of school buildings. No transfers of Government colleges or schools to private agencies have been enforced by the withdrawal of Imperial grants, but, on the contrary, the previous assignments of such grants have been substantially increased."

The answer concludes by advising the memorialists to discuss the policy of the transfer of educational institutions to local agencies with the Bombay Government.

Rukhmabai's case has assumed a new phrase. Her husband, Dadajee, has instituted proceedings against Rukhmabai, her uncle, and the *Bombay Gazette* for libel contained in a letter written by Rukhmabai, and published in the *Gazette*, in reply to a pamphlet issued by Dadajee.

The loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*, which occurred in the cyclone on May 25, has been speedily followed by another sad accident to one of the Orissa passenger steamers. The vessel in question, named the *Mahratta*, belonged to the British India Steam Navigation Company, but had been chartered by Messrs. MacNeill and Co. to take the place of the *Sir John Lawrence*. Yesterday, while returning from Chandbally to Calcutta, and coming up the river with the flood tide, she appears to have struck a sandbank near Hooghly Point, about twenty-six miles below Calcutta, and to have turned over almost immediately. Assistance was at once rendered by the boats of the Hooghly Point signal-station and by an incoming Burmah mail steamer, which was close behind, and a number of the passengers and crew were rescued and landed. It is believed, however, that there has been considerable loss of life, though the exact number is not known, as it is uncertain how many passengers were on board.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Calcutta on Wednesday for a tour through a portion of the province. The first halt was made at Burdwan, where, after interviews with the Dowager Maharanee and the Minor Maharanee, he announced and sanctioned the adoption by the latter of the son of Lala Bun Behari Kapur, as recommended by the Board of Revenue. The adoption ceremony was immediately performed, and the boy was greeted as Maharajah of Burdwan. The selection of this boy has been strongly opposed by the Dowager Maharanee, and it seems likely that she will question its validity in the Law Courts.

It is stated that next year's budget will contain a special provision for the projected defence works, both at the seaports and in the interior.

The Madras Government, on the recommendation of its Surgeon-General and of the Government botanist, has determined to commence the cultivation of ipecacuanha on a small scale in the Nilgiris. The experiments at Ootacamund have shown that the plant, although not difficult to propagate, can only be successfully grown in a limited area possessing suitable climatic conditions, and it was considered unlikely that the cultivation would be taken up to any extent by private individuals. But before undertaking the cultivation on a larger scale the Government hopes that private enterprise may be induced to come forward.

The authorities of the East Indian Railway have contradicted the report that the eastern caisson of the Jubilee Bridge at Hooghly shows signs of subsiding.

The Indian subscriptions to the Imperial Institute now amount to over six lakhs of rupees.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

About the middle of last week a Bombay newspaper published a report that the Andarri mutineers from Herat, while making their way homewards, had been completely destroyed by the Ameer's troops. The rumour was held doubtful from the first, and news received from Quetta now shows it to be quite unfounded. The mutineers have reached Mizan, a small district twenty miles to the west of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, inhabited partly by Ghilzais, partly by Duranis. They number about 450, and are well armed, having carried off their Sniders and a quantity of ammunition from Herat Arsenal. They were joined in Mizan by Mahomed Wali Khan, a powerful Tokhi chief with a considerable following, and other Ghilzais are gathering round them. They have driven out the Duranis, and have seized or destroyed their grain. This new centre of rebellion seemed so formidable to Gholam Hyder that he abandoned his position in the Tarakhi country, and marched to Kelat, where two regiments from Candahar joined him. He has now six battalions, of which four are Cabuli. It is considered doubtful whether these last will fire a shot against their Andari comrades. It is known that some days ago they forcibly prevented the execution of certain Ghilzai captives. From Herat we hear that the Cabuli troops there have refused to permit the sentence of death passed by the Ameer on the mutineers of the Hazara regiment taken prisoners to be carried into effect. It seems that there is a strong feeling of solidarity among the Cabuli troops, whether Ghilzais or not, and that their loyalty has been severely shaken by the harsh measures adopted against the rebel tribes.

A fresh gathering of Hotakis is reported from Ataghur, and they have extended their depredations into the Arghesan district. A rumour from Ghazni is published in a Lahore newspaper to the effect that the different tribes of Hazaristan between Ghazni and Cabul have patched up their feuds and bound themselves by a mutual oath not to submit to the Ameer. Whether this rumour be true or not it is clear that last week's news is distinctly unfavourable to the Ameer, who, however, is said to be still expressing the utmost confidence in his ability to crush the rebellion. It is stated that four regiments from Badakshan are expected to arrive in Cabul shortly, and as they contain a large number of Uzbegs it is believed that their loyalty is beyond question. The Ameer's health continues good. It is expected that the ringleaders of the Herat mutiny now in prison at Cabul will be put to death.

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Rumours reach Lahore from Chitral that the Russians are preparing to push forward towards Tashkurgan or Khulm, with a view of obtaining ready means of communication with Gilgit and Cashmere. No details have yet reached India regarding the agreement said to have been come to between the British and Russian Governments on the frontier question, and the public is therefore hardly in a position to form an opinion on the subject. It seems, however, to be generally expected that Russia will be found to have obtained some important concessions. It is reported that a small Boundary Commission will be sent to trace the new frontier.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON AFGHANISTAN.

(*Statesman.*)

Many of our readers will remember how persistently we have pointed out from the first that the frontier line drawn by the Boundary Commission from Sarakhs to the Oxus could never be more than a provisional arrangement. The natural limits of Afghanistan are the mountains of the Hindoo Khoosh. The territory beyond, which we call Afghan-Turkestan, belongs neither geographically, ethnologically, nor morally, to the Afghan dominions. It is only within the last forty years that Afghan sovereignty has been fitfully established over the Usbeg Khanates and Turkoman tribes beyond the great mountain range that has long been recognised as the natural frontier of the Russian dominions in Central Asia, and nothing that we can do will prevent the extension of Russian rule thereto. *There* it stops. Russian writers themselves tell us that with that frontier reached every step beyond it will be regarded by Russia herself as an aggression. She cannot stop short of that frontier, as no other line can be drawn that is not artificial, arbitrary, and impossible. And instead of recognising this as the very truth of things—which it is—all our efforts have been directed since she advanced to Merv to arrest her march somewhere midway between that oasis and the mountains. And so we have drawn an artificial and impossible frontier, that gives the Afghan Amir a sovereignty over the uncivilised Usbeg Khanates and Turkoman tribes that has only been claimed by the ruler at Cabul of very late years. The territory was first overrun by the miscreant Yakoob Khan of Herat some forty-five years ago, while a semblance of real dominion over it was established, many years later, by old Dost Mahomed Khan. Instead of recognising the legitimacy of Afhgan rule, all these tribes and Khanates are but waiting to throw in their lot with Russia, and to drive their Afghan rulers out. And we still insanely attempt to roll back the tide, refusing to see that our arranagments are written in water, and cannot in the nature of things endure. The Amir has but to fall back upon the natural limits of the Afghan kingdom, and to rule his subjects decently, to be perfectly safe from Russian aggression on the one side, and our own interference on the other. We insisted some fifteen years ago, upon Badakshan and Wakan being declared Afghan territory, but it is doubtful in the extreme, whether they will ever remain so, since they are not Afghan but Usbeg countries.

The *Pioneer* is beginning at last to discern all this, and so we read in one of its late issues:—"It must at the outset be admitted that Russia is now in a position to occupy all the country north of the Hindoo Khoosh without any great effort on her part." Is not this what we have pointed out all along? Not only is she in a position to do so, but she will be obliged to do so, in the same way that we have been obliged to make successive advances on our own frontier. We impose arbitrary and impossible conditions upon the Russian advance, and then complain that the logic of events proves the folly of such arrangements. Our contemporary proceeds:—"It would thus seem that the next move in Central Asia will be absorption of the Afghan Turkistan and Badakshan by the Russians, and the establishment of their outposts on the northern slopes of the Hindoo Khoosh from Maimana eastwards to the Pamir. But will this process of absorption be begun at once? Here the European factor in the question has to be considered. Russia has to calculate how far she can go without arousing in England a feeling similar to that which was displayed after the Panjdeh incident."

We shall no more succeed in preventing this advance than we did the advance to Merv. What is more, we ought not to attempt to prevent it. And here we are glad to see that our contemporary is beginning to discern this also, for he positively warns us "how dangerous it would be to commit India to a policy of adventure, in response to Russian aggression on the north." We are unfeignedly glad to see these indications of a return to more sober counsels than have prevailed for the last 12 or 13 years. The sooner the Russian frontier reaches its natural limit the better. It is not very far from it now, and its acquisition will be the first step towards rational and friendly relations between the two Powers. The civilisation of Asia depends upon the establishment of those relations, for until we have arrived at some *modus vivendi* with Russia, of a peaceful and honourable order, not a mile of railway communication can be made in any part of Asia west of the Indus. It is a reproach to modern civilisation, that to this hour not a mile of railway can be laid from the Mediterranean or the Euxine to India, because of the insensate jealousies that subsist between the two Powers. It would be as untrue as ridiculous to lay the blame upon Russia. No doubt she must share it, but it is to ourselves that by far the larger part of it belongs.

UNIVERSITY VICE-CHANCELLORS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The Allahabad paper is of opinion that Mr. Justice Tyrrell, of the North-West Provinces High Court, possesses, for the post of Vice-Chancellor of the new Allahabad University, "a union of qualifications that the most fastidious could not dispute, and that no one else in the province, that we know of, can claim to rival." Of Sir Comer Petheram, as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, although he was recently Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces High Court, the *Pioneer* thinks less highly, because he is "almost aggressively a pure lawyer." We prefer, however, our own estimate of Sir Comer Petheram's qualifications. What an Indian university requires is control and guidance. Higher education in India may be promising; but it is decidedly young, and inclined to be erratic. The great question in Calcutta may be to establish a connection between the Bengal University and the English universities; but no comparison is possible between the two, for dangers that beset an Indian university never even threatened either Oxford or Cambridge. Here we have an infant institution transplanted from an old to a brand-new stage of civilisation; and too enthusiastic nurses are apt to imagine that the youngster can run before he can really walk; to dress him in clothes befitting more advanced years; and to feed him on strong meats before his time. The natural exuberance of youth, thus treated, leads to accidents as ludicrous as painful; and we hold that the best guide for an Indian university will for many years to come be a man who, whether "almost aggressively a pure lawyer" like Sir Comer Petheram, or at once a "scholar, speaker, writer, and judge" like Mr. Tyrrell, regards facts with the dry light of a trained judicial mind. Scholarship is good, and eloquence valuable; but enthusiasm is more likely to be dangerous than useful. What is wanted in educational matters in India, at Calcutta, as well as Allahabad or Lahore, is a man who will apply the brake judiciously and fearlessly whenever it is required—which is almost every day.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The Government has published a long Resolution on the administration of Jails in the Bombay Presidency last year. The following paragraphs give the substance of it:—

The Jail population is again very low, and at the close of the year was lower than it has been for many years past. The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The escape from the Ahmedabad Jail is much to be regretted. The health returns are on the whole good. Financially, the administration has been successful. Average cost of maintenance and guards, and average net cost have fallen, while the earnings of the jails show a large increase. This is an indication of recovery from the temporary depression due to the operation of the Government of India's order. The Governor in Council trusts that it will be complete. During the year the finances of the Department have been subjected to the Security of the Finance Committee, and the revision of the Provincial Contract based on their recommendations has left but little margin from which to provide for the contingencies of increase in expenditure or falling off in receipts. The amalgamation of the head office of the Jail Department with that of the Registration Department took place during the year in compliance with the suggestion of the Committee. There is some danger under this new arrangement that the financial administration of the Department may suffer owing to the increased work thrown on its chief controlling officer, and the diminished time at his disposal. The Governor in Council is confident that no relaxation of the strict control which has hitherto been exercised will be permitted, and that the altered condition of Provincial finance generally will be borne in mind as an incentive to continued watchfulness in the management of the Department.

The report is submitted by Mr. Filgate, who received it from Dr. Cruickshank on 3rd December, 1886. Dr. Cruickshank's connection with the Department dates from 1869, when he was appointed to act as Inspector-General. He was confirmed in the appointment in 1871, and held it till he retired a short time ago from Her Majesty's service. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his warm appreciation of the good service performed by Dr. Cruickshank during this long period. His thorough knowledge of all details of jail administration, and unflagging interest in its efficient and economical working, have always been highly valued by Government. The Governor in Council would at the same time acknowledge the praiseworthy spirit in which Mr. Filgate entered on his new and onerous charge, and the energy which has characterised his administration during the half-year that has elapsed since the office was entrusted to his care. Mr. Filgate notices with hearty appreciation the valuable

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assistance rendered to him at this juncture by his Personal Assistant, Mr. Fraser. He also records the loss the Department has sustained by the retirement of Mr. S. S. Smith, who for nearly thirteen years held the post of Superintendent of the Thana Jail. The Governor in Council observes that under recent orders the report should have reached Government by 15th April, and hopes that Mr. Filgate will arrange to submit it punctually by that date in future.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

(*Pioneer.*)

The Kalka-Simla Railway project, the preparation of which was authorised in the *Gazette of India* as long ago as June, 1884, and on which Mr. Morris and a survey party have been engaged for upwards of two and a half years, has been at last completed, and is understood to be now under review in the Public Works Secretariat. It may be hoped so much labour is not doomed to be pigeon-holed there, along with what, by this time, must form a fairly large library of railway projects in connection with Simla, Kalka, and the plains; but that after it has undergone the usual process of noting and minuting we may be permitted at least to hear more about it. Meanwhile some general particulars regarding Mr. Morris's proposals may be of interest.

Roughly speaking, we understand, Mr. Morris estimates that a two-feet gauge mountain railway from Kalka to Simla, some 68 miles in length, and that shall also serve the military depots of Kasauli, Subathu, Dugshai, Solon and Jutogh, can be constructed and equipped with the necessary rolling stock for some 62 lakhs of rupees—or not far short of a lakh per mile of length. For a good part of its length the railway would follow the alignment of the existing cart road, though not, as in the case of the Darjeeling line, taking up any part of it, ample allowance being made for keeping the cart road intact to its full width; a condition that in places involves considerable outlay. Necessary deviations to avoid excessive gradients, however, make the railway some ten miles longer. The steepest portions of the line would be the first sections from Kasauli to Dharmpur, and the last bit from Badhi Ghat into Simla, for parts of which the ruling gradient would be 1 in 33, necessitating extra engine power. But even this is not so steep as parts of the Darjeeling line which originally opened with gradients as steep as 1 in 19, and still has many miles of 1 in 28. As anyone who has made the journey by tonga will readily realise, about half the line must be on curves more or less sharp, though the sharpest has been limited to a 70 feet radius. Over these gradients and round these curves high speeds would equally obviously not be feasible, and between Kalka and Dharmpur and on the last bit into Simla, a limit of 7 miles an hour only is proposed, and of 10 miles an hour over the remaining lengths, so that, as regards speed, it would seem an express tonga might even still afford to give points. The principal stations after leaving Kalka would be at Dharmpur, to serve Kasauli, Sunawar, and Dugshai; at Muthan, 5 miles from Sabathu; and at Solon. The terminal station at Simla is proposed to be located in the compound known as "Innes own" immediately below the Chaura Maidan.

An outlay of somewhere about one lakh per mile—and, as we know, these railway estimates are apt to grow—for a toy line of so absurdly narrow a gauge as 2 feet may at first sight seem startling, but any line of the kind having to deal almost the whole way with treacherous rock-cutting, or costly retaining walls cannot fail to be costly, even though, as we believe is the case with the present project, there are hardly any large works of importance throughout the whole length. There will be some insignificant lengths of tunnelling, and not more than one or two bridges of any size, but naturally a large number of small ones will be necessary, as also provision for passing the drainage met with down every hill side.

In spite of this undoubtedly heavy outlay Mr. Morris is understood to take a very hopeful view of the probable financial return, which he anticipates would exceed 4 per cent. These calculations he bases upon the returns of goods and passengers at present passing over the road as prepared by the district officers, and on those of the existing tonga and bullock train services. But Mr. Morris is inclined to rely very much on comparison in this respect with the financial results of the Darjeeling railway, and it is quite true that the last-named line declared a dividend last year of 8½ per cent., and has paid this year an *ad interim* dividend of 6 per cent., and it might not seem by any means unreasonable to expect a similar line made to Simla to pay 4 per cent.

But without wishing to prejudice the question, or, in the absence of mere detailed information, to suppose this conclusion is not a perfectly reasonable one, it must not be forgotten that the Darjeeling line has enjoyed several exceptional advantages. It was laid on an excellent road already made, and with the exception of some minor modification of certain curves and gradients had to incur comparatively small expenditure under this most important head. The effect of this was to reduce the cost per mile to little, if anything, over half a lakh. Its total length, moreover, is only some 50 as against 68 miles. It has also enjoyed certain special advantages in regard to the maintenance of a good part of this road, which must all tell materially in favour of its shareholders. Both are probably pretty much alike as regards goods traffic, but the passenger traffic to Simla might presumably be much the greater of the two. And we venture to think a reasonable prospect of something even less than 4 per cent. ought to ensure the construction of a line to Simla.

We shall hope to deal more fully with the question when the details of the project are made public.

THE JUBILEE ODE.

"Balbus," in the *Pioneer*, is responsible for this irreverent parody of Tennyson's Jubilee Ode:—

Fifty times the punkah's moan has sounded,
Fifty times the summer heat has shimmered,
Since our Queen assumed her distant sceptre.
She, scarce known to the populace
Save in Fable or History,
Queen and Empress of India,
Loved and crowned, but a mystery,
Known, if known,—by a lithograph,
What this ultimate mystery,
This new terror of Jubilee?
Nothing of the gossip at the ghaut steps
Nothing of the daily, the familiar,
Soon, if seen, as in a mirror darkly.
Yet we loyally, all of us,
Buy *chirags* and illuminate
All our towns with cheap mustard oil.
In each shop let the *bania*,
Puzzled each to the heart of him,
Ask his brother the sense of it,
Ask what this ceremonial,
What the cause of the Jubilee?
Queen, how distant in your very Queenhood,
How unknown to us who are your people,
Distant from the highest as the lowest!
You that wanton in affluence,
Now's the time to be bountiful,
Bid your rulers regale with you,
Raise new taxes municipal,
Give twice-told to the hospital,
Let your rulers be comforted,
Be the Magistrate banqueted,
C. I. E. be your recompense,
In this year of the Jubilee!
What though fifty years are gone in shadow,
Now has come the year of honour's summer,
All the wasted years before forgotten!
Let the Public Works Architect
Shape an ugly memorial,
Daubed with hideous architrave,
Some impossible Institute,
Rich in whitewash, a parody
Of Parochial workhouses,
Branded centuries after us
With the name of the Jubilee.
Fifty years of ever broadening borders,
Fifty years of ever cheaper silver,
Fifty years of ever rising prices.
You, the Mighty, the Fortunate,
You, the Lord midst the mountaintops,
You, the Law manufacturer,
You, in Council laborious,
Patient ruler of India,
Could you give what we ask of you,
Give exchange but stability,
Give rupees an equality
With two shillings? Oh, happiness;
Then our hearts were in harmony,
All our voices in unison,
Singing hail to the glorious
Silver year of the Jubilee.
Vague the thunders moaning on our border,
Vague the spectre of the coming Russian;
But not vague the falling of exchanges,
All to clear the cheapness of our silver.
So let Rajas shine as Maharajas
If rupees be only worth two shillings!

DEATH OF SISTER TERESA.

The *Mandalay Herald* very much regrets to record, as the general public of Upper and Lower Burma will also greatly regret to learn, the death of Sister Teresa, who was the well-known and most highly-respected Superioress of the Convent of Saint Joseph de L'Apparition, the headquarters of which house is at Marseilles. The beloved sister was in her fifty-sixth year, and died after an illness which extended over eight months, borne with the most Christian and exemplary patience. She was assiduously attended by Dr. C. Pedley and the seven nuns who form the Society at the Convent. Sister Teresa was an old resident of Mandalay, having

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become so during the days of the old king of Upper Burma. She was one of the few European ladies who were admitted into the presence of King Mindoon Min's wife, at which time the ex-queen Soopia Lat was but a girl, quite neglected and discarded by the members of the reigning family; so much so, that even the very courtiers ignored her presence, little thinking that she would one day be queen. It was at this time of Soopia Lat's life that Sister Teresa had often occasion to notice the neglected young lady, who was one amongst the many children in the palace, who were totally uncared. This was the reason that, after Soopia Lat became queen, she took into her favour the deceased Sister, while at the same time all the courtiers who had despised her got their deserts. The ex-queen was fond of reminding Sister Teresa of her hard days when a girl, and this she used to do in the presence of all her courtiers. The queen used to say—"And you, *Cea ghee* (Lady Superior), you alone had then pity upon the poor abandoned girl, and often fed me when I had no rice." This fact is but too true, and scarcely anybody would credit it but those who know what life in Mandalay then was. The deceased Sister's influence with the ex-queen was always exercised in behalf of many a member of the European and Eurasian colony, which was then a small one. As is usual in such cases she was the object of much jealousy, and, strange to say, amongst those whom she had most befriended.

The intelligence of Sister Teresa's death, though not notified, was widely known throughout the Christian community almost the moment it happened, so that a very large crowd of people, of the various classes of the community, attended the funeral, which took place amidst much unfeigned regret. Peace be to Sister Teresa's ashes. She will be long remembered in Mandalay.

HORSE ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

The reduction of Horse Artillery batteries in England has special interest for India where there are eleven such batteries at the present time. The Home authorities undertook some time ago to maintain in England what was really a reserve of all arms for the British garrison in India, though, of course, it does not figure under that head. The arrangement is on the basis that in case of war in this part of the world, the regiments and batteries engaged shall be maintained at full strength by drafts from home as vacancies occur in the field. It is absolutely necessary to have an understanding of this kind, as we have no British reserves in India, and we should have to look to England for a constant supply of men if our troops were engaged in Afghanistan, Persia, or elsewhere. Now it is obvious that if the Horse Artillery at home are reduced to such weak proportions as Lord Wolseley in his superior wisdom insists upon, not a battery will be available for India in case of need. But India is of no importance in the eyes of the man who looks to Europe as the arena in which the British Army is to figure, and so the Horse Artillery are summarily reduced. The India Office should surely have had something to say in a matter of this kind; but, as a matter of fact, we believe they were never consulted at all. Our late Commander-in-Chief would certainly have induced the Secretary of State and his colleagues to protest in the strongest terms against the proposed reduction. Now, it is to be feared, the time has passed; for Mr. Stanhope's answer to the petition of the 117 members of Parliament shows only too clearly that the prejudices of Lord Wolseley against the Artillery are to over-ride all other considerations.

THE *Echo de Pondichéry*—a journal which has become the leading newspaper of French India—gives publicity to the following petition, which, it would appear, was actually addressed and sent to the Queen-Empress by a Native of Pondicherry, who happens to be a Tamil teacher, *ou peu s'en faut*, in a primary school, though it will be observed that he describes himself, with Oriental largeness, as "an English Professor":—

"Pondichéry, India.—19th March, 1887.

"To Her Imperial Majesty, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India:—

"GRACIOUS, SWEET, TENDER MOTHER.

"A Child has no refuge but the mother. Therefore, O! Gracious Queen Mother! Her Imperial Majesty knows full well that India is a heathen Country FILLED *with Brahmins and Heathens*, the bitter enemies of *Christianism*. The Christians in general are *very miserable*. So great is their poverty *they are unable to give even the* HIGHER education to their Children. With such difficulties, though a few christians gain *some* knowledge of *English*, it is very difficult for them to get a post. *Because* recommendation is wanted! For example *myself* tried my best to get a footing in the English territory. It was impossible; Wherever I went the *Brahmins asked me a sum of money for their recommending*. Pressed by the burden of *the* large family, I applied to the French Government at Pondicherry, where I was taken as an English Professor. . . O! Bountiful Mother! Except Her Imperial Majesty, *as* I have no other recommendation, I beg that Imperial Majesty *alone* to have *the* favor on me and appoint me somewhere in the English territory.

"*Do I wish the nomination of a Collector or Judge?* No! *The place of a thasildar in some* one Taluq. For example Virdachalam of the Taluqs in the *Cuddalore* district *will be quiet enough for me.* For this act *of favour* I will pray God Almighty to bless thee *my Queen Mother* ever and ever. O! Merciful Mother, Have mercy on me! O! Bountiful Mother; have favour on me. Hail gracious Queen of Great Britain. *Long live Empress of India.*"

BENGAL.

A REMARKABLE case of opium smuggling has been detected It appears that 76 bags of seed arrived by goods train at Howrah from Patna, and were taken by the consignee, who was a Native, to a godown in Jora Bagan, Calcutta. Here the police were informed that there was a considerable quantity of opium smuggled among the bags, and when the bags were cut open no less than thirty maunds and fourteen seers of opium were discovered. The matter is still under police inquiry.

THE latest report from the indigo districts in Bengal show that heavy rain has fallen generally, but no serious damage is said to have been done to the plant. Manufacture has not as yet commenced to any great extent, and the produce is said to be but middling. In Bihar rain has fallen over nearly the whole of the district, being very heavy in North Tirhut and Champaran, but up to the present no damage has been reported. Mahai has now become general, and from the few returns received the produce is said to be fair. Slight rain has fallen in some districts in the North-West Provinces, but more is still much wanted, and prospects continue rather uncertain.

THE recent amalgamation of the several State Railways with the Eastern Bengal State Railway having greatly simplified the compilation or preparation of accounts of the several lines, considerable deductions are said to have been made in the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts. The services of about seventy assistants or clerks have been dispensed with. Those who entered the Service before the year 1881, and were in pensionable grades, were allowed a gratuity of three months' pay, and those who entered it subsequently when the "Provident Fund" was established, were permitted to draw the whole amount of the subscriptions, together with that of the interest accrued thereon.

MADRAS

THE Madras Municipal Budget has, says Government in its order thereon, been submitted three weeks after the latest date fixed by the Act, and "the President's explanation for the delay cannot be accepted as satisfactory. It should in future be placed before the Standing Committee and the Commissioners in time to allow of its being fully criticised, and yet submitted to Government punctually within the third week in March." Several other Municipalities come in for a similar rebuke.

THE traffic department of the Madras Railway is to have the shears applied to it at once. The pay of the higher-salaried station-masters is to be reduced to Rs. 120 a month, which figure is in future to be the maximum salary of a station-master, except in the case of the station-master of the Central Station, whose salary has been fixed at Rs. 150 per mensem. The reductions, it is said, will effect a saving annually of about Rs. 6,000; and the measure, having been approved of both by the Consulting Engineer for Railways and the Agent and Manager, has been given effect to in the establishment rolls for the coming half-year to be submitted to the sanction of Government.

DURING the quarter ending 31st March last, the destruction of domestic animals by tigers and cheetahs in the Madras Presidency has been very great. The following is a list of the various animals killed, viz.:—Bullocks, 524; cows, 630; calves, 170; buffaloes, 94; sheep, 233; goats, 210; horses, or ponies, 10; asses, 4; dogs 32; and pigs, 12. Of these the greatest number of casualties is reported in Malabar and South Canara, of which the former is responsible for 154 bullocks, 187 cows, 31 calves, and 48 bullocks; and South Canara for 253 bullocks, 311 cows, 62 calves, 21 buffaloes, and 20 dogs. The other districts are comparatively free from the ravages of wild beasts.

BOMBAY.

THE *Times of India* has opened it columns to a correspondence on the defenceless state of Bombay, and the last contribution to the subject is a letter from a "Captain R.N.," who urges that, before extending the present fortifications, measures, or in other words, money must be found to procure men to work the existing defences "Captain" strikes the key-note of an article we (*Indian Daily News*) wrote on this very subject a few weeks since, in pointing out that, in the event of a war, the Navy will have its work cut out in meeting the combination of at least two Great Powers; that there will be no detaching ships to defend large ports or coaling stations; the fleets, squadrons, and ships of the enemy will have to be met, fought, and beaten, or woe betide us. Our great lines of merchant steamers and ships afford no prospect of furnishing a reserve, either for the navy, or to man harbour defence vessels, manned as they are by

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Lascars or foreigners of every nation, creed, and colour; the few English seamen they possess are utterly untrained, and, we might add, as regards a large number of them untrainable. Beyond saying that men are wanted, "Captain" makes no suggestion as to how they are to be provided or trained. We suggested a Marine Brigade or Battalion under terms of service similar to the old East Indian English regiments, officered from the Royal Navy, the officers only to serve with the battalion for the term of a ship's commission, say three years. The navy, though they could spare no men, would readily lend officers on these terms, and the battalion would thus be kept in the highest state of efficiency by a three-yearly change of officers, who would come out posted in the latest technical knowledge.

FROM the date of the retirement of Mr. K. T. Best, Mr. J. Oliver is to be Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, but he will continue to act as Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, till further orders. Mr. Uttamram Narbheran Mehta will act as the Head Master for the present. In consequence of Mr. Oliver's transference the following changes will take place:—Mr. E. D. Talati, M.A., will become Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School; Mr. P. A. Mistri will succeed Mr. Talati as Head Master, Narayen Jagannath High School, Kurrachee; Mr. K. N. Contractor, B.A., will take the Head Mastership of the Hyderabad High School; and Mr. Valli Mahomed Hussan Ali Akhund, B.A., will follow Mr. Contractor as Head Master of the Shikarpore High School.

DURING the absence of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., Mr. A. H. Unwin, C.S., will act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara. Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, C.S., will, on return from leave, act in a similar capacity at Rutnagherry.

MR. R. W. S. PINHEY, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Judge of the Small Causes Court at Kurrachee.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD, acting third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, has been granted six months' furlough.

MR. J. H. C. DUNSTERVILLE, of the Rutnagherry Revenue Survey, has been promoted from a second to a first grade Assistant Superintendent.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. W. R. HAY is to act as Port Officer and Shipping Master, Aden, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain W. K. Thyne.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay Presidency season report for the past week:—Rain throughout the presidency, except the Upper Sind Districts; more still wanted in parts of the Deccan, Bijapore, and Panch Mahals. Sowing operations progressing in parts of several districts. In Sind great anxiety felt for kharif cultivation owing to the inundation of the Indus being much below average. Fever in parts of six, small-pox in parts of four, and cholera and cattle disease in parts of ten districts.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, AND PUNJAB.

IN Umritsur a very brisk business in oil seeds is being carried on with Kurrachee by two European and several native firms.

THE following have been elected to the Simla Municipal Committee:—Colonel Sanderson, Colonel Mackenzie, Dr. Browne, and Messrs. T. Bliss and J. Weston. The votes have yet to be scrutinised before the elections are confirmed. The following were the unsuccessful candidates:—Mr. R. Goodall, Dr. R. Lyons, and the Rev. T. Edwards.

NOT the least foundation exists, according to the *Pioneer*, for the statement that the Punjab Land Bills are likely to be shelved. The Select Committee continues working steadily, and their report will be ready by the 15th July, by which time Mr. Quinton, who is one of the Committee, has to start for Bombay with the Public Service Sub-Committee.

MR. W. DALY, late Inspector-General of Police, Upper Burma, reverts to his previous appointment of Commandant Frontier Police, Cachar and Sylhet. The present incumbent of that apppointment, Mr. Savi, will be required to vacate.

THE Allahabad paper notices a novel and interesting suggestion regarding tea, which is contained in the Excise Report for the North-West Provinces. The Government explains that in an humble way, and with the good help of various wealthy municipalities, it has for some time past been endeavouring to increase the sale of tea, both in the dry and in the prepared state, among the Native population, and that it regards the spread of a taste for tea-drinking as the most effectual way of counteracting the craving for alcohol which the excise laws seem in vain to strive against. This position is a novel one to persons who, when they have nothing better to do, are ready to run a tilt against Government for encouraging dram-drinking among the population by means of its distilleries and excise shops. The Local Government's contention is that it does all it can by its excise laws to make drinking difficult and costly, and yet the people will drink and will add to the revenue.

BURMA.

AN INCOME-TAX QUESTION.—The question of how far the income-tax is applicable to Burma is just now exciting some attention in Rangoon. The other day a Mr. Moylan applied on behalf of Mr. A. C. Rudra, Barrister-at-Law, to stay execution of warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon for non-payment of income-tax. Mr. Moylan said the provisions of the Income Tax Act happily did not apply to Burma, but the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow had passed a decree against Mr. Rudra for Rs. 320. This decree has been sent with a certificate of non-satisfaction, and the Recorder has been asked to execute it. Under Section 622, C.P.C., Mr. Moylan asked the Recorder to revise the Deputy Commissioner's orders, and prayed that pending hearing of the application, execution might be stayed. His Honour granted the prayer, and directed the hearing to be fixed for Tuesday, the 28th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROORKEE is to be the Chatham of India for scientific instruction. It is intended to carry out siege operations there on a grand scale, for which purpose it will be occupied by three garrison batteries of artillery and no infantry.

COLONEL BLOOD, R.E., who has done so much of late for the improvement of the Sappers and Miners, is to sit as President of a Board at Roorkee to arrange for the working of the telegraph in the field in connection with the Civil Telegraph Department.

CAPTAIN H. C. CHOLMONDELEY, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, will be attached to the 3rd Battalion until next trooping season.

LIEUTENANT A. LEGRAND JACOB, 1st North Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant H. N. Roome, 2nd South Yorks Regiment; and Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, have been appointed probationers for the Bombay Staff Corps.

A REVISION of the northern boundary line of the Madras Command has been sanctioned by the Government of India. At present Madras troops are located in some of the stations of the Bengal Presidency which, so far as military command is concerned, are under this Presidency. In future, the whole of the Mundla and Narsingpore districts and that part of the Hoshungabad district lying to the east of the Taiva river, as well as the sanitarium of Pachmari and the rest camp at Sohagpore, will be included in the Saugor District Command of the Bengal Presidency.

THE following appointments have been made:—10th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant E. C. Wright, from the 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 30th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant Morton, attached to the 25th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 2nd Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant C. Davidson to be Quartermaster. 3rd Punjab Cavalry: Lieutenant G. Murray, from the 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be permanent Squadron Officer. Guides Corps: Lieutenant H. S. Fox-Strangways, East Lancashire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

SOME doubts having arisen as to whether the appointment of Principal Medical Storekeeper in Madras is to be regarded as a military or civil one with reference to furlough and leave, the matter was referred to the Government of India for an authoritative ruling. It will be observed that the question is somewhat complicated by the fact that the Principal Medical Storekeeper has hitherto been taking privilege leave under military rules; but in a recent ruling of Government the appointment is regarded as one that is not military, and does not therefore qualify for promotion to the administrative grade. Such being the case, it is urged that it would be anomalous to regard it as military in the matter of furlough and leave. Originally the appointment was a military one, and it so continues in respect of pay, which is budgetted for and paid in the Military Department. The Government of India, we learn, have decided that the appointment must be viewed as *quasi* civil, and consider it necessary that, if a Brigade-Surgeon, he should be required to fulfil the condition requisite for promotion to administrative grade, namely, to resort to military duty prior to promotion. It is also decided that he rightly draws pay from the Military Department, and obtains leave and furlough under military rules, and should continue to do so.

JAVA INDIGO.—Much attention is given in Java to the preparation of indigo, which in quality is said to be equal to the best produce of Tirhoot. The competition seriously affects the Indian industry, except for the American markets, where certain descriptions of the dye are in demand, which India can supply better than Java. The prices in India last year were very low, notwithstanding that the crop was not excessive, while the production in Java was twice the average outturn, and found a ready market. The Behar Indigo Planters' Association have deputed one of their members, Mr. Collingridge, to Java, to make inquiries about indigo cultivation in that country. The Bengal Government are said to be defraying a portion of Mr. Collingridge's expenses, and it is reported that he also carries letters of recommendation from the Government of India. The object of the visit will be to try to discover how it is that the Dutch planters turn out indigo superior to that manufactured by their brethren of Behar.

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THE COALFIELDS OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIA ARCHIPELAGO.

The production of coal in the Dutch East Indies, both in Sumatra and Borneo, is at present a subject of much consideration. It forecasts a new state of affairs, competing with the trade as it is at present established. It is consequently important to inquire into particulars regarding market value, prospects of consumption, and transport. The importance of this new production is all the more deserving of consideration, as England is indebted for the prosperity of her industry and her riches to the abundance of her coalfields, whilst the industry of Belgium, Germany, and France has largely increased since the opening up of coal mines there. In fact, industries are stimulated and manufactories are started wherever coal can be obtained at a low price. The geographical position of Sumatra and Borneo offers great advantages to the extensive steam navigation between the Cape of Good Hope and Japan, including the Dutch Indian Archipelago, because of the cheap transport of the coal from these mines; an advantage which is unobtainable for the export from England and Australia. The export of coal from England, as per Board of Trade returns, to the above named ports during 1885 amounted to about 2,000,000 tons, whilst during 1886 about 230,000 tons were exported from Newcastle, N.S.W., and Sydney. The coal, therefore, from the Dutch East Indies will find markets requiring about 2¼ million tons, the importance of which prospect is enhanced by the fact that the working of mines on a large scale is comparatively cheaper than on a smaller one. The mining projects in the Dutch East Indies are as yet in their infancy; the necessary capital has still to be found, but the existence of coal of superior quality being proved beyond doubt, these projects will be executed with confidence in the face of the important markets which the coal will find. The value which the Dutch East Indian coal is likely to realise in the various markets of India, China, &c., may or may not be an item for useful discussion here, but attention is invited to the fact that the price of coal at the mine or port of export, wherever that may be, does not differ much. A first quality Cardiff steam coal can be had at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per ton f.o.b., and Australian coal at 11s. to 11s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. all the year round. The chief question to be considered is not coal, but freight, and for this reason the geographical position of Sumatra and Borneo is a matter of the greatest importance. The freight from England to the above-named ports often fluctuates considerably, and according to circumstances, which observation is also applicable to the freight from Australia, whilst the freights from Sumatra and Borneo are likely always to remain the same, and, moreover, will be very low. Shipowners who accept a cargo of coal for their vessels from England weigh well in what season the ship will arrive at the port of discharge, and whether home freight is likely to be obtainable there, or in the neighbourhood, and at what probable figure. In fact, out and home freights are often simultaneously contracted for in such cases, in order to prevent disappointment, and as home freights are subject to many fluctuations through the price of and the demand for goods, and also the scarcity or abundance of tonnage, the freights for coal, for voyages of three or four months' duration, vary constantly, and rise and fall accordingly.

The production of coal in Australia has not yet reached a very important figure considering the number of ports amongst which the export of a quarter of a million tons has to be divided, but it takes a voyage of three months before vessels with cargoes of coal from there arrive at their ports of discharge in India. With regard to Sumatra and Borneo the circumstances are entirely different. The number of sailing vessels arriving there is not worth mentioning, as there is not sufficient important trade, and the coal export from there will consequently not take place in sailing vessels to advantage. Tonnage for coal export will have to be provided by steam colliers of smaller or larger dimensions, such as those trading between the Tyne and London, Cardiff, and the North of France, which return to the loading port without delay in water ballast. The freight from the Tyne to London, a distance of about 200 English miles, occupying a time of thirty hours, amounts to 4s. 6d., consequently the freight from Borneo and Sumatra, to the various ports—distance from 500 to 700 English miles—will not exceed 6s. to 7s. per ton, the expenses of loading and discharging remaining the same whether the distance be a long or a short one.

The coal has been compared by a special committee in England with the coal sent from Newcastle-on-Tyne for use in Dutch India by the Royal Dutch Navy, and has been tested by various committees appointed by the Dutch Indian Government, which consisted of naval officers, a Government engineer, and a mining engineer on board of two Government steamers—the *Zwaluw* and the *Ternate*—when it was found that the Koetei coal contains 6 per cent. more heating power than the coal from Newcastle-on-Tyne (which place should not be confounded with Newcastle, N.S.W.). The Koetei coal allows the fires to be kept up much easier than English coal does, gives very little smoke, and almost no dust in loading. Moreover, private steamship companies have acknowledged for four years that the Koetei coal may be considered a first-class quality of steam coal. The above shows that the Koetei coals are of superior quality, that they are plentiful, that the mines can be worked easily, and offer great and exceptional advantages for transport. The coal can be supplied at Singapore, Saigon, Bangkok, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands at about f.12, equal to 20s. per ton c.i.f., and in the Dutch Indian Archipelago at f.10, equal to 18s. 4d., which prices would leave a large margin of profit.

DIRECT TEA IMPORTS TO GLASGOW.

The *Scotsman* writes:—In the past almost the entire quantity of tea consumed in Great Britain has been imported into London, which has enjoyed a complete monopoly of the trade. Some little time since Mr. A. Erskine Muirhead, Glasgow, turned his attention to the matter, and after a recent visit to India, organised a scheme which promises to bring a proportion at any rate of the Indian and Ceylon teas direct to the Clyde. Seeing that Glasgow has cheap and regular communication with the North of England and Ireland, it may be confidently assumed that there are openings in those quarters for considerable further developments of the trade. For 20 lb. to 40 lb. boxes, direct from the gardens, it seems certain that there will be a large and regular demand. Through bills of lading from Calcutta and Colombo to Glasgow can now be obtained at about the same freights as to London by steamers of the highest class. Constant supplies have been promised from some of the best gardens in India and Ceylon, and up to the present time the undertaking seems to have been attended with a large measure of success. If a recent advice to the effect that "the crop both of Hankow and Kiukiang teas is the worst ever known" should prove to be well-founded, the proportion of the newer kinds used throughout the country may be expected to show a marked increase. Messrs. Henderson Brothers, of the Anchor Line, have displayed every desire to co-operate in the efforts towards the encouragement of direct importation from India and Ceylon to Glasgow. It is their desire that the teas should be conveyed in their vessels, but there are certain drawbacks with which they, in common with other shipowners, have to contend. It is well known that the regular liners engaged in the Calcutta trade load back, as a rule, to London, and that the Clyde steamers come round to Glasgow to prepare for the outward run. When a vessel steams round to Glasgow in ballast, as is usually done, she has no "light dues" to pay, but if she carries any cargo from abroad, say 100 chests of tea, she is charged as on a foreign voyage. Clearly, however, this is a difficulty which, should the trade assume the dimensions which its promoters anticipate, will be easily overcome. For then vessels will load from the Indian and Ceylon ports to Glasgow direct.

A RAID ON DACOITS.

A Lieutenant in Burma writes the following to a friend in Madras:—

"I had a rather successful raid after dacoits the other week. The man who is in command of the station had gone to another place for a few days, and I was in temporary command. I got news of a band of nineteen men being at a village eighteen miles off. I thought that perhaps if I went at night they might be out pursuing their trade, and so determined to arrive there soon after midday, when they would be likely to be having a siesta. We started before dawn and marched pretty consecutively, except for a halt for breakfast. It was fairly warm at 11 A.M., still we got along well. I was afraid that some Burman might be before us and give the men notice; we got within about three miles from them. I left the Infantry to come on as fast as they could, and trotted on with twenty Mounted Infantry—a Burman guide riding in front. We went jogging along steadily till the guide suddenly pointed to a village in front as the one we wanted. From this point we had great fun. We were on high ground and could be seen from the village, which was rather more than a quarter of a mile off—so it was a case of getting there before we were discovered. Such a spanking gallop we had across some ploughed fields, as hard as the ponies could lay legs to the ground. The Burman guide led all the way along like a buck, and I could not catch him. I thought at the time how picturesque he looked with his little graceful body (they are a beautifully built set of men these Burmans), long black hair streaming behind him, and his gay pink scarf fluttering over his shoulder. I had made an arrangement that as we were galloping round the village I was to shout 'one,' 'two,' &c., whenever I saw a place of exit that I wanted stopped up, and the men who were 'one,' 'two,' &c., were to halt, the rest coming on. Well! round we went like winky (it was lovely!), and in a few seconds we had got all the way round, and not a dog could get out without our seeing him.. We just collared one chap, more wide awake than the rest, who was making off. It was a complete surprise—before they realised our arrival we had stopped all their bolting holes and were in the midst of them making prisoners. We caught sixteen dacoits in all. We unfortunately failed to bag the leader of the gang—the villagers said that he had that morning gone out to another village to breakfast. Lucky chap! his star must have been in the ascendent that morning. I think it must have been a true story—he may have got away on seeing us coming, but in that case I think we should probably have seen him. We put up in the village that night and marched back the next morning."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN FRANCIS STEPHENS, late of the 39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment, died, after a long illness, at Rathmines, Dublin, on the 6th inst. The deceased officer, who had seen a good deal of service in India and China, served with the 86th Regiment during the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and was present at the disarming of four companies of the 27th Bombay Native Infantry at Ratnagherry in August, 1857. He served in the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose. During the Taeping rebellion in 1863 he served as Adjutant-General to the Anglo-Chinese force under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, was present at the attack and capture by storm of the walled city of Taipan on May 1, also at the attack and capture of the walled city of Quinsan, including the taking of the rebel positions at the east and west gates of the city and repulse of the sortie of the garrison which ended in the surrender of 2,000 rebels, together with the capture of numerous stockades and minor fortifications. For these services he received the Chinese Imperial decoration of the Red Button.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURER.*

The agricultural labourer is in our midst. We see him day by day; we talk glibly about his ways, his doings, his faults, his aspirations; but how many of us understand him? Who amongst us could speak with accuracy in regard to but one of the various problems of social life which are linked with the welfare and prosperity of the toilers on the land? Mr. Kebbel's work is therefore most welcome. It comprises within a small compass all that has appeared in the Reports of various Commissions as to the numerous vexed questions which have perplexed and harassed the thinking world. The work, in its original shape, has been many years before the public, but the present edition is not only corrected up to date, but in part is entirely rewritten to suit the more modern phase of the agricultural question.

It will occasion, perchance, no small surprise that Mr. Kebbel should hold to the opinion that "the condition of the agricultural labourer is slowly but surely on the rise." Amidst many distressful incidents connected with the cultivation of land it is at least refreshing to find an able and reflective expert proclaim that the tiller of the soil has not as yet suffered from depression.

Upon the vexed question as to the advantages or otherwise of small as compared with large farms, our author speaks with a less certain sound; but, *on the whole*, he inclines to the view that "petite culture" is not suited to England, and that "a general exchange of large farms for small would not, in the long run, either improve the condition of the peasantry or increase the produce of our agriculture."

Another burning question of the day is with regard to Allotments. Here, again, Mr. Kebbel has much to tell us. Space precludes more than a passing reference to this very difficult subject; but, in brief, it may be said that he is opposed to the idea that the letting of allotments should be entrusted by statute to parish authorities. Still less would he empower the latter to seize land for the purpose when the owners are not willing to let it.

These and many other matters of like interest and equal importance teem in the pages of Mr. Kebbel's most attractive volume, which merits the support of all who wish to understand one of the most embarrassing problems of the day, a problem which is in our midst, and from the responsibility of which the nation cannot by any means divest itself.

MY HUNDRED SWISS FLOWERS.†

It is one of the attractions of the science of botany that it imparts a charm to the everyday rambles of everyday life. Not a lane, not a nook, not a cranny, but what can and does afford some hidden and unexpected pleasure unknown to and unrecognised by the ordinary wayfarer, who passes along heedless of the beauties which are around the path of every one who has eyes to see and tact to observe. If this be so in the general quietude of home-life, what must be the pleasure derived from a botanical knowledge of plants and flowers when rambling amidst scenes where nature is at her grandest; when, in a word, wandering over the lovely Alps and revelling in the beauties of the unrivalled glories of the unmatchable Swiss Mountains!

Such being the case, Miss Pratten's concise and carefully-prepared compendium, giving the leading characteristic of a hundred of the more prominent flowers of those heights, should be welcome to every tourist about to seek health and recreation in Helvetia's bracing clime. The danger of a work of this nature is that the author writes rather for the learned than the ignorant, for the cultivated mind rather than the humble student of Nature. This mistake has not in this instance been committed. Miss Pratten combines fulness, or at any rate sufficiency of information, with simplicity of diction. All may read, all may learn, and all may thank the talented authoress for her kindness in producing just such a book as the ordinary public require; on the one hand not too erudite, while on the other the treatment is not childishly plain, or needlessly unlearned.

BIRDS OF THE BIBLE, DOMESTIC ANIMALS OF THE BIBLE, AND WILD ANIMALS OF THE BIBLE.‡

The animals of the Bible—the birds of the Bible. Again and again we read about them, but how many of us form even the barest idea as to who and what they are? The Behemoth! what is it? Who can describe the sparrow that "sitteth alone on the house-top?"—a habit at utter variance with the instincts of its English companion in name, which is the only bird that is to be found in cities. The conies, which are a "feeble folk, yet make their homes in the rocks." Doubtless, but who could give a sketch of one of these peculiar creatures?

In these circumstances the well-known naturalist, the Rev. J. G. Wood, has conceived the happy notion of presenting to the public an account of the various creatures mentioned in the sacred text. The result is a series of volumes most attractive in appearance, most interesting in substance, and most instructive in matter. Hitherto they have all been merged in one large and expensive volume, but now they are published separately, at a price which brings them within the reach of all who can appreciate sound, wholesome literature.

The animal world is in itself so interesting that it needs, perhaps, no adventitious aids in treating on topics which are so popular and fascinating; but Mr. Wood has lent to his volumes the further attractiveness attaching to legends, thus imparting the fullest charm to what was already charming. As gift-books for young people home for the holidays it would not be easy to surpass these very excellent volumes, and those who get them will, we are persuaded, not find fault with what they receive.

Messrs. Longmans cheap reprint of "Marrying and Giving in Marriage," by Mrs. Molesworth, and of "Hester's Venture," by the author of "Mdlle. Mori," will give everyone an opportunity of reading those excellent novels. The print is clear, large and distinct, the paper good, and the binding neat. What more could the most fastidious expect?

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"In his Grasp," by Esme Stuart (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Letters from Ireland" (W. H. Allen and Co.); "A Venetian Lover," by Edward King (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.).

THE Jumna, troopship, Captain A. D. Fanshawe, will proceed to the yard of Messrs. Earle and Co., on the Humber, where she will receive new engines and boilers at a cost of £50,000.

THE military baloon department of the German army is said to be making experiments with a view of trying the effect of hurling down masses of dynamite on fortifications.

THE death, in Madras, on the 13th ult., of Mr. G. H. Bayly, B.A., C.E., the executive engineer of Mysore, is reported.

IT appears there is danger of the Khonds in Ganjam bartering away their lands for liquor, and it is suggested that it may be avoided by enforcing the conditions, forbidding licensees from obtaining directly or indirectly any interest whatever in land. It is thought the rules could be easily enforced by the Agency Courts being authorised to refuse to recognise any sale or mortgage deeds of land which are not registered in the Deputy Tahsildars' office. From another point of view the provision would also be useful in itself, as it would tend to put an end to the constant disputes about land which now occupy the District Munsifs' Courts.

THE annual dinner of the printers of the firm of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. was held at the Railway Hotel, Boxmoor, Hemel Hempstead, on Saturday, the 16th inst. After a pleasant day spent in the quiet but picturesque neighbourhood, the company sat down to an excellent and well-served repast, Mr. C. E. Johnston, the senior partner of Messrs W. H. Allen and Co., taking the chair, supported by his fellow-partners, Messrs. Heathcote, Randall, and Danby, Mr. Frederick Pincott acting as Vice-Chairman. After the good things on the table were done substantial justice to, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been given from the chair and heartily responded to, Mr. Bloomfield proposed the health of the firm, Mr. Johnston replying. It was pleasant to note from both speeches that employers and employed were on the best possible terms, the result of kindly appreciative understanding between masters and men. Mr. Frederick Pincott, in his usual felicitous way, gave the toast of "The Press," coupling it with the names of Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Simpson Jones, and Major Fenwick, who answered for the honour done to them in their several departments. The health of the Chairman, proposed by Mr. H. Brooks, was enthusiastically received and drank with "all the honours." Mr. Randall gave that of the Vice-chairman in a very complimentary little speech, in which he touched upon Mr. Pincott's great and varied linguistic attainments. Mr. Hogg spoke amusingly and well in giving the health of the visitors, and a bumper to "Sweethearts and Wives," asked for in happy words by Mr. Baker, brought the toasts of the evening to a fitting conclusion. Between the toasts there was some excellent singing by Messrs. Geary, Walsha, Brooks, Baker, Perry, Hogg (both encored), Scott, Forbes, Flynn and Stirling, Mr. Redfearn doing pianist. Mr. Johnston's hen-pecked husband and Mr. Pincott's gay little blackbird, who ought to have gone home to tea, were pleasant additions to the vocal harmony. Some clever imitations were given by Mr. Hogg, and a scene from *The Two Roses* was excellently rendered by Mr. Heathcote. A very enjoyable entertainment came to a close with the singing of "Auld lang Syne" as shades of evening fell, and all returned to town, holding strongly to the opinion that hosts, stewards (Messrs. Bloomfield and Brooks), and caterers had admirably combined to make the occasion a success.

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* "The Agricultural Labourer." By T. E. Kebbel. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "My Hundred Swiss Flowers." By Mary A. Pratten. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

‡ "Birds of the Bible, Domestic Animals of the Bible, and Wild Animals of the Bible." By the Rev. J. G. Wood. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

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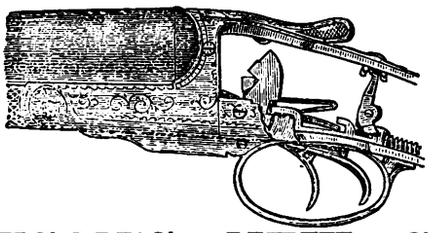
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1887.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

THE news which was telegraphed from St. Petersburg on Wednesday last, to the effect that the Afghan Boundary Question had been satisfactorily settled, was pleasant reading if one could have made certain that it was absolutely true. Not that the settlement agreed upon need be doubted, but the satisfaction concerning it. If it were possible to believe in boundary pillars then the satisfaction which the *Standard* gave vent to is comprehensible. "All that will now be necessary," says that journal, "is to erect a few boundary pillars upon the spots agreed upon between Sir West Ridgeway and M. Zinorieff, and it is to be hoped that we have now heard the last for some time to come of Anglo-Indian Russian differences in Central Asia."

This is excellent fooling! We are not Russophobists; we are not alarmed about the safety of our Indian Empire, nor do we desire to discount British prestige there, but we do not believe that the erection of a few boundary pillars is the final settlement of the differences between Russia and England in Central Asia. We wish that we could believe in such a happy consummation. Could Russia and England come to some honourable understanding in the matter it would be the dawn of a bright day for England and for India. It would usher in a change which would bring the victory of peace home with its blessings to both countries. Reduction in enormous military expenditure, increase of trade, wealth, and commerce, and a soothing sense of security would be the result. But this is still, unfortunately, an Utopian dream. Russia may agree to accept this or that frontier line, to renounce one claim or another, but the question between the two Powers is not settled then. Russia simply bides her time, and until some definite understanding is come to regarding her advance in Central Asia England must, we fear, continue to be in the position of the strong man who arms in order to keep his property in peace. On the very day when the pleasant news of the Frontier arrangement was published here a telegram came from Bombay stating that according to intelligence from a Native source the Russians are secretly negotiating with the Governor of Yarkand, requesting permission for Russian troops to pass through his territory. Commenting upon this a military contemporary says :—"This may or may not be true, for all information regarding events beyond the British frontier coming through Native sources must be taken with many grains of salt. But one thing is very certain, and that is that when it suits Russia to pick a quarrel with Afghanistan "a few boundary pillars" are not likely to stand much in her way. A judiciously administered bribe may at any moment induce the Afghan commander on the frontier to open fire upon the Russian outposts there, and then the matter of a further Russian advance will be a very simple matter indeed."

This is the opinion of many who have a right to be heard, owing to the experience they have gained as to the true state of affairs. That for the present Russia may be satisfied with an arrangement of "give and take" concession between England and herself is likely enough. She knows how to wait on opportunity. But so far as England is concerned she can accept the situation only as being able to make no better of it. She must also wait and must also watch—keeping, of course, her faith in Providence, and perhaps also in Russian assurances, but keeping also, it is to be hoped, her powder dry.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—An engine-driver named Buckley, in the employ of the Government Railway Department, went for a drive in Kandy, a few days ago, with his wife and family, when the horse bolted and plunged into the lake. The horsekeeper with great presence of mind saved the baby; Mr and Mrs. Buckley were also saved, but their five children and an ayah were drowned.

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Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, June 25.)

BAYLEY—H.M. the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

LYALL—H.M. the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. B. Lyall to be Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

HASTINGS, Captain W., B.S.C., cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad, sub pro tem., is appointed to be a special assistant commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts from the date of assuming charge.

HUME, Major W. F., wing commander and second in command of the 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is appointed to be the cantonment magistrate of the cantonment of Baroda from May 12.

HUME—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Major W. F. Hume, cantonment magistrate of Baroda, with the ordinary powers of a magistrate of the 1st class.

SWEET, Mr. G. W., deputy examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of P.W. Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, N.W. Railway.

BUCKLAND, Mr. H. H., is appointed on probation to Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department. Mr. Buckland's services are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

COXEN, Mr. J. T. U., surveyor, 4th grade, Survey of India, having returned from the leave, dated May 10, the following reversion is made, from the same date :—

CORNELIUS, Mr. W. J., officiating surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant surveyor, 1st grade.

CHRISTIE, Mr. A., surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, having been permitted to return from furlough on May 16, the following reversion is made from the same date :—

WAINWRIGHT, Mr. E. A., officiating surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant surveyor, 1st grade.

The following reversion and temporary promotion are made from May 14, 1887, the date on which Mr. F. W. Kelly, assistant superintendent, 1st grade, returned to duty from leave :—

BURRARD, Lieut. S. G., R.E., officiating deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive post of assistant superintendent, 1st grade.

KELLY, Mr. F. W., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

Placing the services of Lieut.-Col. W. Barron, S.C., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, at the temporary disposal of the Government of the Straits Settlements, the following promotions are made from May 14, the date on which Lieut.-Col. Barron made over charge of his duties in India :—

HILL, Major J., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

JACKSON, Mr. E. J., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieut.-Col. R. Beaven, S.C., officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, of Survey of India, having made over charge of his duties on June 7, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted him by the Military Department, the following temporary promotions are made from the same date :—

GORE, Brevet-Major St. G. C., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

D'SOUZA, Mr. A., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

SANDEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel J. E., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 9.

TEMPLE, Colonel E., resumed charge of his duties as second assistant to the resident in Meywar from Colonel A. Conolly, on June 1.

FAWCETT—With the approval of the Government of India, the officiating resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. F. Fawcett, assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam, whose services have been placed at the officiating resident's disposal by the Madras Government, to officiate as district superintendent of police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the deputation of Mr. E. Hewetson on other duty. Mr. Fawcett arrived at Bangalore and assumed charge of his duties on June 17.

MILITARY.

The following appointment to the 1st Brigade, Burma Field Force, is sanctioned :—

FENTON, Captain A. B., squadron commander 4th Madras Cavalry, to be brigade-major, vice Lieut.-Colonel G. Simpson, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras

CHRISTOPHER, Major L. W., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

HAWKES, Captain H. M. P., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

WILLIAMSON, Captain C. V. W., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

CORFIELD, Lieut. C. J., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, with effect from June 11, vice Lieut.-Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, who has vacated his appointment.

RODGERS, Surgeon J. W., 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to officiate as medical storekeeper, Allahabad, vice Surgeon-Major G. Hutchinson, M.D., transferred temporarily to the charge of the Principal Medical Store Depôt, Calcutta, dated June 14.

MINCHIN, Lieut. F. F., R.A., to be officiating ordnance officer, 4th class from June 9, vice Captain S. G. D. Smith, R.A., on furlough.

MONEY, Captain E. E., deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general, from May 5, vice Major G. F. Young, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

GARTSIDE-TIPPING, Captain R. F., squadron commander 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating deputy-assistant quartermaster-general from May 5, vice Major Money.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E., South Wales Borderers, officiating wing officer 45th Bengal Infantry, from Feb. 27.

SUTHERLAND, Lieut. J. C., Border Regiment, wing officer 17th Bengal Infantry, from June 3.

EGERTON, Lieut. C. P., Cheshire Regiment, wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 28, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

RUSSELL, Veterinary-Surgeon W. A., Veterinary Department, officiating inspecting veterinary-surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, to be inspecting veterinary-surgeon, 2nd Circle, Bengal, vice Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon W. Appleton, retired, dated March 31.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

ROSS, Lieut.-Colonel G. C., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from June 10.

MARTIN, Captain G. W., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from June 22.

GORDON, Major J. A. D., General List, Infantry, to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Army, from June 20.

ACRES, Conductor (Hon. Lieutenant) G., to be deputy assistant commissary.

MACKENZIE, Sub-Conductor G. G., to be conductor.

SMART, Sergeant J., chief warder, Military Prison, Sialkot, to be sub-conductor, from June 3, in succession to Deputy Assistant-Commissary J. Anderson, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

NELSON, Assistant-Commissary and Hon. Lieutenant P., to be deputy commissary.

HAMILTON, Deputy Assistant-Commissary and Hon. Lieutenant J., to be assistant-commissary.

BRUMBY, Conductor T. W., to be deputy assistant-commissary.

HALPIN, Supernumerary Conductor P., to be absorbed, from June 6, vice Deputy Commissary and Hon. Captain J. Bingham, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

KANTZOW, Colonel C. A. de, Bengal S.C., from May 1.

HALL, Lieut.-Colonel C. McK., General List, Infantry, from Aug. 5.

FURLOUGHS.

STEVENS, Captain FitzG. H., Bengal Staff Corps, 42nd Bengal Infantry, is granted leave out of India (m.c.) for one year from the 23rd March ; pension service, nineteenth year, commencing Dec. 2, 1886.

LYONS, Second Grade Senior Apothecary T., is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

FILTZGERALD, Lieutenant-Colonel A., General List, Infantry (m.c.), for three months.

JUDGE, Lieutenant C. B., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), for four months.

HOOPER, Surgeon-Major W. R. (m.c.), for six months.

MURPHY, Surgeon-Major W. R., has been granted an extension of leave out of India (m.c.) for two months.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, June 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ABBOTT, Major H. A., wing commander, 15th Sikhs, to be second in command, vice Inglis, appointed commandant, 35th Sikhs, dated April 27.

HADOW, Captain R. C., wing officer, 15th Sikhs, to be wing commander, vice Abbott, dated April 27.

FOLEY, Lieut. R. E., Shropshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 28th Punjab Infantry, dated May 22.

DREW, Lieut. A. B. H., Northampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 29th Punjab Infantry, dated May 28.

DUCAT, Lieut. H. C. C., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the

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Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, 38th Royal Infantry, dated May 28.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Captain C., wing officer, to be wing commander 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, vice Campbell, appointed second in command, 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.

GRAHAM, Lieut.-Col. and Col. T., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Darjeeling to Neemuch, to command the Royal Artillery at that station.

BROWNE, Lieut. G., Border Regiment, squadron officer, on probation, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is removed from his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, and posted to the 1st Battalion Border Regiment, pending the orders of H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

MAXWELL—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Second Lieut. H. G. Maxwell, Connaught Rangers, recently promoted from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, is directed to proceed to Jullundur, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has been posted.

The following order is confirmed :—

WEBB—Allahabad Division order, dated May 27, appointing Lieut. D. Webb, Leicestershire Regiment, to officiate as aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., commanding the division, from the 16th idem, vice Capt. Ducane, on leave.

FURLOUGHS.

IRBY, Lieut. F. A., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for six months, on medical certificate.

COOPER, Lieut. H. A., Manchester Regiment, officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Sikh Infantry, to Bombay, from June 20 to Dec. 20, to study the Native languages.

(*June* 16.)

The Horse Guards having notified that the undermentioned officers will be placed on half-pay on July 1, on completing six years' service as lieut.-colonels, they are permitted to proceed to England on or after that date :—

BLAKE, Colonel M. P., 6th Dragoon Guards.
DREW, Colonel F. M., 7th Hussars.
LANGTRY, Colonel H., 8th Hussars.
WETHERELL, Colonel R. W. M., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.
WESTBY, Colonel B. C., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.
MCPHERSON, Colonel C., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment.
TILLY, Colonel J., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
FANE, Colonel F. J., 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.
CAMPBELL, Colonel J. P., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment.
HILL, Colonel A., 1st Battalion Border Regiment.
BERKELEY, Colonel F. G., 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.
BURNABY, Colonel E. B., 1st Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment.
HEATHCOTE, Colonel C. G., 2nd Batta North Staffordshire Regiment.
DALRYMPLE, Colonel W. L,, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.
PENTON, Colonel C. T. W., 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers.

HUSKISSON—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel N. Huskisson, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, will be placed on half pay on July 4, on completing four years service in command of the battalion, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

BRETT—In consequence of the promotion, to the rank of staff paymaster, of Major A. Brett, paymaster, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, that officer is directed to return to England forthwith.

STANTON—With the sanction of Government Lieut. H. E. Stanton, Royal Artillery, is appointed paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, from April 27, vice Major Sawyer, appointed assistant quartermaster-general.

With the approval of the Government of India the following transfers are ordered in the Military Works Department :—

STAFFORD, Lieut. H. L., Royal Engineers, from the Bengal Sappers and Miners, to the Military Works Department.
SHERWOOD, Lieut. H. J., Royal Engineers, from the Military Works Department, to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.
STAFFORD, Lieut., on transfer, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

The following officers having passed the examination laid down in paragraph 331, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II., are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general, and personal staff of the army :—

GIBBS, Captain M. I., Bengal Staff Corps.
FASKEN, Captain E. J. N., Bengal Staff Corps.
HALL, Captain L. M. M., Bengal Staff Corps.
TRAVERS, Captain E. A., Bengal Staff Corps.
PRYCE, Captain D. D., Madras Staff Corps.
CANDY, Captain D. D., Bombay Staff Corps.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :—

GOLDNEY—Presidency District Order, dated May 9, appointing Capt. T. H. Goldney wing commander, 38th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general of the district, vice Captain Schalch, on leave.

FURLOUGHS.

BARRAT, Lieut. W. C., Royal Berkshire Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 1st Sikh Infantry), to Bombay, from June 20 to Oct. 20, to study the native languages.

CHAPMAN, Colonel A. R., 1st Bengal Cavalry, to Simla, on private affairs, from June 20 to July 20.

(*June* 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. L. N., West Yorkshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, on probation, dated June 1.

STONEY—With the sanction of Government, Major G. O. Stoney, 1st Battalion King's Own Borderers, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general at Simla, from March 22.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani :—

BAYNES, Lieut. D. D., Highland Light Infantry, probationer Bengal Staff Corps.
BERTIE-CLAY, Lieut. N. S., Royal Artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

ARMSTRONG, Major M., 5th Bengal Cavalry, in India, for twelve months on private affairs.
HOME, Lieut.-Colonel S. B., 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to hills north of Deyrah, for six months, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 23.)

SILCOCK—The furlough granted to Mr. J. G. Silcock, assistant commissioner, has been extended by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India by a further period of four months on medical certificate.
WARD, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Bannu, has obtained three months' privilege leave, from June 2.
BEAN, Mr. J. W., assistant district superintendent of police, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Bannu, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ward.
EWART, Colonel C. H., deputy inspector-general of police, Umballa Circle, has obtained privilege leave for one month, from July 1.
SMITH, Mr. T., district superintendent of police Lahore, is appointed to officiate as deputy inspector-general of police, Umballa Circle, during the absence of Colonel C. H. Ewart.
BISHOP, Mr. J. M. M., assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police of that district during the absence of Mr. T. Smith.
VERSCHOYLE, Mr. J. K. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Chenab Canal Division, which he left on June 4, to the office of superintending engineer, Bari Doab Circle, which he joined on the same date.
GRANT, Surgeon D. S., made over charge of the duties of superintendent of the Dharmsala Jail to Assistant Surgeon Sobha Ram on May 22.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, June 25.)

SCOTT, Mr. R., officiating sessions judge, Bijnor-Budaun Division, and additional civil judge, Moradabad, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, Moradabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. W. P. Watts.
BILLINGS, Lieut. C. H., wing officer 11th Bengal Infantry, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, and to be posted to the Cawnpore district, from the date of taking charge.
GROWSE, Mr. F. S., district magistrate, Farukhabad, is appointed to officiate as sessions judge of Farukhabad, for the purpose of hearing emergent applications for admission to bail during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Hudson, or until further orders.
MACKAY, Rev. P. R., minister of the Union Church, Mussoorie, is licensed to solemnise marriages, and to grant certificates of marriage to Native Christians in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

FURLOUGHS.

TWEEDIE, Col. M., officiating deputy inspector-general of police, N.W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 1.
FINLAY, Mr. H. B., magistrate and collector, Agra, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 15.
KITTS, Mr. E. J., covenanted service, joint magistrate, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India permission to return to duty within the period of his leave.
COLES, Mr. G. E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay, in extension of the leave, dated Jan. 12.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, June 18.)

The following transfers are ordered :—

CAMPBELL, Mr. G. G. G., from Rangoon to the charge of the police of the Pegu district.
MILLER, Mr. A. A. St. C., from Tunte to the charge of the police of the Hanthawady district.
SERRES—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. G. C. Serres, district superintendent of police, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

THE will (dated 10th May, 1885) of the late Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., was recently proved (4th June, 1887) at £2,981. The testator leaves everything to his "wife absolutely in the full trust that she will use it for the best good of herself and my daughter."

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MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 28.*)*

NELSON, Mr. H. J. H., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, North Malabar.

SWELL, Mr. H., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Madura, but to continue to act as collector and magistrate, South Arcot.

MCCARTHY, Mr. S. T., is appointed to be district and sessions judge, Chingleput.

KERNAN—H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to reappoint the Hon. Mr. J. Kernan, M.A., Q.C., Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, is appointed to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras.

BRADSHAW, Dr. J., M.A., LL.D., acting inspector of schools, sixth division, is appointed to act as inspector of schools, Presidency Division, in the 1st class, during the absence of Mr. J. T. Fowler on leave.

BILDERBECK, Mr. J. B., acting principal, Kumbakonam College, is appointed to act in the third class, vice Dr. Bradshaw.

TOUSSAINT, Mr. C. L., sub-assistant conservator of forests, second grade, Cuddapah, is appointed to act as district forest officer, Ganjam, during the absence of Mr. A. W. Lushington on leave.

HARDIE, Mr. C. E., sub-assistant conservator, first grade, is appointed to act as district forest officer, North Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Morgan on leave.

RUSSELL, Mr. A. P., inspector of salt and abkari revenue, Calicut Circle, is appointed to act as assistant commissioner of salt and abkari revenue, Tinnevelly Division, during the absence of Mr. E. R. R. Mainwaring on privilege leave.

FURLOUGHS.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. H. W., acting superintendent of police, Vizagapatam, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for one year.

FOWLER, Mr. J. T., Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, from July 11.

LUSHINGTON, Mr. A. W., assistant conservator of forests, first grade, and district forest officer, Ganjam, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months, from May 30.

MORGAN, Mr. R. W., deputy conservator of forests, third grade, and district forest officer, North Malabar, is allowed furlough in India for six months.

MILITARY.

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commisary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem.), to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, fram March 15, vice Lieut. W. H. D. Bich.

CLARK-KENNEDY, Major A., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

TORRIE, Captain L. J., Staff Corps, commissary-general, 3rd class (sub pro tem.), to act as assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.

WATSON, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class (sub pro tem.), to act as assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

TENANT, Lieut. C. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class (sub pro tem.), to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

RYND, Lieut. F. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class (sub pro tem.), to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, from May 30, vice Colonel J. C. Gunning, acting as commissary-general.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, June 24.)

WESBY—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Colonel B. C. Wesby, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, will be placed on the Retired List on July 1, on completing six years' service as lieut.-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

WYLLIE, Lieut. J. A., Staff Corps, is posted to Madras for general duty, under the order of the General Officer commanding Eastern District.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. A. J., 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is directed to rejoin the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment at Bombay.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

KELLY, Major H. H., wing officer 12th Madras Infantry, to be wing commander 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, to fill an existing vacancy, remaining seconded for employment in the Transport Branch, Commissariat Department.

JACKSON, Lieut. R. P., wing officer 12th Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, vice Kelly, transferred, remaining seconded for employment in the commissariat department.

PRICHARD, Captain G. P. M., wing officer 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Hill, seconded for employment in the Transport Branch, Commissariat Department.

CHAPMAN, Lieut.-Colonel R. T., wing commander 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Foord retired, dated July 16. Lieut.-Colonel Chapman will continue to officiate as instructor army signalling.

MILLER, Lieut.-Colonel W., General List, Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Chapman, promoted.

HARRIS, Major T., assistant adjutant-general, Bangalore division, privilege leave for thirty days, from June 16 or date of departure, to Coonoor, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 30.)

BENNETT, Lieut. T. J., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

JACOB, Lieut. A. LeG., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, is appointed a probationor for the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 11.

ROOME, Lieut. H. N., 2nd Battalion South Yorkshire Regiment, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 12.

MORGAN, Lieut. J. R., Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, has obtained a certifiate of proficiency as prescribed in paragraph 106, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX.

HARTIGAN, Lieut. A. E. S., 1st Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 6th Bombay Cavalry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Nov. 14, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

LA TOUCHE, Colonel C. D'U., Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate on the brigade staff, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, during the absence of Brigadier-General Hogg, C.B., on sick leave.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut. F. W., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staft Corps, from 17th June.

BULKELEY, Lieut.-Colonel H. T., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to duty.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

SAULEZ, Lieut. P. H., Staff Corps, three months (p.a.).

MOORE, Colonel H., C.B., C.I.E., Staff Corps, one year (p.a.).

The following appointment is made :—

HAY, Surgeon-Major G. W. R., to act as port officer and shipping master, Aden, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain W. K. Thyne.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, July 1.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PETERS, Surg.-Major C. T., 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surg. A. F. Ferguson.

HARTIGAN, Lieut. A. E. S., 6th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob Ka-Risala), officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer.

WALTON—The posting of Lieut. W. C. Walton to the 22nd Bombay Infantry is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified :—

MCCONAGHY, Surg.-Major W., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, June 28.

FURLOUGHS.

BROWN, Captain R. S., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Europe for four months, on private affairs.

NEWMARCH, Lieut. C., Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Volunteer Rifle Corps (2nd Battalion), to Quetta, from April 27 to March 26, 1889.

CORKE, Lieut. H. M., Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to Lahore, for six months, on private affairs.

ANDERSON, Lieut. S., to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BURROUGHS, Surgeon-Major G. G. E., Indian Medical Service (in medical charge 3rd Bombay Cavalry), to Bombay, from June 17 to Dec. 19, on medical certificate.

CHANCE—The leave granted to Lieut. H. C. Chance, A Battery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, is extended from July 14 to August 14.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. P. Warren, S.C., Lieut.-Col. R. Beavan, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Bde.-Surg. R. E. Pearse.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. A. S. Bedford, A. R. Colquhoun, J. Spence, W. Bigge, J. D. Anderson (Cov.), Col. M. Furlong, D. Aldridge, A. J. Gillmann, O. Lash.
Madras Estab.—J. Hannan, Capt. H. D. Love, R.E.

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EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. R. McCullagh, R.E., six months; Surg.-Maj. J. M. Fleming, M.D., three months; Maj. R. Patch, S.C., 215 days.
Madras Estab.—Col. F. C. St. John, S.C., three months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. F. Chenevix-Trench, S.C., 3 months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Watson, three months' s.c.; P. H. Cresswell, six months' extry. leave on m c.; J. McRonald, three months' s.c.; A. T. Goodfellow, one month's furlough and to return; F. S. Bullock (Cov.), one month's furlough; W. Barker, three months' s.c.; H. L. Butcher, two months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—C. H. Jopp (Cov.), three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. R. F. Moore, R.E., Lieut. C. C. Reid, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. L. Dundas, A.A.G.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—A. Ewbank, J. D. Young, J. Frizelle (Cov.), J. W. Parry, H. S. Nicholetts, C. Z. Bunning, D. K. Homan, R. C. D. Ewing, G. D. McReddie, H. Ellis, D. Morris, S. S. Jones (Cov.), T. F. Odling.
Madras Estab.—W. H. Thornhill, E. P. Metcalfe.
Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. Lindsay, S. Rebsch.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—June 4, at Delamere, Mitcham, Adelaide, S.A., the wife of Captain Anderson, Royal Artillery, of a son.
ARMSTRONG—July 12, at Elm Park, Armagh, the wife of Captain Herbert Armstrong, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.
EGERTON—July 18, at the Lodge, Stoke-road, Gosport, the wife of Commander G. le C. Egerton, H.M.S. *Gorgon*, of a daughter.
HANDLEY—July 19, at Nightingale House, Southsea, the wife of F. F. Handley, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
KNOWLES—July 17, at Carraleena, Rathmullan, county Donegal, the wife of Captain Charles G. F. Knowles, Royal Navy (late commanding H.M.S. *Shannon*), of a son.
RICHARDS—July 15, at Beach Chase, Southport, the wife of Major Stuart Lloyd Richards, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire (17th) Regiment, of a daughter.
ROUGH—July 13, at Bincleaves, Weymouth, the wife of Major Rough, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
STUART—July 15, at 18, Montpelier-Hill, Dublin, the wife of John Stuart, Lieut. the Black Watch, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHITTY—VERNET—July 16, at St. Jude's, South Kensington, Elizabeth (Lily) J. H. Chitty, to Frank du Vernet, Lieut.-Colonel.
FARMER—YULE—July 13, at Millbrook, Cornwall, the Rev. Y. E. Gammel F. Farmer, Vicar of Millbrook, to Margaret, daughter of the late C. B. Yule, R.N., of Anderton, Cornwall.
GRIMWOOD—MOORE—July 19, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Frank St. Clair Grimwood, Bengal Civil Service, second son of J. Grimwood Grimwood, Esq., to Ethel Brabazon, eldest daughter of C. W. Moore, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (retired).
HALL—HAY—July 19, at Monkstown, county Dublin, William Thomas Hall, to Anna Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Peter Hay, Esq., of Belmont, Monkstown, late Governor of Spike Island, county Cork.
RICHARDSON—EWING—July 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Lieut.-Colonel Wodehouse D. Richardson, Assistant Commissary-General C. and T. Staff, to Louisa Emilie, daughter of the late Rev. T. J. Ewing, D.D.
SPEEDING—PARRY—July 12, at St. Peter's, Regent's-square, Captain William C. Speeding, F.R.G.S., Harbourmaster of Lagos, West Africa, only son of Captain Speeding, of Poplar, to Nellie, second daughter of Frederick Parry, Esq., of Worcester.
WEST—MILLETT—July 16, at Mary's, Bryanston-square, Captain John West, 4th Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, and late 13th Light Infantry, to Julia Woodthorpe, widow of the late Colonel Hugh Ley Millett.

DEATHS.

BUCKLE—July 19, at Shakenhurst, Worcestershire, Christopher Buckle, Lieut.-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps.
COCKBURN—July 16, at 59, Jermyn-street, Alexander D. Cockburn, late Captain in the 2nd Life Guards, aged 41.
EDGCUMBE—July 19, at Edgcumbe, Tavistock, Piers Edgcumbe, of Edgcumbe, late Captain 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, aged 43.
GRANT—July 18, at 22, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Grant.
GRANT—July 18, at 51, Albany-street, Edinburgh, Catharine, wife of Captain James Grant, R.N. (retired).
HARNESS—July 14, at the Commandant's House, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Caroline Margaret, younger daughter of the late General Sir Henry Harness, K.C.B.
HINTON—July 15, at 32, Canynge-square, Clifton, Catharine, the beloved wife of Brigade-Surgeon Hinton.
HUTTON—July 16, at the University College Hospital, from accidental poisoning, Robert Howard Hutton, of 36, Queen Anne-street, aged 47.
JENKINSON—July 10, drowned by the capsizing of a boat in Bedford Basin, near Halifax, Harry Grey Jenkinson, Midshipman H.M.S. *Canada*, youngest son of Edward George Jenkinson, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 15.
LYONS—July 13, of phthisis, on board s.s. *City of Bombay* (while entering the docks), Thomas Lyons, L.R.C.P., L.S.A., Civil Medical Officer, Bogra, India, aged 47.
LYNCH—July 13, at East Dulwich, suddenly, Christopher Lynch (late 3rd W.I. Regiment), son of the late Captain Christopher Bingham Lynch, 34th Regiment, of Galway, aged 74.
MILLETT—July 14, at Bath, Mary, widow of William Millett H.E.I.C.S., aged 88.
TAYLOR—July 10, drowned by the capsizing of a boat, off Halifax, Nova Scotia, Francis James Taylor, Midshipman, H.M.S. *Canada*, youngest son of William Francis Taylor, of Moseley Hall, Worcestershire, aged 16.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BALL—June 26, at Agra, the wife of P. M. Ball, of a son.
CHAMBERLAIN—June 19, at Simla, the wife of Major N. Chamberlain, Central India Horse, of a daughter.
CRAWLEY—June 28, at Cumballa Hotel, Bombay, the wife of C. E. Crawley, of a son.
CURTIS—June 22, at Coconada, the wife of Mr. J. Curtis, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.
DAVIES—June 30, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Davies, of a son.
FORBES—June 20, at Cossipore, the wife of P. A. Forbes, of a daughter.
HAMBLIN—June 18, at Agra, the wife of R. E. Hamblin, B.C.S., of a daughter.
HOBSON—July 1, at Yeothmal, Berar, the wife of E. A. Hobson, Esq., Survey and Settlement Officer, H.A.D., of a daughter.
JONES—June 27, at De Lisle-road, Byculla, the wife of Mr. F. A. Jones, of a son.
MYLNE—June 28, at Malabar Hill, the wife of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, of a son.
PITT—June 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. R. Pitt, River Superintendent, A. R. and T. Company, Limited, of a son.
SILLS—June 20, at Chittagong, the wife of F. Sills, Bengal P.W.D., of a daughter.
TENNANT—June 9, at Toungoo, the wife of Lieut. C. C. Tennant, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—VAUX—June 25, at Calcutta, W. M. Green, Indian Forest Department, to Aline, widow of the late W. R. Vaux, of Brisbane, Australia.
KING-SALTER—HOLDER—June 21, at Calcutta, H. P. King-Salter, Lieut., 4th Battalion, the Rifle Brigade, to Alice Constance, daughter of Mr. C. F. Holder, late Captain, 14th Hussars, of Tiverton, Devon.
ONRAET—AUGIER—June 23, at Jamalpur, Pierre Thomas, son of the late P. T. Onraet, of Bhagalpur, to Ada Janet Wilson, daughter of the late P. Augier, of her Majesty's Mint.
PETTIGREW—KEESS—June 27, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Charles Henry Pettigrew to Grace Adelaide Keess.
RUFFLE—REED—June 23, at Calcutta, F. F. Ruffle to Isabel Hannah Mary, daughter of S. Reed, Esq.
WINGROVE—MCCABE—June 25, at A. C. Wingrove, to Grace, widow of the late Mr. J. H. McCabe, London.

DEATHS.

ADDISON—June 22, at Hoshungabad, C.P., Captain J. C. Addison, R.E., Executive Engineer.
BAGNELL—June 23, at Nuffield Rectory, Henley-on-Thomes, the Rev. H. W. Bagnell, Rector of Nuffield, and late Chaplain Bombay Establishment.
BARLOW—June 24, at Roorkee, H. R. Bourchier, infant son of Robert and May Barlow, of Delhi.
GABB—July 1, at Poona, Sarah Ann Gabb, the wife of John Gabb, of Lanoli.
GAHAGAN—June 2, at Nesbit-road, Mazagon, John Gahagan, aged 58.
CROFTON—June 26, at Bangalore, Lieut. H. J. Crofton, Royal Engineers, aged 22.
KNOX—June 9, at Old Lodge, Elgin, Scotland, Annie Mackintosh, the wife of G. T. Knox, Commander s.s. *Nubia*.
OWEN—June 22, at Mandla, Central Provinces, O. R. Owen, from wounds received from a tiger.
RIGG—June 23, at Agra, Lydia Anne, the wife of Mr. Alexander Rigg, Government Telegraph Department.
SIMON—June 24, at Ellamurchilli, Vizagapatam District, Abigail, the wife of 1st Class Hospital Assistant A. Manasseh Simon, daughter of the late Rev. Isaac David, Church of Scotland Mission, Madras, aged 27.
TAYLOR—June 21, at Kasauli, John Taylor, late Extra Assistant Commissioner (retired), aged 77.

SMOKERS who love a cool and comfortable pipe should invest in one of Leslie Evelyn Liardet's new patent ones, which possess the several advantages of cleaning themselves automatically, can be smoked out perfectly dry, wasting no tobacco and preventing nicotine from entering the mouth, telescoping into small space, and requiring no case. All pipes are of London manufacture, and of first quality only. The sole licensees are Adolphe Posener and Co., 61 and 61½, Mansell-street, Minories.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 20, Australia (s), Bombay.—21, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—July 17, Peshawur (s), London.—20, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), Co'ombo.

CALCUTTA.—July 19, Coromandel (s), London.

MADRAS.—July 16, Coromandel (s), London.—21, Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool ; Goorkha (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 21, Clan Graham (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—July 20, Othello (s), Hull.

MADRAS.—July 19, Clan Gordon (s), London.—21, Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Nepaul*, from London, July 28 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Calcutta : Mr. J. Miller. *From Brindisi :* Mr. H. Hopkins.
For Madras : Mr. Radford, Mr. J. F. Radford, Mr. E. Barclay.
For Colombo : *From Brindisi :* Mr. W. Fraser.
For Bombay : *From Brindisi* : Capt. Walsh.
For Malta : Fleet Surgeon J. Dobbyn, Sergeant Price.

S.s. *Surat*, from London, July 28 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Aug. 4 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 8.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Scorgie, Colour-Sergeant Maller, Miss Maunsell, Lieut. Whitehead, Sergeant Millard, Sergeant Jenkins, Mr. T. W. Jones, Mr. K. Tenulji. *From Venice :* Mr. H. W. and Mrs. Vidal, Colonel J. A. Tillard, Colonel Ludlow, Dr. Tyler, Mr. J. Weber. *From Brindisi :* Mr. L. W. Dane, Major Sorell, Mr. A. B. Todd, Sir P. Singh, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Cracroft, Major Francklyn.
For Malta : Mrs. Sandy.

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 4 ; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 11 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 15.

For Aden : *From Brindisi :* Rev. R. P. Ashe, Rev. R. H. Walker.
For Bombay : Mrs. Pendlebury. *From Brindisi :* Mr. Llewhellin, Mr. R. C. Lowry, Mr. R. W. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mr. F. C. Hicks, Colonel Rowlandson, Rev. and Mrs. Reynolds, Colonel A. C. Toker, Mr. A. R. Shaw.
For Malta : Major Woodward, Capt. Sherwell, Capt. Carr, Miss Carr, Lieut. Southey, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. Livingstoke, Mrs. W. Smith.
For Port Said : Surgeon Brist, Commander Niblett.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Aug. 11 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 18 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 22.

For Malta : Capt. McClintock, Mr. C. H. de Rogemont.
For Madras : Mrs. Christie and infant.
For Calcutta : Mr. A. and Mrs. Farquhar, Mrs. Dyer, infant and child.
For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Colonel Lushington, Mr. E. S. Luard, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and aide-de-camp. *From Venice :* Mr. Kennedy.
For Port Said : Sergeant Pateman.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Aug. 18 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 25 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 29.

For Port Said : Sergeant Powseland, Sergeant O'Brien, Sergeant-Major Nunn.
For Bombay : *From Brindisi :* Nawab Zafar Jung, Mr. Blathwayt, Capt. H. Farrant, Capt. Longe, Mr. Saville.
For Aden : Mr. Thynne.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Aug. 25 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Malta : Brigade-Surgeon Colahan, Colonel and Mrs. Slade.
For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Hart and three children. *From Brindisi :* Mrs. E. Johnson.
For Calcutta : Dr. F. C. Shaw, Dr. W. Holman.
For Suez : Mr. and Mrs. Clay.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 1 ; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Sept. 8 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 12.

For Bombay : Mrs. Ferran and child, Rev. G. E. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant, Mrs. W. Pendlebury, child and infant. *From Brindisi :* Mr. F. C. Orr, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Mr. P. Gray.
For Malta : Major G. C. Bayly, Surgeon-General Sinclair.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Sept. 8 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Sept. 15 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 19.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. T. Moss, Miss Moses. *From Venice :* Miss M. Kunzel.
For Calcutta : Mr. Pinfield, Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. F. Chew.
For Bombay : Mrs. B. Warden. *From Venice :* Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Benson. *From Brindisi :* Colonel H. M. Evans, Sir C. and Lady Aitcheson, three Misses Aitcheson, Mr. Butterfass, Major R. F. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Carter.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 22 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept 29 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Butcher and infant, Colonel G. Hewitt Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Miss Wodehouse, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. R. H. Greave, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Burn, Mr. A. Willes. *From Venice :* Mr. J. Frizelle, Mr. F. St. C. and Mrs. Grimwood. *From Brindisi :* Mr. W. F. Woo'ls, Mr. J. A. Grant, Surgeon-Major Franklin, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. D. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. M. Brodhurst, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. J. H. Ivens.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 18.

For Calcutta : Miss Cauderoy.
For Malta : Mrs. Tytler, three Misses Tytler.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Madras : Mrs. Emery, two children and infant, Mr. L. F. Page
For Colombo : Miss Courage.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail Sept. 15.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D Young and infant.
For Madras : Mr. A. F. Sealy.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail July 23.

For Madras : Mr. Percey, Mr. Stephens, Mrs. Barker and son.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail Aug. 20.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Forbes.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Sept. 17.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Skrine, nurse and two infants, Miss Skrine, Dr. and Mrs. Peckthall.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 15

For Calcutta : Surgeon-Major O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien and infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Saville, Miss Tingey, Mrs. Clark, three Misses Clark and maid, two Masters Clark.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. A. Symons, July 4.

From London : Lieut. and Mrs. Cripps and infant, Capt. G. S. Goldsmid, Mr. Annesley, Dr. D. H. Patel, Dr. Underwood, Mr. Bridges, Mr. Banerzi, Mr. McMillans.
From Venice : Mr. Justice Pigott, Colonel Barston Brooks.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. Nantes, July 18.

From Bombay : Mrs. B. H. Carew, Mr. F. Verner, Mr. A. W. Ray, Mr. W. T. Charlton, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. G. R Smith, Capt. B. H. Phillips, Mr. A. K. Trotter, Mr. H. J. Black.
From Aden : Major Sparkes, Col. C. G. Heathcote, Mrs. Hayward.
From Port Said : Colour-Sergeant Parkhouse, Mr. Moyce, Mrs. Moyce, Colour-Sergeant Saunders, Mrs. Springe.t.
From Suez : Mr. G. H. Wright.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Haselwood, left Bombay, July 5.

For London : Mr. J. Patterson, Mrs. Pardue, Capt. Moslyn Owen, Mr. R. S. Graham, Mrs. Andrews.
For Brindisi : Capt. J. L. Fiscott, Mr. H. E. Cappel, Mr. F. Goodwin, Mr. J. Rhind, Colonel F. G. Berkeley, Mr. Melhuish, Mr. G. Anderson, Mr. E. A. Elwin, Dr. H. K. Fuller, Colonel W. D. Dalrymple, Colonel Hutchison, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Mr. R. Mackintosh.
For Suez : Mr. H. D. Bensford.
For Venice : Mr. and Mrs. J. J. B. Coles and three children, Mr. Peacocke.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. Edwards, from London, July 21.

For Bombay : Mr. W. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. C. F. Self, Mr. Self, Eduljee Pestonjee, H.H. Thakur Sahib of Gondal, Mr. Fletcher, Dr. Kapadia.
For Suez : Major R. C. Hare, Brevet-Major Kekewick.
For Malta : Mr. Palmer, Mr. A. S. Warre, Capt. Duperis, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Walker, Surgeon T. Smith.
For Aden : Mr. Dewar.

Per Star Line s.s. *Capella*, from London, July 18.

For Calcutta : Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy, Mrs. H. T. Balfour and child, Mrs. Harman.
For Colombo : Mr. George Wall.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, sailing on July 12.

For London : Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Bone, Mr. J. Foulda, Mrs. B. S. Wilson, Colonel and Mrs. Fane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence, Mr. W. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lyster, Mr. A. Macdonald.
For Brindisi : Mr. R. Lang, Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast, Mr. G. Vibart, Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. Rayment, Mr. J. E. Hilton, Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Sandeman, Mr. Ellis, Mr. J. Denman, C.S., Capt. W. B. Farrier, Colonel Huskisson, Mr. W. Eley, Mr. C. C. Collingwood.

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on July 19.

For Brindisi : Mr. H. S. Finlay, Surgeon C. E. Nicholl, Major W. L. Greenstreet.
For Marseilles : Mr. Oswell, Colonel Carter, Mrs. and Miss Pilcher, Major O'Gorman, Mr. Graham-Taylor, Mr. G. J. Joseph, Dr. Pilcher.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—June 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97⅝	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		102¾	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Paris Municipal Loan		202	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		101½	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	771½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	875
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	675
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	112

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	750
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	225
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	...	15	...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	140
Colaba	1,880	...	50	...	540
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	150	...	1,400
Fort	8,500	...	150	...	1,350
French	all	...	80	...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	25	...	400
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	355
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	55	...	432½
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	235
New Berar	500	...	60	...	575
New Indian	125	...	0	...	115
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	385
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	75	...	555
Sassoon	500	...	25	...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,300
Sind	750	...	75	...	495
Volkart...	500	...	45	...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	20	...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	...	2	...	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	...	17½ p.ct.	...	530
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	...	90	...	440
Anglo-Indian	500	...	18½	...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	...	9	...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	30	...	—
Bombay United ...	100	...	20	...	830
Central India	500	...	35	...	800
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	20	...	545
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	75	...	990
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	650
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	595
Golam Baba	400	...	20	...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	—	...	155
Hindustan	1,000	...	40	...	755
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	60	...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	30	...	330
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	20	...	475
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	70	...	1,325
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	590
Jaffer Ali	500	...	40	...	200
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	30	...	1,050
Khandeish	1,000	...	30	...	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	...	20	...	745
Loopold	100	...	5	...	140
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,540
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	—	...	1,190
Mazagon	250	...	9	...	175
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	50	...	1,380
Naigam	100	...	—	...	60
National	1,000	...	40	...	400
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	20	...	790
Oriental	625	...	15	...	510
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	—	...	6½	...	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	30	...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	...	40	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	35	...	1,205
Soondersdas	1,000	...	50	...	680
Southern India ...	500	...	20	...	280
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	—	...	230
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	450
Western India ...	1,000	...	50	...	610

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	219-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	880
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co.	100	111
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,625
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	210
Kemp & Co.	175	348
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	18½
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,130
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 6	to 97 7
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 4	to 100 8
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	101 10	to 101 14
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	101 10	to 101 14
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1867 (1897)	100 4	to —
6	of 1870 (1889)	103 8	to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	103 8	to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	102 8	to —
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	102 8	to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	102 14	to 103 0
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103 0	to —
4½	of 1882 (1902)	95 8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	875 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	120 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to 94
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,500 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	10½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to 7¾
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	69 to 70
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	81 to 82
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	109 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	140 to 145
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	29 to 30
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	210 to —
Gourepore	100	97 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	92 to —
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	91 to 92
India General Steam Navigation	100	100 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	105 to 110
Landing and Shipping	100	68 to 70
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	295 to —
Murree Brewery	100	145 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60 to 65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	105 to 106
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	48 to 49
Riverside Press	90	85 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	232 to 235
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	58 to 59
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 51
Watson's Patent Press	100	83 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	50 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	48 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	66 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	21 to 22
Central Cachar	200	106 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to 32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	34 to 35
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	83 to 84
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	54 to 55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	10 to 11
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	94 to 95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	34 to 35
Indian Terai	500	430 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	104 to 105
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	23 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to 16
Do. contributory ...	90	11 to —
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 55
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63 to 65
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to —
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	25 to 26
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	133 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—July 25.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91½ to 9
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	102½ to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	102 to 102½
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	104 to 105
4 Do. 1886-8	103 to 105
4½ Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96	109 to 114
4 Do.	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7¾ to 8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¼ to 4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to 167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1958...	—	23½ to 23¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ¼)	—	24¼ to 25¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to 156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	127 to 129
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½ to 23⅝
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953	5	23¾ to 24¼
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	106 to 108
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	110 to 112
Do. Do. Do. ...	35	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	21½ to 22

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	10⅞ to 11⅛
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14½ to 14¾
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	100 to 102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	107 to 110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to 102
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11½ to 11⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	107 to 110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	102 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103 to 105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	34 to 35

BANKS.

Agra...	all	8¼ to 8⅜
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	15½ to 16⅜
Delhi and London	all	8 to 10
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	49 t

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Aberigh-Mackay, Maj. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '87, B.
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, B.
Alexander, Capt. A. de V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Alexander, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Aloes, Maj. M. A., R E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1yr. 136dys., fr. Nov. 6, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Andrews, Lieut. N. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 3, '86, M.
Analey, Lieut. J. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Armstrong, Maj. J. A., R.E., 1 yr. 9 dys., fr. Mar. 9, '86, B.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '86, B.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Baber, Lieut.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Babington, Maj. S , S.C., 1 yr. 10 dys., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. F. L., Inf., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Bailey, Maj. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '87, B.
Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.
Banks, Surg.-Maj. S. O'B., 1 yr. 174 dys., fr. May 1, '86, Bo.
Barry, Lieut. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L., 18 mos., fr. May 7, '86, Bo.
Beddy, Col. E., S.C., 243 days, fr. April 4, '87, B.
Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Begbie, Maj. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G , S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Birch, Col. A. J. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 5, '86, B.
Birch, Lt.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, Bo.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 240 dys., fr. April 21, '87, B.
Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 21, '86, B.
Blyth, Capt. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '87, B.
Bonavia, Bde.-Surg. E., M.D., 1 yr , fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.
Bonus, Col. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Brereton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Briscoe, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '87, B.
Brown, Lieut. G. R , S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '86, B.
Brown, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 2, '84, Bo.
Browne, Capt. G. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '86, B.
Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Maj. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Budd, Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '86, M.
Burlton-Bennet, Maj. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 1 yr. 265 dys., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Campbell, Col. R. B. P.P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Cantor, Col C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 15, '86, R.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B.
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 30, '86, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt. G. N., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, M.
Cavaye, Lt.-Col. W. F., 4 mos., fr. May 30, '87, Bo.
Center, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. April 29, '87, B.
Chambers, Col. R. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 23, '85, Bo.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279 dys., fr. Aug., '86, B.
Channor, Maj. B , D.S.O., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, Bo.
Chester, Col C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Chevenix-Trench, Lt. G. F., S.C., 6 ms., fr. Mar. 1, '87, Bo.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Clarke, Major, S.C., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr. 304 dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1yr., fr. Oct. 30, '86, M.
Cloete, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Coles, Lt.-Col. C. H., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 1, '85, Bo.
Collett, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Cologan, Lt.-Col. J. F. F., S.C., 1yr. 276 dys., fr. Dec. 20, '85, B.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '86, M.
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C , S.C., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Corse-Scott, Major J., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Costello, Bde.-Surg. C. P., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '87, B.
Cotton, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, M.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Crommelin, Lieut, C. Y., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Cunningham, Surg.-Maj. D. D., M.D., 245 dys., fr. May 20, '87, B.
Currie, Lieut.-Col. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, Bo.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Daniell, Capt. R. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 27, '87, Bo.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davis, Lieut. C., S.C., 273 dys., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Davis, Surg.-Maj. G. McB., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 5, '86, B.
Dawson, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 29, '87, B.
Dening, Maj. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B.
De Tatham, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '87, Bo.
Dickie, Capt. J. E., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Domville, Capt. J. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '87, Bo.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duncan, Bde.-Surg. J., 18 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 215 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Dundas, Lt.-Col. H. L., A.A.G., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.

Edwards, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, Bo.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., Bo.
Evans, Col. H. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 6, '86, B.

Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '86, Bo.
Finden, Surg.-Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.
FitzGerald, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 15 ms., fr. June 30, '86, B.
FitzGerald, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B.
FitzGerald, Capt. C. M. S.C. 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Lt.-Col. F. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2yrs. 6ms., fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.
Forjett, Maj. F. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 3, '87, Bo.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., M.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gaitskell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, Bo.
Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 26, '86, B.
Gastrell, Capt. G. D. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr , fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B , S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Glascock, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C , 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Gordon, Maj. J. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '87, B.
Gordon, Maj. J. E. Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Lieut. P. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Col. W., S.C., 243 dys., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., B.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo.
Gregg, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 16 mos., fr. July 7, '86, B.
Grover, Lieut, M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Capt. C.E., S.C., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Gurdon, Col. E. P., S C., 1 yr. 97 dys., fr. Aug. 3, '86, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Hailes, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hall, Hon.-Surg. F. W., 214 dys., fr. Apr. 17, '86, B.
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 6 ms., fr. May 31, '87, Bo.
Hamilton, Lt. A., S.C. 1 yr., fr. 26 Mar. '87, B.
Hamilton, Lieut. C. de C., R.A., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, Bo.
Hamilton, Surg. H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.
Harris, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '86, Bo.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hawes, Lt.-Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '87, B.
Hawkins, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Hay, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24, '85, Bo.
Heath, Capt. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Heaviside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 21½ mos., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.
Henderson, Lieut. T. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '87, Bo.
Hennell, Maj. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.
Hennessy, Col. G. R., C.B., B.
Herbert, Lt. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 20, '87, B.
Hewett, Col. G. L. K., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Apr, 27, '87, B.
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Lt.-Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs , from March 26, '87, B.
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hogg, Brig.-Gen. A. G. F., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 5, '87, Bo.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr, Nov. 30, '85, B.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 2 yrs. 9 ms., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., 18 ms., fr. July 18, '86, M.
Hore, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, Bo.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Hornsby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 6 m s., fr. Mar. 20, '87, M.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 271 dys., Bo.
Hughes, Capt. A. L., S.C., Bo.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1yr. 291dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunt, Col. R. A. C., Inf., 2 yrs , fr. April 24, '85, Bo.

Iremonger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 230 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.

Jackson, Maj. E. C. S., Inf., 23 mos., fr. Nov. 22, '85, B.
Jackson, Maj. F. H., 6 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, Bo.
Jacob, Col. W. V. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '87, B.
James, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Surg. G., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Jerome, Capt. H. J. W., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 5, '86, B.
Jeunes, Surg. R., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '86, M.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Surg.-Maj. H., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 1 yr. 7 dys., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.
Judge, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 10, '86, B.
Justice, Lieut. C. Le G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '87, B.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keen, Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '86, B.
Kelly, Maj. J G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kemble, Col. H. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T.G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Kirke, Lt.-Col. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.

Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 229 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86. M.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Locky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Le Messurier, Col. A., C.I.E., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13 '85, Bo.
Leslie, Lieut A. E , S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 1 yr., B.
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C. 1 yr 35 r. e 3, '86 B.

Lewtas, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '86, B.
Light, Lt. R. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1., '86,
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
Logan-Home, Lt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '87, M.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 29, '86, Bo.
Lugard, Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 6, '87, M.
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., B.
Luxmore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.
Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 347 dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
MacGregor, Surg. Maj. A., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '86, Bo.
Mackenzie, Surg. A. W., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Macmahon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Macpherson, Maj. J. L., R.E., 273 dys., fr. May 21, '86, B.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '87, Bo.
Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 21 ms., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Maguire, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 28, '85, M.
Mardall, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.
Martin, Col. C., C.B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Matthews, Col. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Maunsell, Col. J. R., R. E., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '85, Bo.
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 18 ms., fr. June 15, '86, B.
McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McLeod, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, M.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M.
McNeile, Col. J. M., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 16, '86, B.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86. B.
Meiklejohn, Maj. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Melville, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Merriman, Lt.-Gn. C.J., C.S.I., R.E., 19ms., fr. May 1, '85, Bo.
Michell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Middleton, Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Minchin, Col. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., from Aug. 19, '84, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '87, Bo.
Minto, Col. J. C., S.C., B.
Money, Capt. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Money, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '87, B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 3 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.
Monteith, Capt. J., S.C., 20 mos., fr. July 5, '86, Bo.
Montgomery, Capt. J. A. L., S.C., 213 days, fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Montresor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1yr. 124 dys., fr. Jan 29, '86, B.
Muir, Lt.-Col. W. J. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Mullen, Surg.-Maj. T. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '87, B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Murphy, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 9½ mos., fr. Jan. 13, '87, B.

Neville, Maj. J. P. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '86, B.
Nowell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Newmarch, Maj.-Gen. O. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., 18ms., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, Bo.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut., R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.
Nimmo, Col. T. R , S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1 '86, Bo.
Nolan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 24 '86, Bo.
North, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Norton, Lieut. C. E , R.E., 17 mos., fr. July 7, '84, B.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 13, '86, Bo.

O'Brien, Lieut. D. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, B.
O'Brion, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 16 mos., fr. July 31, '86, B.
Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, 86, Bo.
Ommanney, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '87, B.
Onslow, Lt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ostrehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.

Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.
Patch, Maj. R., S C., 5 mos., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Paul, Lieut. E. T., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '86, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Plowden, Capt. W. F. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Porcelli, Capt. A., R.E., 6 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, B.
Porter, Capt. A. R., S.C., 243 days, fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R.V., 16 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. April 17, '87, B
Preston, Capt. J. E., D.S.O., S.C., 16 ms., fr. July 31, '86, M
Price, Lieut. C. H. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 22 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.

Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratcliffe, Capt. A. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. J. L., M.D., 18 mos., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Rawlins, Lt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '87, B.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reed, Lt. E M., S.C., 1 yr., fr May 14, '87, M.
Reid, Lieut, C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '86, B.
Reid, Lieut. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 16, '87, B.
Reynolds, Col. E. S., S C., 10 mos., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.
Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 18 ms., fr. May 19, '86, M.
Rideout, Col. F. G. Inf., 176 dys., fr. Jan. 12, '86, M.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt. E. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '87, B.
Roberts, Lt.-Col. A. W., Cav., B.
Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.

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Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.
Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Rutherford, Lt.-Col. J., Inf., Bo.
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.

Salkeld, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 182 dys., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Samuells, Lt.-Col. W. L., S.C., 1 yr. 18 days, fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 217 dys., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 20 mos., fr. April 1, '86, Bo.
Sandys, Capt. E. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Sanloz, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 9 mos., fr. Jan. 1, '87, Bo.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo.
Schalch, Capt. V. A., 6 mos., fr. May 11, '87, B.
Scott, Lt.-Col T. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Scott, Maj. W. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '87, B.
Seaman, Surg.-Maj. A. B., 18 mos., fr. Mar. 26, '86, B.
Shakespear, Lieut. G. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Shaw, Maj. A. J., Inf., 2 yrs., from Mar. 28, '84, M.
Shaw, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '87, M.
Shelley, Lt.-Col H. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, M.
Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Ap. 23, '87, B.
Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., fr. Jan. 15, '87, Bo.
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr. Apr. 2, '86, M.
Simpson, Lt.-Col. R. J. B., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.
Smart, Capt. A. W., R.E., 1 yr. 138 dys., fr. July 24, '86, M.
Smith, Capt. J. G., S.C., 1 yr, from April 13, '87, B.
Smith, Maj. P. W., Inf., 18 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R. M., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 30, '85, B.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Spencer, Maj. T. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Spencer, Surg.-Maj. T. C. H., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Steele, Lieut. St. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Stevens, Col. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 30, '86, Bo.
Stevens, Capt. H. F., S.C., B.
Stewart, Col. C. E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.
Stewart, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 299 dys., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.
Stewart, Col. J. M., Inf., 2 yrs. 1 mo., fr. March 5, '85, B.
Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Stewart, Lieut.-Col. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 14 Sept. '86, B.
St. John, Col. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 14, '86, M.
Strachey, Lieut. J. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.
Strickland, Col. W. G. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 18, '86, M.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Sutherland, Bde.-Surg. G. L., 275 days, fr. April 1, '87, B.
Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '84, M.
Swifte, Lieut.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 22, '85, M.
Swinley, Col. J., S.C., 332 dys., fr. April 30, '86, M.

Talbot, Maj. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.
Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
Teed, Maj. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
Temple, Lt.-Col. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 10, '86, B.
Thomas, Lieut.-Col F. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '86, B.
Thomas, Lt.-Col. E. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 21, '85, M.
Thompson, Maj. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, B.
Thomson, Col H. G., S.C., 2 yrs., from Mar. 5, '85, M.
Thornhill, Surg. W. H., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '86, M.
Thwaytes, Lt. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.
Trail, Col. D. H., R.E., 16 mos., fr. June 6, '86, M.
Trevor, Col. E. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 24, '87.
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 9 mos, fr. Nov. 18, '84, Bo.
Tucker, Lt.-Col. L. H. E., 1 yr., fr Mar. 6. '87, B.
Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Vallings, Lieut.-Col. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 30, '86, B.
Vanderzee, Lt.-Col. F. H., S.C., 17 mos, fr. Aug. 9, '86, M.
Vaerenen, Maj. J. P. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Vidal, Lt. I. H., S.C., Bo.
Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Vyvyan, Lieut.-Col. B. G., Inf., 1 yr. 245 dys., fr. Feb. 25, '86, B.

Wace, Capt. E.C., D.S.O., R.A., 18 ms., fr. June 6, '86, B.
Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
Walker, Maj. C. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Walker, Lt.-Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '87, M.
Walker, Capt. J. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 22. '87, Bo.
Ward, Lieut B. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B.
Warder, Lieut. E. J. P., S.C., M.
Warren, Lt. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, B.
Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 10 mos, fr. July 20, '86, Bo.
Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
Way, Col. G. A., S.C., 202 dys., fr. Apr. 19, '87, B.
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Willis, Surg. C. F., Bo.
Wilmer, Lt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
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General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 12th July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 10th July; and from Calcutta to the 9th July.

THERE is very little news to report from the seat of the Supreme Government, as, owing to heavy rains during the week, railway communication at several places have been stopped. The *Calcutta Press* complains that Simla is once more cut off from communication with the plains except by telegraph.

FLOODS in the Bolan on the night of the 6th July washed away the railway line in several places between Mach and Bibinani.

So great is the number of Jubilee addresses that are destined for the Queen from her loyal subjects in India that their arrangement at Simla in due form for transmission to England is even yet not complete.

IT is understood that the whole of the defence works throughout India, including the entire coastline, are to be brought under the administrative control of the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department.

THERE has been an outbreak of cholera at several places along the line of railway in the Nerbudda Valley, commencing at Jubbulpore. At Nursingpore there have been many deaths, among them that of Dr. Thompson, Civil Surgeon. At Sohagpur, also, there has been serious mortality from the same cause.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. H. WAY, commanding at Bellary, shot himself with a carbine on July 5th. At the inquest held a verdict of "suicide during temporary insanity" was returned. General Way was extremely popular. Colonel Parsons, of the 2nd Lancers, has assumed command of the station pending the appointment of General Way's successor.

MR. JUSTICE BADEN-POWELL, of the Punjab Chief Court, had a slight attack of apoplexy while in his place on the Bench on July 6th. He is, however, pronounced to be doing well.

MR. W. BLENNERHASSET, Judge of Cawnpore, takes three months' leave shortly, when Mr. Moule, the collector, will officiate. Mr. Bird, who is returning from leave in England, will probably act for Mr. Moule.

MR. HORACE BELL has assumed charge of the North-Western Railway at Lahore from Colonel Wallace.

COLONEL COLLETT, the late Deputy Adjutant-General, officiates for Brigadier-General Lockhart in Burma, who, as stated in the last Mail, is going on leave.

MR. J. M. SLEATER, Chief Engineer, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, has been appointed a member of the Committee on the Future Extension of Bombay, during the absence of Major Bisset on three months' privilege leave.

SIR COMER PETHERAM goes on short leave from the 25th July, and Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter officiates as Chief Justice of Bengal.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA has appointed the Rev. Arthur Kitchen to officiate as Archdeacon during the absence of the Rev. F. R. Mitchell on three months' privilege leave. Mr. Mitchell sailed in the P. and O. steamer *Chusan*.

MR. DALY, late Inspector-General of Police in Upper Burma, reverts to his old appointment as Commandant of the Frontier Police, Cachar and Sylhet. Mr. Savi, who succeeded Mr. Daly in the latter appointment, will be required to vacate it.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN, C.I.E, and Staff, having completed the railway survey over the Khojak Pass, have broken up their large camp at Shella Bagh and returned to Quetta. Mr. Wood, with a small survey party, will remain at Chaman for the present. Rumour says that the Engineers will return in September to commence the actual work of construction. Captain DuPerier, R.E., and Lieutenant Harvey, R.E., are surveying for a new road with gradients 1 in 25, as the old military road is considered too steep, although it has been repaired and widened.

THE true story of the revolt at Herat is that Taimur Shah Khan, the Deputy-Governor, suborned a number of Cabuli troops, with the intention of suddenly rising and getting possession of the city, and then inducing the remainder of the garrison to join him. The Governor was, however, warned, and took measures accordingly, with the result that the rebels found themselves in a hopeless position when they tried to carry out their plan. They attempted to escape and Taimur Shah himself got as far as Kuhsan, on the way to Persia, before being captured. He was sent to Cabul, but no news of his arrival there has yet been received.

Eleven of the prisoners taken in the recent *emeute* at Palpa, Nepal, have been condemned to be hanged. Dil Dikrum will probably be sent into captivity, and the others will be banished to Nopalese Siberia.

THE Durani levies are said to have headed back the rebel Handari refugees from Herat, who are trying to join the Ghilzais on the borders of Tirin.

A PROCLAMATION by order of the Ameer has been nailed under a copy of the Koran at the Cabul gate, granting free pardon to all his enemies, and remission of the two years' taxes now due.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have declared a dividend on the past half-year at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The available profits amount to Rs. 15,54,000, of which ten lakhs go in payment of dividend, and Rs. 40,000 to the Pension Fund; two lakhs to the Reserve Fund; and Rs. 3,14,000 are brought forward to the current half-year.

AN important contract entered into by Sir Salar Jung, the ex-Minister of Hyderabad, for the local manufacture of arms, such as muskets, pistols, swords, &c., by which the Government was committed to a monthly expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for a term of years, has, states the *Deccan Times*, been put an end to, on the ground that the contract had never received his Highness's sanction.

THE basis of the agreement the Government of India and the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation is that the Corporation shall continue to work the forests up to the termination of the leases granted by King Theebaw, paying, however, a royalty per log cut, instead of a lump sum yearly.

THE balance of the Bombay Jubilee Fund, amounting to Rs. 35,000, has been handed over to the New Victoria Institute.

MR. T. N. MUKHARJI, F.L.S., formerly officer in charge of the Exhibition Branch of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, and now Assistant Curator of the Bengal Museum, who was deputed to England for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition last year, has again been authorised to visit Europe for the Glasgow International Exhibition.

THE Bank of Madras will pay a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th July of Rs. 35, free of income-tax, being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. The total amount of the dividend is Rupees three lakhs and fifty thousand; one and a quarter lakhs have been placed to

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the credit of the Reserve Fund, bringing it up to eleven lakhs; and a balance of nearly seventy-nine thousand rupees is carried forward. The net profit on the half-year's operations amounted to Rs. 5,16,936-5-6.

THE Bengal and North-Western Railway Company has, it is understood, made a proposal to the Government of India to purchase and complete the Assam-Behar system of lines, including the Tirhoot lines, upon what is known as "South Mahratta terms." That is to say, the Company would raise the required capital by 3½ per cent. debentures, guaranteed by the Secretary of State, and receive a quarter share of the net earnings. As money is cheap at home just now, and the Assam-Behar system is the only Schedule IA, or Famine protection line, of any magnitude remaining to be completed, it would seem probable that the Company's offer will be accepted.

THE prospectus of the 20th Annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society, which is to be opened at Simla during September, has just been issued, and offers many attractions to fine-art students. It states that the Exhibition will be open to fine-art work of all kinds, while it gives a list of the prizes to be awarded. Amongst the prize-givers are H.E. the Viceroy, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Sir Theodore C. Hope, the Hon. J. B. Peile, Colonel H. C. Tanner, Sirdar Pertab Singh, and Mr. Guilford L. Molesworth. Mr. C. F. Tufnell is the honorary secretary of the movement.

HIS Highness the Maharajah Ashiraja Maharana Shri Wakhatsingji of Lunawara, in Rewakantha, has presented a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute.

IN a letter, dated Buckingham Palace, 13th June, Her Majesty has been pleased to convey, through General Sir Henry Ponsonby, her thanks to Mr. P. B. Joshi, the local Maratha poet, for the poem he composed in honour of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign. The poem is entitled "Victoria Mahotsada." It was highly spoken of by the Government Reporter on the Native Press and Publications.

THE installation of the lessees in possession of the Shavagunga Zemindari, in Madras, was celebrated with great rejoicings, which are considered to augur well for future relations between Europeans and Natives.

FRIENDLY relations have been established with the Shan tribes, east of the Ruby Mines district, and the Bhamo-Chinese traders display increasing confidence in the stability of our rule there.

DURING the past year twenty-six new companies and three societies have been registered in Bombay.

THE number of companies carrying on business at the end of the year was 204.

OBITUARY.—Brigadier-General T. H. Way, commanding the Bellary district; Mr. E. Austin Thompson, civil surgeon, Nursingpore; Rev. F. Abel, at Fyzabad.

THE Devastation and Ajax have been docked at Portsmouth, and orders have been received from the Admiralty directing both vessels to be prepared for sea with the utmost speed, as they would be expected to rejoin the Evolutionary Squadron in the course of the next day or two. Accordingly a large number of men are employed on the injured vessels, working early and late. The damage to the Devastation is scarcely so serious as the preliminary examination seemed to indicate. Under her bilge on the port side, just abreast of the after turret, there is an indentation in the plate of about two feet by about one foot. In the centre there is a crack about a foot long and only a few inches wide. The worst damage has been done to the propeller, which is twisted on one side, the shaft being also bent. The Ajax has her armour-plates separated on the starboard bow above the water-line, the rent being a very long one. Captain Luxmoore, C.B., has been superseded by Captain Vander Meulen in the command of the Devastation, and it is thought that his summary treatment by the Lords of the Admiralty will render a Court-martial unnecessary, all culpability in the matter of the collision being met by the dismissal of the captain.

NOTES.

THE *Times* of yesterday publishes a lengthy telegram, purporting to give news in detail from Afghanistan concerning the Ameer's doings, which are declared to be of a very high-handed nature. This news is dated Calcutta, July 31. A Reuter's telegram from Allahabad, August 1, states that, owing to the disturbances in Afghanistan the Candahar road is no longer safe, and that greater difficulty is therefore experienced in obtaining news regarding the state of affairs in the Ameer's dominions than heretofore We imagine this to be the more correct information, and we have before now expressed surprise at the persistent way in which the *Times* allows its Calcutta correspondent to wire all manner of "shaves" regarding matters beyond the North-West Frontier, which are well-known in India to be but the idle *gup* of the Peshawar or Simla Native bazaars.

BOGUS news from Afghanistan may do little harm here where public opinion is more concerned about a policeman and a milliner case than about the Ameer of Afghanistan and all relating to him. But read on the Continent, where it is held to be the one representative of English power and public opinion, the *Times* does no good to British prestige by allowing telegrams from India to appear continually representing our Government there to be in a constant state of anxiety and alarm about disturbances in Afghanistan and Russian intrigue. When Mr. Bob Acres on the approach of his rival said to Sir Lucius O'Trigger, "We won't run, Sir Lucius, will we?" he was not supposed to be expressing much confidence in himself, or displaying the proverbial coolness of English courage. Yet this is the attitude which some of the French, German, and Russian papers ascribe to the British Government in India, on the strength of the false and sensational news which finds its way into the *Times*.

BUT sensational telegrams are also sent from London to the Indian Press. The Bombay papers to hand by the present mail are well supplied with this quality of news regarding the sudden departure of Holkar from England. It is reported that the Maharajah "strongly resents the manner in which he has been treated in connection with the Jubilee celebration, and indignant at such treatment declined to attend the laying of the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute." The special correspondent who sends the telegram accuses the authorities here of having given a false explanation of his Highness's absence, as the correspondent hears, "on good authority," that his real reason is "his dissatisfaction with the manner in which he has been treated by the officials, who have not paid him that amount of deference which he considers to be his due as one of the leading Indian potentates." This is hard upon Sir Lepel Griffin and Mr. Fitzgerald, the Political A.D.C. at the India Office; but more remains behind.

THIS correspondent further wires: "I also hear that the other Indian Princes consider that they have been slighted throughout the Jubilee. 'An Indian Prince,' they declare, 'is not a British Feudatory, and the English do not know how to win our hearts.'" It might be interesting to know who made this declaration, but it has had its effect, of course, in India; for both English and Native editors there accepting the statement as "excellent copy," at all events, have been making copious and extraordinary comments thereon.

THE *Bombay Gazette* considers that the India Office was wanting in tact from the first reception of the Indian Princes, and fails to find an explanation of the "fact" that "each and all of these notable personages was ignored on his arrival in London, and that those of them who had made no arrangements of their own were dependent upon the first hansom within hail at Charing-cross to take them to the first hotel that the light of nature or the judgment of the cabman might reveal to them."

THE *Indian Daily News* of Calcutta follows suit. "We are inclined to ask," it says, "what Sir Lepel Griffin, the

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'able administrator' in charge, has been about that there should be any ground for a complaint of official neglect? He must have known the conditions on which Holkar consented to go to England, and he should have been able to arrange matters, &c." And this wise and loyal English writer concludes that "the Indian princes have probably seen that they had not been invited for their good or the good of the country. If this is the impression created the Jubilee will probably prove to have been one of those political blunders which are said to be worse than crimes."

THE *Madras Times*, in the course of a long article, says:—"We do not wonder that 'the officials' have broken down; we should have wondered had they gone through the prolonged pageant without *contretemps*. The Englishman is, perhaps, at his very worst when he attempts the *rôle* of courtier; and of all Englishmen, the body of effete nobodies who succeed each other in the dreary duties of the Court officials are, perhaps, the least possessed of natural or acquired courtesy."

THESE are extracts taken from English journals of the three Presidencies. After such light and leading the Native Press would naturally follow in the same line, and several have done so. But there are exceptions. One journal, representing Native opinion, says:—"No doubt there is much explosive matter in the very difference of the ideas of the East and the West about Court etiquette, and there is likewise danger in the different estimate which might be taken in England of the position of Native Princes than that arrogated to them by themselves. Very probably a Native Prince feels that he is an independent monarch, although he is not nearly such, while people in England cannot be blamed if they consider him to be not greater than a very wealthy and powerful noble. We do not for a moment entertain the idea that any offence was meant."

THIS is sensible enough, but another Native journal says about Holkar himself:—"He is difficult to please, and it is quite likely that the simple people of Europe may have worked a change for the worse in his already overflowing pride. If the Maharajah expected to see himself in a higher place than that occupied by the kings and princes of Europe in the Queen's Imperial Durbar, he must have considerably overrated his position. The Native princes are greatly inferior to their European colleagues in education, morality, etiquette, wealth, and power. That the Native chiefs should learn to understand this is one of the many advantages that they are expected to derive from their visit to Europe."

THIS is not very far from the truth. But might not all misrepresentation have been avoided by a full and frank official explanation in England the moment rumour commenced to wag its scandal tongue? Up to the present no such explanation has been given, and so the worst is being said not only here, but in India.

AMONG the Indian Princes travelling at this time under Messrs. Cook and Sons' arrangements are the Gaekwar of Baroda, who is spending a short time in Switzerland for the benefit of his health; the Maharaja Holkar, who has left Europe for India; the Rao of Cutch, who is making a tour through England and Scotland; the Thakore of Limri, who is on the point of starting for the United States; and Sir Salar Jung, who has just arrived in London from Constantinople.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of the Straits Settlement, in succession to Sir Frederick A. Weld, G.C.M.G., whose extended term of office will expire in October next.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at Simla on Wednesday. The Viceroy, speaking on the Burma Military Police Bill, said he desired, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, formally to express his great satisfaction with the manner in which the Indian military police in Burma had discharged their duties—as arduous, dangerous, and prejudicial to health as those of the regular army. They had on several occasions distinguished themselves in a remarkable manner, and individual Native officers had shown exceptional bravery and enterprise. The force had discharged its duties under very peculiar conditions, and he thought it had been worked up to a high state of military discipline.

The news of the settlement of the Afghan boundary question was received in India without much excitement, and has not attracted any great amount of attention from the public or the Press. The *Times of India* remarks that, while the arrangement removes for the time being a disquieting feature in Central Asian politics, it remains to be seen how it will be received by the Ameer. It adds that if Herat is still to be considered the "gate of India" we cannot claim to have the best of the bargain. The Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the first natural feeling must be one of relief at the eliminating of a cause of friction with Russia, the second feeling one of doubt as to the permanence of the arrangement, and the third feeling one of suspicion that England has not come out with flying colours. The *Pioneer* thinks the news cannot fail to be received with satisfaction. It is true that the Russian frontier is now a day's march nearer Herat. That, however, matters little, as in the opinion of this journal the danger to India is more likely to come on the Cabul side; and it is therefore important to have the Oxus question settled, if only for a time.

The Supreme Government has at last taken steps to check the ever-increasing tendency of the local Governments and Departments to submit more and more bulky reports and statistics on all kinds of subjects. A resolution published in the official *Gazette* states that the Governor General in Council is disposed to regard annual reports as a useful means of testing departmental efficiency and correcting administrative mistakes. He thinks, therefore, that such reports must be maintained in certain cases. But he expresses an earnest hope that the local administrations will insist on a curtailment of the reports to the utmost extent that is consistent with a proper examination of the facts and figures presented in them. A reduction of the size of the reports on gaols, police, education, and sanitation is especially necessary, as they have become far too discursive. A compression of reviews is not less called for. Such reviews should contain only what is necessary to communicate the judgment of the reviewing authority regarding the salient features of the report reviewed. The Government, therefore, trusts that a vigorous discretion will be exercised, not only in reducing the bulk of the reports and returns which are retained, but also in abolishing those not really required.

Heavy floods are reported in the southern and eastern divisions of the Central Provinces. No lives have been lost, but much property has been injured. Several hundred feet of the embankment of the Nagpore-Khyragurh Railway have been swept away, but it is believed that the interruption of the traffic will be only temporary.

The prospects of the indigo crop throughout Lower Bengal have somewhat improved, but it is expected that the outturn will be short. There are similar expectations regarding Behar indigo, while in the North-Western Provinces the prospects are generally favourable.

The libel prosecution instituted by Rukhmabai's husband against the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* has been withdrawn, on the defendant delivering the original copy of Rukhmabai's letter, and giving a verbal expression of regret. He, however, declined to subscribe a written apology. The case against Rukhmabai and her uncle is proceeding.

Another shipmaster, Captain Shand, of the British ship *Aladdin*, has been convicted by the chief Presidency magistrate of Calcutta of the offence of navigating a ship on the high seas by night, without side lights. The sentence was the same as that passed on the master of the *Brenda*—a fine of Rs. 600, or, in default, three months' simple imprisonment.

Colonel R. D. Barrett, commanding the 19th Regimental District, Richmond, has been granted a distinguished service reward of £100 a-year. Colonel Barrett entered the army in 1846. He served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 and part of 1855 with the 19th Regiment, including the affair of Bulganac, battle of Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (wounded, medal with three clasps, 5th Class of the Medjideh, and Turkish medal). He became lieutenant-colonel 1876, and colonel 1881.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—THE CHARGES AGAINST THE REGISTRAR.

(*Pioneer.*)

At the meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University, held in the Senate Hall, Lahore, recently, the formal proposals of the Syndicate were received and considered with regard to the recent Law Examination of 1887. There were a large number of the Fellows present, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. W. H. Rattigan, presiding. The main resolution before the Senate was that, in consequence of certain statements made by Ram Saran Dass, a mukhtiar, and Protab Singh, of Shahabad, in the district of Umballa, and with regard to the statement made by Mr. Larpent to the Vice-Chancellor in connection therewith, Mr. Larpent be suspended from his duties as Registrar.

Mr. Rattigan, in opening the discussion, said that the meeting was for the purpose of considering a question of grave importance, and it was not too much to say that the welfare of the Punjab University, in which all its members were interested, would largely depend on the nature and character of the resolutions passed at this meeting. Various reports, the Vice Chancellor said, had been in circulation, and in consequence of these, which have brought certain grave accusations against the Registrar of the University, a sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the alleged irregularities. Mr. Rattigan then observed :—

"When I remind you that it included the names of Mr. B. H. Baden-Powell, Mr. Coldstream, Mr. Pourno Chunder Chatterjee and Mr. Gulam Hassain, of Umritsur, you will agree with me that no stronger committee could have been appointed. The statements of the witnesses, Ram Saran Dass and Protab Singh, were not taken upon oath; but they were recorded by gentlemen who were used to taking the evidence of Native witnesses."

The Vice-Chancellor then read the statements of Ram Saran Dass and Protab Singh before the sub-committee. These statements dealt with a certain number of charges against Mr. Larpent. Mr. Rattigan, continuing his observations, said :—

"Mr. Larpent has heard these charges in full for the first time, and it is manifestly unfair to publish the statements made by witnesses before the sub-committee when Mr. Larpent was not represented, and which at that time did not form a judicial inquiry."

Mr. Larpent's explanation to a letter forwarded by the Vice-Chancellor was then read, after which Mr. Larpent was called upon to reply to the charges brought against him. He said he would confine himself to a general statement that, as soon as these allegations became known to the public, he would take steps to vindicate his character. He requested that he should be supplied with a copy of the statements submitted to the Senate by the sub-committee, so as to enable him to take proceedings before the proper tribunal against the persons who had tendered evidence.

The Vice-Chancellor negatived this request on the ground that the statements of these witnesses were *primâ facie* and privileged. Mr. Larpent represented that if the materials were denied him in order to refute the statements, it was doing him an injustice.

Further discussion took place, in which Mr. Larpent reiterated his demand to be supplied with the statements of the Native witnesses, in order that he might take legal action thereupon.

The Vice-Chancellor then put the following resolution to the meeting :—"That in consequence of certain statements made by Ram Saran Dass and Protab Singh, of the Umballa district, and having regard to the statement made by Mr. Larpent to the Vice-Chancellor in connection therewith, and after hearing such furher explanation as Mr. Larpent had to offer orally, it is deemed advisable to suspend Mr. Larpent from his duties." The Vice-Chancellor, however, stated that the papers could not be surrendered for such a purpose as Mr. Larpent desired and Mr. Baden-Powell expressed himself as decidedly of the same opinion.

Mr. Larpent then stated that, as his hands were tied by this decision, he had no option but to request a further inquiry, which should be a full, fair, and honest inquiry, and in which he should be represented as Registrar of the University, pending the result of any further inquiries which the Senate may direct.

The three Native members of the Senate appeared to be in favour of an amendment to the effect that Mr. Larpent's resignation of the Registrarship should be accepted; but this amendment fell through, and the original resolution being put, it was carried with but one dissentient.

With regard to the second proposal placed by the Syndicate before the Senate, namely, that some arrangement should be made for carrying on the duties of Registrar during the period of Mr. Larpent's suspension, the Senate came to the agreement that they should appoint a Registrar, who should be as near a full-time Registrar as was possible, and that he should also be appointed Principal of the Oriental College. The Vice-Chancellor said that he had been engaged for some time in trying to obtain a duly qualified European Orientalist for the post, and had, he thought, obtained such a person; but inquiries were being made which would entail some little delay. In the meantime, Mr. W. Bell would continue to officiate as Registrar.

On the proposition of Mr. Baden-Powell, seconded by Mr. T. Gordon-Walker, it was resolved that the Report of the Law Sub-Committee be now sent into the Syndicate, who should consider it and be prepared either to submit the matter through the Vice-Chancellor to the Government, with a view to ascertain what action, if any, the Government may think it necessary to take; or if the Government take no action, for the Syndicate to nominate, if it so desires, a further committee for their own purposes, at which, of course, Mr. Larpent and his counsel would be present. This motion was carried accordingly, and the proceedings then terminated.

A meeting of the Syndicate was subsequently held.

THE VICE OF CRAMMING AND ITS REMEDY.

(*Indian Spectator.*)

Cramming is certainly no new art in India. The ancient Rishis and Pundits of India were, we are afraid, as first-rate crammers as our competition-wallahs, if not greater. But, then, their cramming was a sacred duty, and it was always a stepping stone to higher things. Our cramming is now a most profitable business and leads to anything but holiness. A masterly crammer is nowadays entitled to become a ruler of men—he may not be a formed man, he may not be a truly *educated* man—but nevertheless he has every right to be put at once in charge of a division as large as Wales, if not much larger. The practice of Government in awarding the highest prizes of office to the best crammers has of course influenced the whole of our educational system, and the vice has now become so common and so familiar that but very few persons can discern its innate ugliness. We have been told of a professor in the Elphinstone College who used to insist upon his students repeating word by word the language used by Todhunter in his works on Mathematics. He did not care to explain the use of what was learnt—or to create any interest in such dry studies as the Binomial Theorem on the Infinitesimal Calculus, or the sines, tangents and secants, and the result was that a friend, whom we have followed in after life, on taking his degree was as ignorant as ever of these subjects. His case is not a solitary, but a typical one. He was no crammer by nature, but his Professor of Mathematics made him one, and to this professor he has never considered himself indebted for anything more than this initiation into the mysteries of cramming. Our University examinations set the law to our school examinations—just as, we are afraid, the Civil Service examination in a great measure sets the law to our University examinations. The infection has thus tainted the very life-blood of all of our educating agencies, and tainted it to such an extent as to become a part and parcel of them, to grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength. Unfortunately or fortunately, in India the schools and colleges are not exclusively reserved for "gentlefolks and pure aristocrat bodies"—and cramming is thus a vice or a virtue common to high and low alike. Is there no way of introducing a more healthy regimen in our educational institutions? The highest physical blessing, perhaps, is that of "good digestion waiting on appetite, and health on both." The highest mental blessing ought to be of a piece with this. Cram your mouth and your stomach full of a variety of viands and victuals, and you wake next morning with a colic or a headache. Can the result of cramming your mind with numerous odds-and-ends of learning be other than windiness or cerebral disturbance? We think it is high time to eschew "the knowledge that puffeth" from our school and college curricula; but a revision of our standards alone will not do much good. The best remedy that suggests itself to us is a teaching University on the model of the German Universities. This experiment is worth trying, and we would commend it to the patronage of our millionaires.

OLD INDIAN ITEMS.

(*Deccan Times*)

The way in which an Indian day used to be spent a hundred years ago was very different to that in which it is occupied in the present times. The distribution of time in the three Presidencies, separated as they were by long travelling distances, was not altogether alike; but all have been getting into later and later hours, thus lengthening the day for the purposes of business. The junior "writers" alone seem to have had hard and regular work to perform. They were fully engaged from nine till twelve, and again from two till five. In 1765 our forefathers are what has been called by a Mrs. Fay—a facetious epistle writer of the times—"day-light dinners." In every class of English society all over the country the hour was one o'clock. It was customary to sit a long while at the table and drink a good deal of wine. Then came the Siesta. The custom of reposing, if not sleeping, after dinner was so general in Calcutta that the streets were from four to five in the afternoon as empty of Europeans as if it were midnight. Next followed the evening airings, and then tea was served. After tea cards or music filled up the space till ten o'clock, when supper was announced. Short formal visits used to be paid in the evening. If a gentleman calling was asked

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to put down his hat it was considered as an invitation to dinner. Tiffins was unknown before the early part of the present century. After their introduction the dinner hour was thrown back and supper abandoned. At twelve o'clock they take, says Lord Valentia, a hot meal which is called "tiffing." Early breakfasts were then in vogue. Sir James MacIntosh thus describes his morning meal:—"We return from our ride at eight o'clock, when, to show the enervating effects of the climate, I eat only two eggs and a large plate of fish and rice called *Kedgeree*, not to mention two cups of coffee and three of tea." These appear to have generally formed the Oriental *déjeuner*. This is how the above said Mrs. Fay delineates the dinner:—"We were frequently told in England, you know, that the heat of Bengal destroyed the appetite. I must own that I never yet saw any proof of that; on the contrary, I cannot help thinking that I never saw an equal quantity of victuals consumed. We dine, too, at two o'clock, in the very heat of the day. At this moment Mr. F—— is looking out with hawk's eyes for his dinner. I give you our bill of fare and the general price of things. A soup, a roast fowl, curry and rice, a mutton pie, a fore quarter of lamp, a rice pudding, tarts, very good cheese, fresh churned butter, fine bread, excellent Madeira (that is expensive, but eatables are very cheap):—A whole sheep costs but two rupees, a lamb one rupee, six good fowls or ducks, ditto; twelve pigeons, ditto; twelve pounds of bread, ditto; two pounds of butter, ditto; a joint of veal, ditto.

OUR ARMY RESERVE IN INDIA.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

In Mr. Yates's Gold Medal essay, published in the last number of the Proceedings of the United Service Institution of India, is discussed the question of employment of European and Native Army Re ervists in a Railway Corps. It has become abundantly clear that a very weak point of our Reserve system is the difficulty experienced by the soldiers, whom we yearly throw back into civil life, in finding employment there. It was not sufficiently considered how much our Reserve system differs from that of Continental nations. In Germany, for example, where the whole able-bodied population is liable for service, the employer of labour has no choice. All whom he employs are like himself under the liability of being called away to the colours. But the Reservist in England is naturally at a disadvantage, for any one would prefer to employ a man of whose service he is certain, rather than one who may be called away to his regiment at any moment. Evidently it cannot tend to the popularity of the army in England that the frequent spectacle should be presented of Reservists unable to find work because they are such. Evidently, therefore, every opening which can be found for employing these men in the public service should be taken advantage of, and every attempt made to induce public bodies connected with the Government, such as (in India) the Bank of Bengal and the railway companies, to employ them. This should be done both in view of the advantage of having trained and disciplined men for the performance of duties in which these qualities of the soldier are particularly desirable; and also for the sake of lessening the difficulties of Reservists in civil life, and the unpopularity occurring to the army from the spectacle of those difficulties.

The same applies to the Native Reserve in India, for both the reasons stated. Certainly, in this country there is not likely to be the special difficulty which Reservists experience in England. The Native Reservist either owns land, or can obtain it as tenant. This is the only form of employment which exists for the class to which he belongs, and this form of employment is just as available to him after he leaves the ranks as before he enters them. The pressure of population on the soil is, in many parts of the country, rendering this mode of livelihood yearly more difficult to follow, but such difficulty is general, and can in no way affect the retired soldier more than another. But if we have not to contend against the unpopularity of the army on this score, it is still very necessary to popularise service under our colours. The popularity of that service has been steadily falling off as the improvement of the rate of pay has failed to keep pace with the improvement of means of livelihood in other pursuits, and as the demands upon the labour of the soldier have increased year by year in the gradual perfecting of our military machine. To this end it is of the utmost importance that service in the ranks should be found a ready passport to the service of Government in the Civil Departments. Hitherto this has not been the case; nor indeed until the Government insists, and stringent orders are issued on the subject, is there much hope that the Police, the Revenue, the Forest and Canal establishments, the orderlies of the Government offices, and the employés of the Government Railways will be recruited from among the soldiers who pass out of the ranks.

This should be done as a matter of course. The excuse, hitherto, for not employing retired soldiers has been that they were not serviceable; that they had seen their best days, and had acquired ways not suitable for Police, peon or orderly duties. Now, however, it should be laid down that none others than Native Reservists should be employed in any Civil Department unless it were certified that none such were available. To each district should be assigned certain regiments from which to obtain its employés. The Government officers of the various departments in that district should be ordered to apply for men they required to the Commanding Officers of those regiments; stating pay, duties, and qualifications required. It will be found that most Reservists will thankfully accept employment in their own part of the country on the smaller pay given to constables, revenue peons, and such like, eked out with what they will themselves receive as reservists. The fact of their being Reservists will be sufficient guarantee of their efficiency for such duties.

The proposals of Mr. Yates, regarded only in the view of affording employment to European and Native Reservists, are most useful, apart from their importance in a directly military point of view. In that point of view they deserve careful consideration. Without a Railway corps, how is it proposed to work the railway between our Sind frontier and Kandahar? Throughout this long distance the line will traverse country occupied by tribes always troublesome, and whom the slightest war excitement might render very actively mischievous; and any reverse, or rumour of a reverse, turn into formidable enemies. Is it for a moment to be supposed that under these circumstances the line can be worked by the ordinary machinery of a railway—by Babus who regarded war as a "dangerous department," and by Native drivers, guards, signallers and so forth, such as are seen on the Indian lines of railway and telegraph? The idea is evidently absurd, and unless such a corps is organised as Mr. Yates proposes, the only course will be to improvise, on the outbreak of war, special arrangements for the working and protection of the Kandahar Railway and telegraph lines.

If the organisation of such a corps as is proposed by Mr. Yates entailed any very great additional expense, without corresponding usefulness in time of peace, it might be very difficult to get over the objections of the Financial Department. Such objections have proved fatal to an equally necessary measure—the organisation of an efficient transport service. It was not necessary that this should be the case. We imagine that it would be perfectly possible to maintain a large quantity of Government transport without great additional expense, by the simple expedient of hiring out the mules and bullocks for agricultural and traffic purposes. Plough bullocks are yearly growing dearer and more scarce, and agriculturists would readily hire the Government bullocks to draw their ploughs and carts. There is a great carrying traffic on mules and ponies, for which we think the Government pack animals could easily be let out on sufficiently remunerative terms. In either case it should be within the capacity of the most departmental mind to ex-cogitate a system whereby the hirers should be responsible for the health and condition of the animals hired, and whereby sufficient supervision of this could be maintained. We are not without hopes that, under some such arrangement, Government will presently see its way to maintaining a sufficient number of transport animals at call, without prohibitive expense, and thus get rid of the financial objection to a measure of vital military importance.

But, as before said, to the proposal for a railway corps no such objection need apply. Such a corps would simply work the existing North-Western Railway during time of peace, at a cost little in excess of an ordinary railway establishment. When war required their services further west, they would be replaced within our Indian territories by an ordinary railway establishment drawn from the eastern railways, and would take up the working of the purely military line. For the details of the scheme we refer the reader to Mr. Yates's prize essay. They are worked out most thoroughly, are practical and reasonable, and they indicate a most satisfactory method of employing some of our reserve soldiers, European and Native. In this view, and in that of the efficient working of our railway line of communication in the approaching war, we trust that these proposals may meet with early acceptance.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

(*Pioneer.*)

The continued absence of any news of the least significance from the Ghilzai country cannot but draw attention to the singular lethargy which the Amir's generals are showing in the face of the rebellion. It is a full month since Iskander Khan and Gholam Hyder effected their junction in the Maruf District, when with their superior numbers and infinitely superior armament they might have been expected to grapple with the insurgents forthwith. The meaning of their inaction is not clear, but it may be presumed that they would not be risking the displeasure of the Amir without good reason. The only thing certain, however, is that they have done nothing. Reports have come in that Gholam Hyder has moved north again to clear the Kabul Kandahar road, where the insurgents were lately reported to have been marauding; but nothing definite seems to be known of his actions. On the other hand, the tribal cause does not seem to be making any progress. Their great obstacle to success is the enmity which exists between the Nasiris and the Suleiman Khels, and prevents these powerful sections from taking common action. The son of Mushki Alam has been endeavouring for some time to induce them to lay aside their differences, but hitherto without effect. If they should make common cause with the revolt,

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things would no doubt become serious for the Amir's officers, who, as it is, are only equal to holding their own. On the other hand, we cannot argue from the Ghilzais not taking the offensive that they are cowed. Their tactics are probably to wear out the Amir's troops, or to entice them on to the hills so as to catch them at a disadvantage. The Amir's stern policy of destroying the villages and crops of the rebels wherever he could get at them now recoils upon his own head, as the tribesmen have no longer any object for giving in, and have no homes to return to. The destruction done has been very considerable. In particular all the famous almond orchards of the Hotaks south of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, which formed the main source of wealth in that district, have been ruthlessly cut down—a loss that the country cannot recover from for many years.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Alarming news for the Indian Government has been received from Moscow. Forty thousand Sikhs—probably men in buckram—are only waiting for the arrival of the son of the one-eyed Lion of the Punjab to rise in rebellion and march upon Delhi. They expect, it is true, to be joined by a Russian army, which only three weeks ago was not in existence. Dhuleep Singh has also, it appears, talked to M. Katkoff of his influence in Afghanistan, and has promised to give the Ameer and his English allies very serious trouble as soon as it shall please the Czar to give the signal for the grand assault. In the meantime his Highness is comfortably lodged at the Hotel Dussaux, in company with his attendant, or aide-de-camp, Arouah Singh, who, with the exception of a big turban, is attired in the garb of a cockney excursionist. No Englishman is admitted to his august presence. He is surrounded by M. Katkoff's people, and never stirs abroad unattended. Occasionally he dines with M. Katkoff in grand style arrayed as an Indian prince. He pretends that the India Office, while professing to allow him a pension of £40,000 a year, gave him only £25,000. Of course he says nothing about the payment of his debts, nor does he trouble himself to explain that he outran the constable by striving to surpass the expenditure of English noblemen and old county families with twice his income. It is not, however, a matter of the slightest importance to the British Government whether he has sense enough to return to Norfolk and eat his dumplings in peace and affluence, or whether he elect to lead an ignoble existence as a hanger-on of the Panslavonian agitator, until his intrinsic worthlessness is discovered and he himself is dismissed with contempt.

What is really puzzling is the fact that M. Katkoff should be so egregiously imposed upon by such a very empty-headed adventurer. A Russian politician in his position might surely be expected to know something of Dhuleep Singh's antecedents. We may rest assured that they are familiar to the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg, though it could not be expected that M. de Giers would take much pains to warn his rival against being led astray by the transparent untruthfulness of his Indian client. It is said, however, that M. Katkoff has persuaded the Czar that Dhuleep Singh may yet prove a trump card that shall sensibly affect the winning of the odd trick. Such may very likely be the case, as Alexander III. is described as one of those who put faith in unexpected occurrences and in unforeseen combinations. He gives his instructions to M. de Giers, but he betakes himself for counsel to M. Katkoff. He is, in short, a pendulum vibrating between his honest aspirations after peace and his irresistible infatuation for Panslavonian designs and unprincipled longing for fresh territorial acquisitions. On the other hand, it is inconceivable that his Imperial Majesty should be so ignorant of the state of affairs in British India as to attach any credence to the absurd exaggerations of a vindictive, unscrupulous expensioner, intent on vilifying his benefactors, and quite ready to involve two great nations in war in the hope of filching a few rupees for himself. A man of ordinary common sense, however exalted his condition, before he accorded his confidence to an apostate and a traitor would naturally make some inquiries as to the man's motives and previous mode of life. The more so when the wandering mendicant professed to have a nation of warriors at his back, and to be able to set in motion another nation still more fierce and intractable. As autocrats are not supposed to be bookmen, the Czar may be excused for not being aware that the Sikhs and Afghans—or Pathans—were never on friendly terms with one another, and that the latter would be far better pleased to see oil the Punjabis than to place a son of Runjet Singh on the long vacant throne of Lahore. Be that as it may, Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, *alias* Patrick Casey, has, for some time past, been living in clover at an excellent hotel without being called upon to pay the bill—though, perchance, it may be secretly accumulating to his ultimate disadvantage. The thousand pounds of which he is reported to have been robbed at Berlin—if, indeed, that story be true—are believed to have represented the last relics of his fortune which he ha squandered seemingly without bestowing a thought upon the Maharani and his children, now dependent on the generosity of the India Office.

BENGAL.

MR. WYNNE, Engineer-in Chief of the Bengal and Nagpur Railway, has, says a Calcutta paper, decided to make Asansole, rather than Sitarampore, the junction of that line with the East Indian Railway.

MR. F. B. WALKER, Engineer-in-Chief of the Assam-Bengal State Railway, will carry on the management of the Tirhoot State Railway, during the temporary absence of Mr. Bell, in addition to his own duty.

DR. J. ANDERSON, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, who has been on furlough for some months now, has resigned his appointment, and will, it is said, be succeeded by Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Deputy-Superintendent. For Mr. Wood-Mason's successor the trustees of the Museum have, it is believed, secured in England the services of Mr. W. Sclater, a gentleman reported to be specially qualified for the post, and who, if his appointment receives the approval of the India Office, may be expected out in this country at the end of the year.

IN the last quarter of 1886, 579 books, pamphlets, and periodicals were received into the Bengal Library, of which 399 were classed as non-educational and 180 as educational. It is satisfactory to see among the books several giving instructions in the erection of building houses, culverts, and thatched huts; in cooking for sick persons, according to the European and Native systems; a cooking-book for Native ladies; several works on agriculture and horticulture; and one giving instructions for the preparation of ink, fireworks, and other articles.

MADRAS.

THE Government of India have accepted the view expressed by the Madras Government that it is not expedient to amalgamate the duties appertaining to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration with those of any other appointment, but that the salary attached to the post should be reduced from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,250 on the occurrence of a vacancy.

BY a resolution of the Government of India passed in 1884 it was decided that the system of compulsory examination of assistant surgeons at septennial periods, which had been allowed to fall into abeyance, should again be brought into operation. In August last year Surgeon-General Bidie, however, addressed the Madras Government, proposing that assistant surgeons possessing European or Indian degrees not lower than M.B. and C.M. should be exempted from any examination in virtue of the qualifications they had already obtained, and the proposal thus made was submitted to the Government of India with the remark that the Madras Government was in favour of its adoption. After consulting several authorities on the subject the Government of India have replied that, as the majority of those consulted are in favour of the retention of the existing orders, and as the arguments of the few who advocate a change do not appear to be based upon any practical inconvenience found to exist in the present system, while, on the other hand, there are assurances that the orders in question work to the advantage of the public service, they have decided that, for the present, the existing practice in regard to the examination of assistant surgeons at septennial periods shall be adhered to.

RUMOUR has it that, at an early meeting of the Senate of the Madras University, a scheme will be brought forward in connection with a degree to be entitled "Doctor of Commerce." This degree is to be conferred on students in the commercial classes of the various colleges in Madras, who passed the higher test in commercial examination. For the encouragement of other students it may be mentioned that some students who have passed the lower test have succeeded in obtaining employment in some of the Houses of Agency on a salary of about Rs. 15 per mensem; and one of the said houses, it is said, is disposed to close its doors against all applicants for employment except those who have had a commercial training.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH ROWLANDS, V.C., C.B., Commanding the Bangalore Division, took advantage of the Brigade parade at Bangalore on Thursday (30th June) to decorate Sergeant-Major A. M. Kierton (Hampshire Regiment) with the silver medal which had been awarded that warrant officer by Her Majesty for "long service and good conduct." In doing so the General said that a duty like this was one of the most pleasant any officer could be called upon to perform, more especially was it so to him on the present occasion, inasmuch as it was a well-merited reward. He had presented some hundreds of "good conduct medals" in his time, but never to so worthy a recipient. Before coming to parade he had looked over Sergeant-Major Kierton's defaulter sheets and found that after a service of twenty-two years not a single entry was therein recorded.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN R. BAILLIE has been appointed to act as District Registrar of Deesa.

MISS C. ELLABY, M.D., has been appointed substantive *pro tem* First Physician of the Cama Hospital.

MR. A. CUMINE, C.S., has been appointed Second Assistant Collector, vice Mr. W. H. Horsley, C.S., promoted.

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COLONEL W. P. LA TOUCHE will act as Cantonment Magistrate of Poona during the absence of Colonel C. D.'U. La Touche.

THE charge of the public works duties in the Baroda cantonment has been transferred from the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, to the Executive Engineer of Kaira and Panch Mahals.

NEW rules have been formulated by Government for regulating the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives. These rules for the present will apply to the cities of Bombay and Kurrachee.

MR. W. SUMMERS recently shot a tigress at Khandalla. The animal measured seven feet in length, and was only about eight feet away from the shikari, when it was shot with a No. 6 shot from a No. 12 breech-loaded.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the purchase of a new first-class dioptric light from England for the lighthouse at Manora, Kurrachee, on the understanding that the value of the old light is credited to the defences.

ACCORDING to the report of the external land trade for Sind for 1886-87, the imports by rail and road have fallen off from last year's figures by a lakh and a half, and the exports by fourteen lakhs.

THE *Sind Gazette* states that every item of supply, down to fuel and forage, for 100,000 men can now be placed by rail within eighty miles of Kandahar, and that an order for the despatch of 20,000 tons of coal to Quetta is now in course of being carried out, and great quantities of stores are being sent up to depôts on the Kandahar line.

THE *Pioneer* says :—Rukhmibai has written a long letter to a Bombay paper in refutation of the charges made in the letter published some months ago by her would-be husband. She makes it abundantly clear that Dadaji is not over-scrupulous regarding the accuracy of his assertions ; but, as we have before hinted, the public is little concerned with the question of Dadaji's dissipation or Rukhmibai's ability to write English. If her appeal for help is to bear fruit at all, it will do so because it is based on the broad principle that infant unions are absurd and intolerable.

WITH effect from the date on which the lien of Mr. G. Druitt on his appointment of Secoud Grade Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara ceased, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., is to be Second Grade Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, retaining, during his absence on privilege leave, a lien on his acting appointment of Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara. Mr. A. H. Unwin is to be Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara during the absence of Mr. C. G. W Macpherson, C.I.E. Mr. W. H. Horsley to be Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, continuing to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh till further orders.

BURMA.

RESSAIDAR SHAIK MAHOMED ALI, of the 3rd Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, has again distinguished himself, telegraphs a Rangoon correspondent. He recently marched some fifty miles into the Hmaw Forest, and came upon a body of dacoits whom he attacked. He killed eight, and then the dacoits retired to their stockade. The Ressaidar dismounted his men and turned the stockade, by doubling round to the right of it, and rushed it, killing one man ; the remainder escaped in the dark into the jungle. The stockade and dacoit camp were burnt, a number of arms were captured, and many prisoners captured.

THE Mandalay paper protests against the removal of the Secretariat establishment of Upper Burma to Rangoon. It thinks that a more politic measure cannot be adopted, looked at from any point of view. Lower Burma, which has been under British rule for over thirty-five years, may with safety be left to the care of the Chief Secretary on the Chief Commissioner's staff. Upper Burma, on the other hand, has not progressed so far in the work of pacification that it can be administered apart from the Chief Commissioner's immediate care and personal supervision. Many administrative improvements require to be looked into—primarily a revenue and agricultural bureau, including those sources of continuous revenue to the Government which are derivable from the mineral wealth and oils of the country. Then there is the judicial administration of this province. How can the Government lose sight of an efficient judicial tribunal to superintend and revise the working of the subordinate courts which require much greater attention than those in Lower Burma? Then there is a very large body of state prisoners in the province, especially in the city of Mandalay, who are all looked after by the Secretariat, for which purpose they present themselves periodically. Taking all the facts and circumstances into consideration, therefore, it thinks that it will be a most imprudent measure to remove the Upper Burma Secretariat to Rangoon. It does not wish it to be inferred that Mandalay should become the headquarters of the civil administration ; what it means is, that for a time, at least, the presence of the Chief Commissioner in Mandalay is imperatively necessary, and periodical tours, such as Mr. Crosthwaite is now engaged in, will do the people and the country all the good, inasmuch as the Chief Commissioner's personal interest and presence now and again amongst them will reconcile the people to British rule more rapidly.

The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* writes :—

Mr. Crosthwaite's visit to Bhamo has been satisfactory. He found the district quiet. Trade at Bhamo is prosperous and steadily increasing. Mr. Crosthwaite held a durbar at Bhamo on the 23rd inst. It was numerously attended by Burmans, Shans, Kachyens, Chinese, and natives of India. In the course of his address the Chief Commissioner said he was glad to find the country peaceful, and that the Burmans, Shans, Kachyens, and Chinese were able to meet together for the purpose of trade without fear of being plundered. Bhamo was the link in the trade between Western China and Europe. It was a place to which Chinamen came to make their fortunes, just as Englishmen visited Calcutta or Rangoon. Formerly even under a weak Government trade had flourished in Bhamo. Now that the British Government protected them traders could entertain a sure hope of amassing wealth, without fear of oppression from officials or robbery from others. The Chief Commissioner concluded by predicting a brilliant future for Bhamo ; and, addressing the Burmans, Chinese, Kachyens, and Shans who were present, he said that if they felt any doubt as to his words they had only to ask the many natives of all parts of India now in Bhamo whether the British Government did not give them perfect peace and security throughout India.

The latest news from Bhamo shows that the trade in jade and in india-rubber is likely to increase very much. The supplies of india-rubber are very large at present. The trade is now in the hands of the Chinese merchants, who work it through the wild Kachyen tribes occupying the hills whence the supply is drawn. The numbers of Shan-Chinese who are migrating into the Bhamo district are steadily increasing, though no inducement is held out to them.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THE Government of the Punjab has suggested that the Lahore Central Museum should establish a sub-department of the Art section for the purchase of art-wares for sale to visitors, thus serving the double purpose of keeping up a better display of specimens, and the same benefiting both the purchasing public and the artizans. This is the practice adopted by the Lucknow Museum, and we are of opinion that if all local Museums followed it, a great deal of profit might be derived therefrom.

THE final report on the wheat crop in the Punjab for this season shows that the area under cultivation was 5,913,500 acres, or 15 per cent. less than last year, after making deductions for the area in which wheat was sown. The total yield is estimated at 27,238,305 cwts., which is 25 per cent. less than that of last year, but it is thought that this estimate is some three million cwts. too low. Although the returns of the crop are small, it is believed that the yield, where a fairly well-matured crop has been harvested, has been extremely good, especially with irrigated crops. The grain is plump, heavy, and of good quality, and harvesting, threshing, and winnowing were finished in the most favourable weather. According to the latest prices prevailing in the Calcutta and Kurrachee markets, taking the average prices at 17 seers per rupee, the whole crop is worth Rs. 8,97,26,182.

A LEOPARD AT SIMLA.—*Season*, a Simla paper, says :—"Some villagers brought information that they had got a leopard into a cave near one of the villages just below Annandale, and Lord Herbrand Russell and Dr. Finplay immediately went down to secure 'spots.' The beaters soon turned him out of the cave and a shot from Lord Herbrand Russell laid him low, and so has ended the career of a leopard which has been a terror to the neighbourhood of Annandale for the past three years."

A DESPERATE SIKH.—The Rawulpindi paper of July 2 says :—"News has arrived here of some desperate murders on the Kohat side, all committed by one man, a Sikh constable. He, Jhunda Singh by name, happened to be posted in the village of Tiri, in the Khatkut Ilaqua of the zillah of Kohat. His comrades happened to be all Mahomedans, who constantly annoyed him on religious grounds, and we hear that he had repeatedly applied for a transfer from their company. The annoyance most practised was defiling his eating or cooking place with bones, flesh, and other articles repugnant to him. One night he got up, apparently to bathe, and on taking up his *lota* found there were bones in it. He drew his sword and made an onslaught on the other men. With a few desperate cuts he killed the nearest three, and then ran through the village, where he cut down three more and one woman, the last being merely cut about the hand, as if she had simply tried to stop Jhunda Singh. In the darkness the Sikh escaped and reached a village called Masmi, where he hastily called on a Hindu to bring him water, as he was in pursuit of a man escaped from *havalat*. His disordered and blood-stained clothes and sword, however, alarmed the Hindu ; the alarm was raised, and he was seized by the people and is now awaiting trial."

THE Government of India has recommended to the Secretary of State that Major-General Sir A. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., R.E., late Director-General of the Archæological Survey of India, be granted a pension of £150 per annum in addition to the military pension he receives. General Cunningham was for fifteen years at the head of the Archæological Survey Department

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN G. W. ROUGHTON has been transferred from the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps to the command of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, with the rank of Major. The vacancy in the Volunteer Rifle Corps caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Stead has been filled by the promotion of Colour-Sergeant N. Devlin.

THE extension of leave granted to Colonel H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., dated June 29, is for one year, or until promotion to the rank of Major-General.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON, 13th Madras Infantry, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment to the Staff Corps, and directed to rejoin the 2nd Battation East Yorkshire Regiment, Colaba.

SURGEON-MAJOR BATTY, I.M.S., Bombay Establishment, has retired from the Service. Surgeon-Major Batty was serving in Burma when relieved of all duty.

COLONEL E. B. BURNABY, Commanding the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been directed to proceed to England, on completion of six years as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

COLONEL MAITLAND, Poona Horse, has been appointed as a temporary measure to the Quartermaster General's Department at Simla. Colonel Maitland is now on leave.

LIEUTENANT H. E. STANTON, R.A., has been appointed paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department.

THE following are the Home reliefs of the year, so far as they are known at present.—

HOMEWARD.—12th Royal Lancers, Bangalore; 1st King's Own Yorkshire, Light Infantry, Burma and Dinapore; 2nd North Stafford Regiment, Aden; 2nd Hampshire Regiment, Secunderabad.

OUTWARD.—21st Hussars to Bangalore; 1st Royal Fusiliers, 1st Cheshire Regiment, and 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, destination not yet fixed.

THE non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Artillery under orders for England next trooping season, who care to remain longer in India may volunteer to remain. These men may select the Presidency in which they will serve, but are not allowed to select any Battery.

IT is stated that complete arrangements have been made at Simla for placing an Army Corps in the field, and that the whole force, thoroughly equipped and perfect in every respect, could be put in motion at less than twenty-four hours' notice.

THE Government of India has approved of the proposal of the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Bengal, to reduce, by half a Native Field Hospital, the number of Field Hospitals, half British and one Native, allotted to Quetta: thus reducing the total number required for all purposes to 30, and also to a modification in the distribution of the eight British Field Hospitals, authorised for the lines of communication. By this arrangement the 30 Field Hospitals (17 British and 13 Native) will be maintained in the three Presidencies for British and Native troops, and will be distributed as follows:—

	British.	Natives.
Frontiers...	1	3
First Army Corps	8	10
Lines of Communication	8	...
Total	17	13

CAPTAIN J. W. CURRIE, of the 20th Madras Infantry (now attached to the 10th Madras Infantry in Burma), is the second of the two officers selected from the Burma Field Force to be Extra Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy. The 10th Madras Infantry has been singularly unfortunate in Burma. Two senior officers could not accompany it on service, and it went to Burma with no fewer than five officers "attached" from other regiments. Of these Captain A. W. Rendle was recently killed in action, and Lieutenant Colonel Wroughton died on the 14th of last month from apoplexy. A third officer has been wounded, and now the withdrawal of Captain Currie, who has been officiating Second-in-Command, makes another gap.

Lieut.-General A. B. Little, Bombay S.C., is about to be placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List, he having been unemployed for five years. He entered the Indian Army as an Ensign in 1842, and has therefore nearly forty-five years' service. During this time he has taken part in four campaigns, beginning with the Scinde Campaign of 1843-45. He was next employed in the Persian Expedition of 1857, and in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny during the years 1857-59, and was three times mentioned in despatches, and thanked by the Government. His last war service was in the Abyssinian Expedition of 1867-68, for his services in which he was again mentioned in despatches.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE.

Mr. George Baden-Powell writes as follows to *The Times*:—

Varied is the advice now being offered to Government in regard to the proposed opening up of the new route to the East *viâ* the Canadian Pacific Railway. At this juncture it may be well to clear away certain misconceptions which still prevail in certain quarters. Many naval authorities are known to object to the expenditure of money in subsidising possible armed crusers—chiefly on the plea that additional men-of-war would be far more to the purpose. But in the first place men-of-war cruisers of speed are not able to carry much coal. Those of the newest designs only carry 600 to 700 tons, on a daily consumption of 120 to 150 tons. Such cruisers, if stationed at Vancouver, would find considerable difficulty in steaming even half-way to the China seas, supposing the breaking out of war to call for their presence across the Pacific; and it would be but poor satisfaction to have even the most perfect of men-of-war lying coalless and helpless in the mid-Pacific while some Russian "volunteer" cruiser is sweeping the seas of Japan. In the second place, such a man-of-war costs the nation more than £100,000 in initial outlay, and certainly £10,000 per annum in upkeep and depreciation—exclusive altogether of the expenses of manning. But, according to responsible tenders now before the Imperial Government, at least five or six full-powered speedy steamers, convertible into transports or armed cruisers at the shortest notice, would be always ready on the Pacific, and would be capable of carrying coal, and to spare, to take them right across that ocean, while the cost to the Admiralty vote of the provision of so excellent a supplemented service would not exceed £10,000 per annum. Thus from the purely naval point of view this latter plan is incomparably cheaper; and these steamers would at all events be there on the spot ready to fight, so far as they can, and certainly to transport men or coal or stores or torpedoes and torpedo boats in, say, ten days to the China seas from the British base in British Columbia, which is connected through British territory with the already powerful British settlements in the eastern portions of the Canadian Dominion. I need not here allude to the great commercial advantages which could be secured by establishing an alternative and additional route to the East. The latest news tells of the *Parthia* crossing the Pacific in twelve days, which, with organised through communications, brings Japan with twenty-five days of England. This fact is of the first importance in regard to letters, samples, and patterns, and to passengers and light cargo traffic. I am informed, on the best authority, that if no subsidy is forthcoming this new Pacific service will perforce be given to foreign lines. Recollections of what passed last autumn, when a portion of the American mails was transferred from an English to a German line, prove the political danger, in the present temper of the public mind, to any Government if it permits such a truly national and much-needed service to pass to the hands of foreigners. I am confident that the country and Parliament would willingly sanction the wise expenditure of a Post Office subsidy of £35,000 per annum and an Admiralty subsidy of £10,000 in order to inaugurate two powerful mail and trade lines of English vessels on the Pacific. Canada and Australia are ready to join hands with the mother country in setting up this additional and excellent line of Imperial communications

THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of prizes to the students attending the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, was held on July 27 at Egham, Mr. B. H. Currey, Vice-President of the Council of India, officiating at the ceremony, in the absence of Viscount Cross.—In presenting the report, having reference to the operations of the last twelvemonth, General Sir Alexander Taylor, the principal of the college, said they were now completing their 16th session. With regard to the studies, a satisfactory amount of work had been accomplished; while in the senior division, with a few exceptions the students had all qualified themselves for the public service.—The prizemen were afterwards presented to the meeting, and received their awards from the chairman, who, in addressing the the company subsequently, heartily congratulated the governors upon the admirable results which had attended the working of institution. The college was now practically self-supporting, and the education it afforded, he had every reason to say, was of the highest and best quality. Some time ago it was pointed out that some addition to the number of scholarships would be of advantage to the institution, and he desired, with the permission of the authorities, to transfer to them the sum of £1,000 to found a scholarship to be known as the Vice-President's.—On the part of the governors, Sir A. Taylor thanked Mr. Currey for his attendance, and the company were afterwards entertained at luncheon.—Prominent among the prize winners were Mr. A. H. Gale, who took the Argyll Scholarship, and Messrs. H. A. F. Currie and Smith-Ainsley, who each obtained prizes on several subjects.

THE dates on which evidence is to be taken by the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission at Simla are, for the several Departments, fixed as follows:—July 18th: Accounts, Archæology, and Customs. July 19th: Education, Forests and Geological Survey. July 20th: Jails, Mint, and Opium. July 21st: Pilot Service, Post Office, and Police. July 22nd: Public Works, Registration, and Salt. July 23rd: Surveys and Telegraphs.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

It is impossible not to welcome to the pages of the *National* such Liberal contributors as Earl Selborne and the Warden of All Souls, Oxford; and we do so the more gladly that they are eminently qualified to set forth, from different points of view, the reasons which have brought, and will continue to bring, truly consistent Liberals within the Unionist "fold." Earl Selborne investigates, with kindly cruel nicety, the foundation on which the well-known dictum of the late Premier—that "the opinion of the civilised world" is in favour of his notable scheme for the disruption of the Empire—may rest; and he has, of course, no difficulty in showing that such a foundation is simply non-existent. Pointing to the strenuous efforts—made assuredly as much by the "masses" as the "classes"—of Italy and the United States of America (to which he might well have added the not less striking instance of Germany) in the direction of aggregation, as opposed to segregation, he clearly points the moral, that it is only the enemy of England and her Empire who desires the introduction, in whatever case, and under whatever form, of the thin end of the disruption wedge, yclept "Home Rule."

The Warden of All Souls belongs, both by birth and position, to the "classes;" though it is by no means on this ground that he objects to the sharp distinction between them and the "masses." As he truly remarks, to say that on all great political issues the "masses" are always right, and the "classes" always wrong, is merely to assert, in other words, "that ignorance, if you can only get enough of it, is a better guide than knowledge." He well exposes, too, the risk which we are running, lest the constituencies, misled by the "taking," but wholly indefinite, and practically unmeaning, form of words, "An Irish legislative body for the management of Irish affairs," should "accept a principle which, according to its application, may mean anything or nothing. The country," he warns us, "may wake up to find that it has made an unconditional surrender to Mr. Gladstone, who in his turn has to satisfy Mr. Parnell with . . . . the American Irish party."

The position of the Liberal Unionist party is sensibly dealt with by the Editors, who express their conviction that much closer union between that and the Conservative party is desirable, an opinion in which we cordially concur. The editors intimate their readiness (should this meet the views of intending Unionist contributors) to have the *National Review* "regarded as a Unionist, rather than, as hitherto, an exclusively Conservative organ." We think the wisdom of this open to question; the Conservatives will long form the large majority of the Unionist party: and (though Lord Selborne's concluding remarks on Free Trade suggest, that there may be other points of agreement between Liberal and Conservative Unionists than the maintenance of the Union) may well be thought entitled to a monthly organ of their own.

The lessons to be learnt from that Jubilee, the afterglow of which is still with us, and the considerations to which it gives rise, form the subject of two thoughtful papers, Mr. H. D. Traill's "The other side of the Medal," and Captain Penrose Fitzgerald's suggestive question, "Are we worthy of our Empire?" Mr. Traill, holding the mirror up to ourselves, asks us, whether we can aver that we stand on a higher level, in truthfulness, bravery, or political morality, than we did fifty years ago. Kid-glove refinement, he well shows, is not of necessity equivalent to moral improvement, or to an "insight into the truth of things." From Captain Fitzgerald we have, as we might expect from a sailor, some plain commonsense, "upright and down-straight like a yard of pump-water." Reminding us, like Mr. Traill, that the game of British politics "has come very low when the losing side tries to upset the chessboard as soon as they see checkmate to be inevitable," and that "a man who deliberately wants to break up the Empire, and talks treason against his Queen and country, is a rebel and a traitor, and nothing else," he naturally turns to the Navy, the condition of which he depicts in terms not a whit too forcible. The Navy—it is impossible to repeat it too often—"is neither more nor less than the insurance paid for all that makes us a nation. . . . If we were to suffer a serious naval defeat we should be starved into submission, and be obliged to submit to annexation or any terms of peace dictated to us."

The position of the country Clergy, especially lamentable in Wales, and one which the tithe-war threatens to make worse, is touched on by one of their number, the Rev. E. W. Bowling; but chiefly from the point of view of the misrepresentations to which they are exposed. Turning from the clergy to the consecrated edifice, we find much to interest, and to instruct, in Mr. E. G. Howard's Paper on "Ancient and Modern Painted Glass." The writer judiciously avails himself of modern blunders to show us "what to avoid" in future. An amusing little poem, "the Ring and the Casket," by Lord Lytton (not without its moral), an interesting notice (by the Countess Martinengo Cesaresco) of North-Italian agriculture, some curious details of the life of the great Composer of the "Music of the Future," and a critical paper on the mystical side of—the daily less read—Wordsworth, deserve to be specified as miscellanies in an unusually good number of this Review.

* "The National Review." August, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.*

Who does not remember the unctuous piety with which a certain leading statesman, whose name shall be nameless, turned up his eyes to Heaven and denounced Bulgaria and her atrocities! Who does not call to mind the fierce and fiery orations which lashed up this country to a fury of madness! And, all important consideration, who has let slip from memory the change of Government which followed this fortunate phrenzy, this most opportune discovery! But a change has come over the spirit of the dream. It now appears that public indignation should have been launched against Holy Russia, who stirred up intrigue, who countenanced rebellion, who fanned the flame of discord, and nourished the adder of mischief. Gold from St. Petersburg, complications from the land of snow, emissaries charged to plot, to depose, to murder—these were the causes of Bulgaria's troubles. And yet not a word is heard now as to Russian atrocities—no. *Tempora mutantur.* Great men are too much occupied with Ireland to think of foreign climes. The ladder, too, will not reach to the coveted Bench. *Voila tout.*

If, perchance, any one has hitherto been disinclined to credit what is abundantly shown in the literature of the Bulgarian crisis, a perusal of M. Koch's very plainspoken narrative will serve to dispel the haze of doubt which ignorance has originated. Not a page but tells a tale of cunning treachery, deceit, and dishonesty. Not a chapter but occasions disgust at unpunished dissimulation and unrequited want of uprightness. There is no screen drawn before the actions of men for whom everlasting infamy is too good a punishment and eternal disgrace an easy escape. Everything is laid bare with merciless justice and equity, and what a picture of wickedness and vice! what a record of sin and villainy! M. Koch's most outspoken volume appears, too, at an opportune time, when a new sovereign is about to sit upon the throne of Bulgaria, and Russia is once again bringing forth the chaldron of intrigue, and making ready the fire of treachery. "What think ye will be the end thereof?" Can there be a doubt? We have none; but is it not Holy Russia?

SEA MONSTERS AND SEA BIRDS.†

If a love of the marvellous be the predominant taste of the age, assuredly Natural History should be one of the most popular sciences of the day. Take even such comparatively simple works as Dr. Hartwig's "Winged Life in the Tropics" and "Sea Monsters and Birds." What an array of wonderful, in some instances, indeed, incredible facts are placed before the reader! How, for example, can one realise that a single queen ant lays 50,000,000 eggs in the two seasons during which the insect lives, or that she increases in size during this period till she weighs upwards of 30,000 of her own subjects? Who, again, could picture the fire-flies of the West Indies as so brilliant that on one occasion the commander of the British forces took them for lights moving about, and supposing the Spanish to be approaching with an overwhelming force hastily re-embarked before the imaginary foe?

Who can explain that seals are so susceptible to sounds that they will come to the surface of the water and stretch out their necks to the utmost extent should any one strike up a tune? And yet these animals have no ears!

Is it not, too, inexplicably puzzling that when hundreds of thousands of aquatic birds make their nests in one locality, they are enabled by instinct to find their own eggs, and yet to an ordinary observer there are no distinguishing marks to enable the mother to repair to her own locality amidst a darkening mass of birds all on the same errand intent?

From these few examples, taken at random, it will be seen that these little volumes are at once instructive and replete with interest. Boys are now about to come home for the holidays; they might do worse than spend an hour or two occasionally in company with Dr. Hartwig and his birds, beasts, and fishes.

The *Century Illustrated Magazine* for August is perhaps a little too full of the American War; but, apart from this, there is plenty to read, and the pictures are of the highest order of merit.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"The Silver Pound," by S. Dana Horton (Macmillan and Co.); "The Great Silver River," by Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart. (John Murray); "Struggles for Life," by W. Knighton (Williams and Norgate).

THE Surgeon-General, Madras, has represented to Government the desirability of establishing a Medical School at Rangoon, for the training of the youths of the Province for the Civil Medical Service; and the matter has been referred for the remarks of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

* "Prince Alexander of Battenberg." By A. Koch, Court Chaplain to his Royal Highness. (Whittaker and Co.)

† "Sea Monsters and Sea Birds." By G. Hartwig. "Winged Life in the Tropics." By the same Author. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

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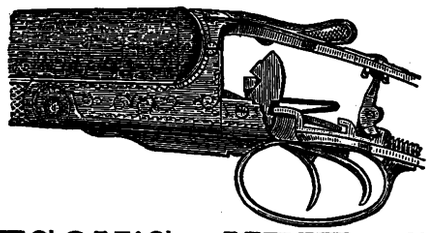
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1887.

THE EURASIAN QUESTION.

AMONGST the various matters affectin g India upon which the Home Press has commented there is one which does not seem to have attracted any attention here, and yet it is one, not only of vital, but of pressing necessity, so far as British rule in India is to be accepted as a success or otherwise. That matter is the Eurasian question. What is to be the future of that vast and ever-increasing population sometimes called "half-castes," but better known in India under the less reproachful name of Eurasians? This great community has hitherto been grossly neglected by the Paramount Power—whether that Power held office under the old East India Company or the Crown. The authorities in India, Civil and Military, have been watching the growth of this community, but have been doing so with folded hands and averted eyes as to the future. At last the community has commenced to assert itself, but, like every personal movement in India, the leading idea is to fall back upon Government. "What is the Government going to do for us," is now the question which is being asked by the Eurasian men and women who have hitherto done nothing for themselves. And it is not an easy question, to answer. Of mixed parentage, the Eurasians, possessing many of the virtues which English society commends, have also not a few of the vices which the same society condemns. They do not like menial labour; they have been brought up to no manner of skilled or industrial handicraft. Ambition—that ambition, at least, which is said to be a vice hinging on virtue—is unknown to them. If there be any glimmering of it in their minds it takes the shape of the ambition of a Bengali Babu, whose chief aim and object is to become a Government clerk. But official clerkism in India is being overstocked by the Bengalees themselves, to say nothing of the Mahomedans, who are now being encouraged—and we consider wisely, too—to look for employment under British rule. The difficult question of what to do with the Eurasians still remains. It has been suggested that they should be encouraged to enlist into the military ranks, or be drafted into a separate arm of interior defence themselves. If such a solution of the difficult problem could be thus easily arrived at, argument need not go further; but the problem is not so readily solved. The majority of the Eurasian men are not of the material of which good soldiers—either for courage or endurance—are formed. They may have brave hearts—and there was proof of this during the Mutiny; but the brave hearts are generally encased in very weak physical bodies. To tell the honest truth, the half-caste breed in India is a weak and degenerate one. We are not writing thus in any terms of reproach, but the truth must be told. There have been, and there are, exceptions to all Nature's rules, but so far as India is concerned the population, which has been the result of intermarriage between Europeans and Natives, is not of the strong fibre of which soldiers are supposed to be made. An attempt was made in 1857 to form more than one Eurasian corps of cavalry and infantry, and the attempt was not attended with very encouraging results—although it must be said that during the Mutiny some splendid work was done by Eurasian men and women. Kavanagh's act, by which he gained the Victoria Cross, will always be accepted by English historians as part of the military glory of which the nation has reason to be proud.

But the sad question still remains of—What is to be done with the evergrowing Eurasian population of India? In one respect—that of undoubted loyalty—it is a strength to British rule, but in almost every other respect it is a weakness and an anxiety.

SURGEON S. C. PHILSON has been ordered to Bhamo to relieve Surgeon C. Blackwell, who returns to Bombay.

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Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 2.)

FLEMING, Lieut. J. M., S.C., probationary assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, in the Survey of India Department, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 14th ultimo.

HAIG, Colonel C. T., R.E., officiating deputy surveyor-general, in charge trigonometrical branch, is confirmed in that appointment, from the 19th Feb. last, the date of Colonel Thuillier's confirmation as surveyor-general of India.

MALLET, Mr. F. R., superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year, on medical certificate, from the 25th ult.

The following officiating appointments in the Geological Survey Department are sanctioned, from the date of Mr. F. R. Mallet's departure on sick leave :—

FEDDEN, Mr. F., deputy superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as superintendent.

HACKET, Mr. C. A., deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 1st grade.

JONES, Mr. E. J., assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, and as curator of the museum.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission from April 8, consequent on the departure on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel J. FitzGerald, deputy commissioner of the 2nd class :—

KNOWLYS, Mr. H. B., deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner of the 2nd class :—

OBBARD, Mr. R., B.A., C.S., special assistant commissioner, to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, vice Mr. H. B. Knowlys.

THOMSON, Lieut.-Colonel R. S., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, and officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as special assistant commissioner, vice Mr. R. Obbard.

MASTERS—Consequent on his return from boundary duty, Captain E. S. Masters, wing officer and adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as wing commander and 2nd in command, from June 2, vice Captain E. D. F. Bignell, and during the absence, on furlough, of Major J. Burne.

HERMANN—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Hermann as acting consul for Germany at Aden during the absence of Mr. J. Woodtli.

KIERNANDER, Mr. C. R. C., deputy auditor-general, having been recalled from privilege leave, returned to duty on June 1.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed assistant engineers in H.M.'s Indian Marine, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India :—Messrs. H. F. White, F. A. Sheehan, H. T. S. Blackford, H. H. C. Avron, A. McCulloch, H. S. Cope, H. Hayward, and V. A. Brown.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned 1st grade officers of H.M.'s Indian Marine to be commanders (supernumerary) from May 29, in recognition of their services during the first phase of the operations in Burma :—Messrs. C. W. Hewett and H. S. Black.

The directors have made the following changes in the Bank of Bengal's Establishment :—

FRASER, Mr. D., on return from leave, has resumed charge of Dacca Branch.

LEMON, Mr. H. S., on return from leave, has resumed charge of Hyderabad Branch.

HUNTLEY, Mr. W., to be acting agent at Akyab, vice Mr. F. Burns, who has resigned the bank's service.

KER, Mr. R. L., to be acting agent at Lucknow, vice Mr. Huntley.

LITHGOW, Mr. R., to be acting accountant at Bombay

HOBDAY, Captain J. R., S.C., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from July 1.

FLEMING, Lieut. J. M., S.C., assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officate in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents from May 14.

HAGGITT, Lieut. E. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Department Code, chapter 11, paragraphs 9 to 11, for promotion to 1st grade assistant engineer on June 15.

MILITARY.

OLDFIELD, Lieut. C. G., R.A., is appointed to be officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, from June 16, vice Major P. F. M. Baddeley, R.A., temporarily promoted.

The undermentioned officer is brought on the establishment of paid aide-de-camps to the Queen, from March 10 :—

CHAPMAN, Col. (local Maj.-Gen.) E. F., C.B., R.A., vice Col. Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., promoted to the rank of maj.-general.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

WIMBERLEY, Lieut. C. I., East Surrey Regiment, officiating squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, from Dec. 11, 1885.

BAYLEY, Lieut. S. F., West Riding Regiment, officiating squadron officer 13th Bengal Lancers, from March 25, 1886.

The undermentioned military pupil, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a sub-assistant apothecary from the date specified :—

ROSS, Mr. F. C., from June 4.

PATCH, Major R., Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, is granted leave out of India (m.c.) for 150 days, from Feb. 4.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

WACE, Lieut.-Col. E. G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from July 25.

SWETE, Major C. D., Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 25.

COLLINS, Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary G. A., Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.

PENNY, Brigade-Surgeon J. C., M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service from June 3, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, June 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s Personal Staff :—

RAWLINSON, Lieut. H. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, fourth aide-de-camp, to be extra aide-de-camp, dated April 24.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BROWN, Surgeon E. H., 1st Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. H. T. Walsh, appointed to 35th Sikhs.

DODGSON, Lieut. H. L., wing officer, 2 Bengal Light Infantry, to be quarter master, dated Aug. 5, 1886.

BURNE, Lieut. K. P., wing officer, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be quarter-master, vice Harris, vacated on appointment to Kubo Police, dated April 26.

BANATVALA, Surgeon H. E., 10th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. Shearer, appointed to 27th Punjab Infantry.

PILGRIM, Surgeon H. W., to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon R. H. Woolbert, appointed to Native General Hospital, Rangoon.

SHEARER, Surgeon J., M.B., 27th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon Major F. A. Smith, appointed to 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.

WEBSTER, Lieut. Colonel H. W., second in command 30th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Campbell, vacated, dated June 27.

HALKETT, Major W. G. C., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Webster, and to remain seconded while employed on the staff, dated June 27.

MAISEY, Captain F. C., wing commander, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Halkett, dated June 27.

MAINWARING, Captain F. G. L., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Maisey, dated June 27.

HUGHES, Lieut. F. T. C., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Bond, appointed to the 35th Sikhs.

KAYE, Lieut. W. J. R., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Woodyatt, appointed to the 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.

SCOTLAND, Surgeon D. W., to the officiating medical charge of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, vice Surg. A. T. Brown, appointed to 37th Dogras.

CLARKSON, Surgeon F. C., to the officiating medical charge of the 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major G. M. Davis, on furlough.

GREEN, Surgeon C. R. M., to the officiating medical charge of the 5th Punjab Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major C. W. S. Deakin, appointed to 34th Pioneers.

BOILEAU, Lieut. P. A., supernumerary on the Establishment of 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, to be wing officer on probation, vice Custance, transferred to the 36th Sikhs.

MERCER, Major C. A., 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Mainwaring, appointed commandant, 2nd Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.

STEWART, Lieut.-Colonel N. R., wing officer, to be wing commander vice Mercer.

HOWELL, Lieut. A. A., Northumberland Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated June 4.

HUDSON, Lieut. W., supernumerary on the Establishment of 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, to be wing officer on probation, vice Chenevix-Trench, promoted to wing commander.

PAYNE, Captain A. V., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Lahore Division, dated April 27.

The following order is confirmed :—

BALLEN—Sappers and Miners Corps Order, dated June 4, appointing Lieut. E. D. Ballen, R.E., to be company officer from June 3.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

SELLICK, Surgeon J. H., 8th Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade-Surgeon E. O. Tandy, appointed to officiate as administrative medical officer, Quetta District.

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HAMILTON, Lieut. C. L., supernumerary on the establishment 13th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, vice Hutchinson, seconded for appointment to the Burma Police.

OSWALD, Lieut. J. H., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal S.C., to be officia ing wing officer, on probation, 4th Bengal Infantry, dated June 1.

RENTON, Lieut. R. R., Royal Scots Fusiliers, a candidated for the Bengal S.C., to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, dated June 9.

COWIE, Lieut. W. L., supernumerary on the establishment of the 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Vaughan, transferred to the 35th Sikhs.

OSWALD, Lieutenant J. H., 7th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment, 4th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Digan, transferred to the 32nd Pioneers.

RAWLINSON, Lieutenant C. B., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Worlledge, transferred to the 36th Sikhs.

DUCAT, Lieutenant H. C. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Macnabb, vacated on appointment to the Burma Commission.

WRIGHT, Lieutenant E. G., supernumerary on the establishment, 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, to be wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Wynch, appointed to the 37th Dogras.

JONES, Lieutenant H. J., 14th Sikhs, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Hogge, seconded for appointment on the staff.

BRADSHAW, Lieutenant F. E., 15th Sikhs, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Hadow, promoted wing commander.

WINTLE, Lieutenant E. de V., 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer on probation, vice Young, placed on half pay.

MURRAY, Lieutenant F., 20th Punjab Infantry, wing officer on probation, 10th Bengal Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Campbell, appointed to the 37th Dogras.

ANDREWS, Lieut. D. C. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the 21st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Giles, seconded for appointment to the Burma police.

ROGERS, Lieut. G. E., supernumerary on the establishment of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Hogge, appointed to the 34th Pioneers.

IMPAY, Lieut. L., supernumerary on the establishment of the 23rd Pioneers, to be wing officer on probation, vice Burne, seconded for appointment to the Burma Division.

RANKEN, Lieut. G. P., wing officer and quartermaster 24th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, dated May 24.

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. L. C., supernumerary on the establishment of 24th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Bradshaw, appointed to the 35th Sikhs.

TOTTENHAM, Lieut. R. L., supernumerary on the establishment of the 40th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 25th Punjab Infantry, on probation, vice Savage, appointed to the 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. C. W., supernumerary on the establishment of the 27th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Johnson, appointed to the 36th Sikhs.

DREW, Lieut. A. B. H., supernumerary on the establishment of 29th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Ryder, appointed to the 2nd Battalion 1st Gookhas.

EVATT, Lieut. F. W., supernumerary on the establishment of 31st Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Lydiard, promoted to wing commander.

WALTON, Lieut. H., supernumerary on the establishment of 32nd Pioneers, to be wing officer on probation, vice Hogge, appointed to the 34th Pioneers.

HAWKINS, Lieut. G. A., supernumerary on the establishment of 4th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Holland, appointed to the 34th Pioneers.

CADELL, Lieut. A., supernumerary on the establishment of 13th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 38th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Christie, transferred to the 35th Sikhs.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E. supernumerary on the establishment of 45th Sikhs, to be wing officer, vice Holmes, appointed to the 36th Sikhs.

FOLEY, Lieut. R. E., supernumerary on the establishment of 28th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Retallick, seconded for appointment to the Burma police.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. G. J., Corps of Guides, is temporarily employed in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, dated June 4.

With the sanction of Government, the following order is confirmed:

MORE-MOLYNEUX—Upper Burma Field Force Order, dated March 29, appointing Capt. G. H. More-Molyneux, wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, at the head quarters of the Force, from March 28, vice Major Hornsby, on furlough.

FURLOUGHS.

HEWITT, Capt. A. H., Royal Horse Artillery, E Battery, A Brigade, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

ROSS-JOHNSON, Lieut. R. M., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, for six months, on medical certificate.

MONK, Lieut. R. P., 2nd Battalion Lancashire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

AITKEN, Major W., Royal Artillery, No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

LOW, Lieut. R. B., Royal Irish Regiment (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 9th Bengal Lancers), to remain in Calcutta, from July 16 to September 15, to study the Native languages, in extension of the leave granted him, dated March 24.

ANGELO, Lieut. R. D., North Staffordshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas), to Calcutta, from July to December 31, to study the Native language.

LLOYD, Major A. C., Derbyshire Regiment, on medical certificate, to remain at Mussoorie, from June 13 to November 15, in extension of the privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Presidency District.

COOK, Major L. A. C., 10th Bengal Lancers, in India, for one year, on medical certificate, under the leave rules of the Staff Corps.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 30.)

MCMAHON, Lieut. A. H., of the Bengal S.C., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and posted to the Kohat District, which he joined on June 16.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments and promotions in the Punjab Commission from May 1, consequent on the appointment of Mr. G. R. Elsmie as second financial commissioner:—

YOUNG, Mr. W. M., secretary to Government, to be commissioner of Lahore, but to officiate as secretary to Government.

RIVAZ, Mr. C. M., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be secretary to Government, but to officiate as commissioner of Lahore from date of assuming charge of the Lahore Division.

WOOD, Mr. H. M. M., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

MONTGOMERY, Major J. A. L., director of Settlements, &c., to be deputy commissioner, 3rd grade.

STEEDMAN, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, and officiating director of Settlements, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

FRANCIS, Mr. E. B., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 2.)

DENMAN, Mr. J., officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, Moradabad, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days from July 11.

GRAY, Mr. P., assistant magistrate, Allahabad, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from June 17.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 2.)

SPENCE, Mr. H., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Nimar, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Betul, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. Morris.

FRANKLIN, Surgeon Major B., officiating civil surgeon, privilege leave for three months, from July 18.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, July 25.)

CUSTANCE, Lieut. H. L., second in command, Chindwin, is transferred to Myingyan and appointed to officiate as battalion commandant from the date on which he may be relieved by Lieut. Young.

YOUNG, Lieut., second in command of the Military Police Battalion, Myingyan, is transferred to Alon.

HARRIS, Mr. C. V., district superintendent of police, furlough for one year, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

PRIESTLEY, Lieut. F. J. S., who has been appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, on probation in Burma, reported his arrival at Rangoon on June 20, and he is posted to the headquarters of the Bassein district.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 5.)

MACDOUGALL, Colonel J., Staff Corps, commandant Madras Infantry, has leave (m.c.), for one year.

WARNER, Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) W. B., to be lieutenant-colonel, from July 1.

MAITLAND—The services of Lieut. H. R. S. Maitland, probationer, Staff Corps, 2nd Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, July 1.)

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalion specified against their respective names:—

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AUBIN, Lieut. F. M. St., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.
COWANS, Lieut. J. S., 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
MAITLAND, Lieut. H. R. S., 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, is directed to join the 2nd Punjab Infantry, as officiating wing officer.
ROCHE—The name of Captain the Hon. U. de R. B. Roche is substituted for that of Lieut. J. P. De La P. Beresford, reconstructing the committee of paymastership, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed in Burmese according to the tests specified opposite his name :—
MAXWELL, Lieut. F. D. Madras Staff Corps, higher standard.
BUTLER, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. S., wing commander 17th Madras Infantry, to be 2nd in command 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Wroughton, deceased, but to continue to officiate as commandant 17th Madras Infantry, during the absence of Colonel Macdougal on medical certificate.
LEADER, Major T. A. F., wing commander (sub pro tem.), 2nd Madras Infantry, at present officiating second in command 13th Madras Infantry, to officiate as second in command 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Currie, to join on relief by Lieut.-Colonel Ranking.
MACNEILL, Lieut.-Colonel J. G. R. D., C.B., second in command 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, and deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Southern district, to officiate as commandant, vice Foord, invalided.
RIPPON, Lieut. G., officiating wing officer 29th Madras Infantry, to officiate as wing officer, vice E. H. Bernard, invalided.
TAYLOR, Lieut. A. W. N., officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer 20th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation, sub pro tem., vice Rynad, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.
FENWICK, Major G. C., wing officer 1st Pioneers, to officiate as second in command, 22nd Regiment Madras Infantry, with effect from day of joining, vice Porteous.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—
SMART, Brigade-General G. J., R.A., who has been brought temporarily on the Brigade Staff of the army, to the command of the district, vice Sir G. S. White, V.C., K.C.B., on other duty.

The following orders are confirmed.
KIRKPATRICK—By the officer commanding Port Blair and Nicobars, appointing Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick, 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Port Blair, vice Captain Manera, proceeding on detachment duty to Pegu.
MANERA—By the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Captain J. S. G. Manera, 7th Madras Infantry, to be station staff officer, Prome, vice Captain Shadforth, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, rejoining his battalion.

FURLOUGHS.

GODFREY, Colonel G., wing commander 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days from May 23, on medical certificate.
MERCER, Lieut. W. H. W., officiating wing officer 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 122 days, from May 31, on medical certificate.
PEDROZA, Surgeon F. H., in medical charge 16th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from June 4, on medical certificate.
LAMBART, Major F. R. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, on urgent private affairs, pending retirement from the service.
FENTON, Veterinary-Surgeon G. H., for ninety days, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 7.)

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from July 1, subject to H.M.'s approval —
STACE, Major E. V.

The following appointment is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps :—
DEVLIN, Colour-Sergeant N., to be lieutenant, vice Stead, resigned.

The following promotion and appointment is made :—
ROUGHTON, Captain C. W., to be major, and to command the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.
LAUDER, Pensioned Quartermaster Sergeant C., late of the Bombay Unattached List, is admitted to an annuity of £5, subject to increase hereafter, with the silver medal, for meritorious service. The award has effect from April 1.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year, from date of being struck off duty :—
HOGG, Capt. H. C., Staff Corps, 2nd squadron commander, 3rd Bombay Cavalry ; pension service 20th year, commenced Oct. 12, 1886.
KERIGAN, Condr. H., Adjutant-General's Department, is promoted to the rank of deputy assistant commissary.
MOORE—The extension of leave granted to Col. H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Staff Corps, is for one year or until promotion to the rank of major-general.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, July 8.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—
LA TOUCHE, Brigadier-General, is posted to the Aden Brigade.
KAYE—Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. R. A. Kaye, No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Div., has been appointed to No. 9 Battery 1st Brigade Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery.
WREFORD—Under instructions from Horse Guards, Major W. L. Wreford is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and directed to proceed to England.
DYSON, Lieut. L. S., North Staffordshire Regiment, passed on June 9 an examination in the Biluchi language according to the test prescribed in Government Resolution.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
DAUNT, Lieut. W. D., 7th Dragoon Guards, for three months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have leave of absence :—
DE'SOUZA, First Grade Senior Apothecary A. S, in India, for six months from date of departure, on private affairs.
WARD, Surgeon G. J., in medical charge 5th Bombay Infantry, to Rangoon, from date of departure to July 1, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

JULY 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. L. Fixott, R.A.
Madras Estab.—Col. F. S. Cherry, Cav.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. H. D. Gimlette.
Madras Estab.—H. W. Lushington.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. S. Hill, R.E., 183 days ; Col. J. F. F. Cologan, S.C., till Nov. 2, 1887.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. N. Caulfeild, S.C , 183 days ; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Magan, S.C., till Dec. 2, 1887 ; Lieut. R. C. Andrews, S.C. till Oct. 31, 1887 ; Lieut. W. Browne, S.C., six months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. L. Nutt, S.C., three days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Grindlay (Cov.), six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. J. W. Muir, S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. Vallings, S.C., Maj. C. Strahan, R.E., Lieut. J. W. Pringle, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, S.C., Capt. A. W. Smart, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Maj. S. O'B. Banks, Capt. A. H. Browne, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. C. Thomas, R. T. Denne, J. A. Grant (Cov.), H. S. Schurr, C. Collingwood, Surg. W. Coates.
Madras Estab.—G. T. Mackenzie (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. E. H. Cates, B.S.C., D. McCubbin, F. W. Peterson, J. L. P. Hogan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ALDENBURG-BENTINCK—July 24, at 50, Montagu-square, W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Count Aldenburg-Bentinck, late Coldstream Guards, of twins—a son and a daughter.
BLEWES—July 23, at Greenwich, the wife of Vivian Blewes, Royal Naval College, of a son.
BULKELEY—July 21, Lady Magdalen Bulkeley, the wife of Sir R. Williams Bulkeley, of a son.
DEANE—July 23, at 16 Prospect-road, Old Brompton, Chatham, the wife of Staff-Commander B. St. G. Deane, R.N., H.M.S. *Belleisle*, of a daughter.
EMLYN—July 25, at Golden Grove, Viscountess Emlyn, of a daughter.
MONTGOMERIE—July 25, at 14, Grosvenor-street, W., the wife of Lieut. R. A. J. Montgomerie, R.N., Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BLOOD—DUDGEON—July 20, at All Saints', Blackrock, county Dublin, Joseph Blood, of the Indian Medical Service, second son of the late Fitzgerald Blood, of Ballykilty, county Clare, to Eliza (Lila), fourth daughter of Henry James Dudgeon, of The Priory, Blackrock, county Dublin.
HORNER—BIRCH—July 26, at St. Luke's Liverpool, John Stuart, youngest son of the late Rev. J. S. H. Horner, of Mell's Park, Frome, Prebendary of Wells, to Emily Green, youngest daughter of Colonel James Francis Birch, late Staff Officer of Pensioners, Liverpool.
HUMBLE—CHASE—July 26, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, Frederick

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William, to Maud Mary, younger daughter of the late Morgan Charles Chase, of the Madras Civil Service.

JUDGE—JEFFCOCK—July 23, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, Charles Bellew Judge, 2nd Prince of Wales's Own Goorkha Regiment, eldest son of the late T. E. B. Judge, Esq., of Calcutta, to Ellen Annie, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Jeffcock, Esq., of High Hazles, near Sheffield.

PULLEN—FOSTER—FOSTER—PULLEN—July 28, at Emmanuel Church, Camberwell, by the Rev. Bennet Forster, M.A., William, eldest son of William Henry Pullen, of Camberwell, to Adelaide Emily, only daughter of George Foster, also of Camberwell. And at the same time, Mr. William George Foster, to Priscilla Constance, third daughter of the above-named William Henry Pullen.

WEEKS—PRANGLEY—July 20, at Aylsham, Norfolk, Ernest Alfred, third son of the late John Weeks, R.N.R., Commander, P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, to Muriel Maude (Dolly), younger daughter of Thomas Prangley, M.R.C.S., Aylsham.

DEATHS.

AKERS—July 22, at Malling Abbey, Major-General Charles Style Akers, late R.E., third son of the late Aretas Akers, Esq., of Malling Abbey, Kent.

COOPER—July 25, at Buxton, Frederick Cooper, Esq., H.M.'s late Inspector-General of Hospitals (India), aged 83.

DASHWOOD—July 20, at Shenley, Herts, Marian, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Wilton Dashwood, aged 84.

FORD—July 13, at 6, Lansdown-place, Cheltenham, Margaret, widow of the late General Charles Erskine Ford, R.E., aged 72.

GILL—July 25, at 52 Holland-road, Kensington, Frances Flowerdew, widow of Major Robert Gill, late Madras Native Infantry.

GREEN—July 21, at Lynchmere, Harold-road, Upper Norwood, William Abbot Green, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal (retired), and Honorary Surgeon to the Queen, aged 79.

PATERSON-FOX—May 2, at Trinity Church, Lawrence, Kansas, U.S.A., Walter Francis Burton, of Lincoln, to Bessie Audley, daughter of the late Major Paterson-Fox, 11th Hussars.

PLAYFAIR—July 24, at his residence, Cumberland House, Southsea, and of The Fishery, Boxmoor, John William Playfair, Major-General Royal Engineers (Bombay).

RENET—July 21, at Joigny, Grace, wife of Captain Emile Renet, 13th Dragoons (French Army), and eldest daughter of Admiral Sir W. Houston Stewart, G.C.B.

SMITH—July 23, at his residence, Brierly, Duleek, county Meath, Ireland, Colonel Frederick A. Smith, V.C., late 43rd Regiment.

STEVENS—July 20, at 20, Regent's-park-terrace, Gloucester-gate, N.W., Eva Florence Ross Church, the daughter of Florence Marryat (Mrs. Francis Lean), and wife of Victor Stevens, of Drury Lane Theatre.

SYMONDS—July 21, at his residence, The Cottage, South Darenth, Captain Thomas Symonds, R.N., aged 70 year.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 8, at Simla, the wife of Captain W. R. L. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

DEANE—June 25, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Deane, M.D., Residency Surgeon, of a daughter.

ELLIOTT—July 29, at Oudh, the wife of the Rev. J. A. Elliott, of a daughter.

FRASER—July 4, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Hugh Fraser, Agent, Bank of Bombay, of a son.

GEORGE—June 30, at Asansol, Bengal, the wife of E. M. George, C.E., East Indian Railway, of a son.

JOHNSON—July 1, at Agra, the wife of Mr. C. P. Johnson, Superintendent, Salt Revenue Department, of a son (prematurely).

MATHEW—July 8, at Howrah, the wife of H. A. W. Mathew, Audit Department, E. I. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAYNE—MACDONALD—June 30, at Palamcottah, W. C. Haynes, Deputy Conservator of Forests, to Mary Macdonald, daughter of Mr. W. Macdonald, of Sydney, Australia.

LANDALE—O'BRIEN—July 5, at Calcutta, R. R. Landale, of Darjeeling, to Pauline, widow of the late H. St. Clair O'Brien, Postal Department.

MASCARENHAS—JACKSON—June 28, at Kurseong, M. John, son of the late Mr. M. J. Mascarenhas, of Berhampore, to Mary Henrietta, widow of the late Percival F. Jackson, of Bombay.

MEREDITH—FAGAN—July 2, at Lahore, A. Meredith, Bengal Civil Service, to Mabel Geraldine, daughter of the late Major C. S. Fagan, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN-THOMPSON—June 27, at Narsingpore, E. Austin-Thompson Civil Surgeon, aged 43.

DRIVER—July 1, at Calcutta, H. Driver, late of the Assam Civil Commission, aged 75.

FOORD—July 4, at Bangalore, Hilda, the daughter of Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Foord, aged 18.

TICKELL—June 24, at Bellary, Charles Hammond, eldest son of the late Charles Tickell, late I.N.

WAY—July 5, at Bellary, Brigadier-General T. H. Way, Comg. Ceded Districts, aged 54.

WEINES—July 1, H. Weines, late of the Assam Civil Commission, aged 75.

MAJOR EDWARD VINCENT STACE, Bombay Staff Corps, has been promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel on the completion of 26 years' service.

RUKHMABAI'S REPLY TO DADAJEE'S "EXPOSITION."

There appeared some time since over the signature of Mr. Dadajee Bhikajee in the newspapers, as well as in a separate pamphlet form, what is called "An Exposition of some of the facts of the case of Dadajee *v.* Rukhmabai."

As most of the facts mentioned in this "Exposition" are fictions, pure and simple, I could not do Mr. Dadajee Bhikajee the injustice of crediting him with a knowledge of what has been before the public in his name. Mr. Dadajee Bhikajee cannot write or well understand English; he knows nothing about the Jews in Egypt, or who was *Pharaoh*, and these references show that a *Christian* hand has helped to write the so-called "Exposition." But some of my friends think that several of the statements in the "Exposition" should receive public contradiction from me. I defer to their wishes, though in doing so I remember that I am in an exceptionally delicate position.

The following are some of the assertions made in the "Exposition," and which the public is asked to believe.

ASSERTION.	CONTRADICTION.
1. At the time of my marriage my wife was 13 years.	I was only 11 years.
2. The marriage was sought for by Rukhmabai's family.	It was sought for by Mr. Dadajee's mother, who had for years importuned my mother and grandfather to marry me to one of her sons.
3. This was a signal for open hostility of her mother and her grandfather.	Mr. Hurrichand Yadowjee did not meddle in these matters, as everything with regard to me was then done by Dr. Sakharam.
4. My health was sound then as it is sound now.	Quite untrue.
5. The property is of the estimated value of upwards of Rs. 25,000.	It was not worth even half that sum.
6. My mother-in-law and her father are now in the enjoyment of the property.	Neither of them is.
7. The statement that my circumstances had changed is an after thought.	They are not after-thoughts; the change in Mr. Dadajee's circumstances was that four months after the marriage his mother died, and his family house was broken, and he went to live with persons of objectionable surroundings, and gave up studies and good habits.
8. I asked for the removal of my wife to my family house.	This is a misnomer. Mr. Dadajee had no family house as he correctly puts it, in his plaint. What he should say is the "house he resided in."
9. I have never quarrelled with Rukhmabia, nor have I given her occasion to dislike me.	There is some truth in the first assertion, the other is untrue.

Some of these points I give in detail below.

Both my late lamented stepfather, Dr. Sakharam Arjun, as well as Mr. Dadajee's mother, the chief contracting parties to my marriage, are dead.

As I was married by Dr. Sakharam, and as he looked to my education, &c., everything relating to me was referred to him. Mr. Hurrichund Yadowjee was only formally consulted, as he was my natural father's executor.

My mother and my grandfather are said to be in the enjoyment of my property: I cannot understand in what tense the word "enjoyment" is used. My mother is not connected with my property in any manner whatever. My grandfather, as my executor, collected rents, &c., for a long time, but he submitted the accounts to me, and I checked them myself. Since 1882, long before Mr. Dadajee filed his present suit, I had opened an account with the Bank of Bombay in my own name.

The death of Mr. Dadajee's mother wrought a great change in his "circumstances." Mr. Dadajee began to lead a wild, reckless life, and went and lived with an uncle whose surroundings are most objectionable. I should have stopped here, but the person who writes for Mr. Dadajee has the audacity to say that "in regard to the questionable character of a person who was living in our family house, the attempt to prove it completely broke down." In paper book containing the evidence in the present suit, printed under the superintendence of Mr. Dadajee's attorneys, it will be found on pages 24, 28, and 31 that Mr. Dadajee, his brother, and his uncle admitted the fact that what is conveniently called a person lived in the house of his uncle. The relationship of that person to Mr. Dadajee's uncle would have been proved if witnesses on my side had been examined. But the presiding judge did not think it worth while to take any defence. It is abusing language to say, after this, that the attempt completely broke down. I have to reluctantly observe that *this person* is no other than a mistress of Mr. Dadajee's uncle, who has

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been living in his house for some fourteen years, as admitted by him; and to avoid whose tyranny the lawful wife of this man had once jumped into a well. I did not wish to live in the same house as the companion of this woman. If Mr. Dadajee never quarrelled with me, it is because I have been never with him since the day of my marriage: when he says that he gave me no occasion for disliking him he is mistaken. He abused my relatives, including my mother, in language which was shameful. He set at defiance the efforts made by my father and grandfather to educate him, and took to ways which a woman's lips cannot utter. Mr. Dadajee went through every course of dissipation, till my aversion for him was firmly settled. Having watched his movements for the last five or six years, I gave him up as irreclaimably lost, *and made up my mind to wash my hands of him for ever.*

THE TROOPS IN BURMA.

Subjoined is a return showing the latest disposition of the troops now in Lower Burma, or the Burma, Division as it is called. It embraces, as will be seen, the Andamans as well as Burma:—

Under Divisional Headquarters.

Rangoon headquarters, C-1, Southern Division, R.A.—3 officers and 79 men.

Rangoon headquarters, Royal Scots Fusiliers—13 officers and 772 men.

Rangoon headquarters, 29th Madras Infantry—8 officers, 11 Native officers and 763 men.

Rangoon Submarine Mining Company, R.E.—1 officer, 1 Native officer and 47 men.

Pegu, 7th Madras Infantry—1 officer, 1 Native officer and 50 men.

Thayetmyo District, Colonel Upcher, South Wales Borderers, Commanding.

Thayetmyo headquarters, South Wales Borderers—7 officers and 282 men.

Menakon, South Wales Borderers—3 officers and 77 men.

Thayetmyo, 6-1, Southern Division, R.A.—12 men.

Thayetmyo headquarters, 7th Bombay Infantry—4 officers, 7 Native officers and 289 men.

Shandatgyi, 7th Bombay Infantry—1 officer, 1 Native officer and 51 men.

Yenama, 7th Bombay Infantry—2 officers, 2 Native officers and 123 men.

Zandaungaung, 7th Bombay Infantry—1 Native officer and 50 men.

Lenge, 7th Bombay Infantry—1 Native officer and 50 men.

Sinbaunwe, 7th Bombay Infantry—1 officer, 1 Native officer and 51 men.

Sainaing, 7th Bombay Infantry—1 Native officer and 50 men.

Pyinchaung, 7th Bombay Infantry—1 Native officer and 50 men.

Allanmyo, Royal Scots Fusiliers—2 officers and 50 men.

Toungoo District, Colonel Hewetson, 26th Madras Infantry Commanding.

Toungoo, South Wales Borderers—10 officers and 437 men.

Toungoo, 6-1, Southern Division, R.A.—1 officer and 24 men.

Toungoo headquarters, 26th Madras Infantry—7 officers, 8 Native officers, and 379 men.

Gyobin, 26th Madras Infantry—1 officer, 1 Native officer, and 97 men.

Irrawaddy Division, Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, 16th Bengal Infantry, Commanding.

Bassein headquarters, 16th Bengal Infantry—2 officers, 4 Native officers, and 166 men.

Ngathainggyaung, 15th Bengal Infantry—1 officer, 1 Native officer, and 48 men.

Henzada, 16th Bengal Infantry—1 officer, 2 Native officers, and 217 men.

Yandoon, 16th Bengal Infantry—1 Native officer and 30 men.

Mataungda, 16th Bengal Infantry—1 Native officer and 45 men.

Hteingda, 16th Bengal Infantry—1 Native officer and 42 men.

Myanaung, 16th Bengal Infantry—1 officer, 2 Native officers, and 88 men.

In India, 16th Bengal Infantry—3 officers, 3 Native officers, and 236 men.

Moulmein District, Lieut.-Colonel Bailey, 30th Madras Infantry, Commanding.

Moulmein headquarters, 30th Madras Infantry—6 officers, 5 Native officers and 374 men.

Shwegyin, 30th Madras Infantry—1 officer, 2 Native officers and 177 men.

Sittang, 30th Madras Infantry—1 Native officer and 48 men.

Bilin, 30th Madras Infantry—2 officers, 1 Native officer and 75 men.

Thaton, 30th Madras Infantry—1 Native officer and 49 men.

In India, 30th Madras Infantry—1 officer, 3 Native officers and 93 men.

Prome and Tharrawaddy District, Lieut.-Colonel Shaw, 7th Madras Infantry, Commanding.

Tharrawaddy, 7th Madras Infantry—1 officer, 1 Native officer and 124 men.

Letpadan, 7th Madras Infantry—22 men.

Paungde, 7th Madras Infantry—1 Native officer and 30 men.

Prome, 7th Madras Infantry—2 Native officers and 102 men.

Port Blair and Nicobars, Colonel Swanston, 7th Madras Infantry, Commanding.

Port Blair, Royal Scots Fusiliers—3 officers and 124 men.

Port Blair headquarters, 7th Madras Infantry—6 officers, 4 Native officers and 320 men.

Camorta, 7th Madras Infantry—1 officer, 1 Native officer and 50 men.

Viper Island, 7th Madras Infantry—1 Native officer and 49 men.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON A BRITISH REGIMENT.

The *Railway Service Gazette* publishes a sensational account of an attempt to poison the Manchester Regiment, stationed at Agra. A correspondent to whom credit for reliability is given, furnishes the following particulars of the incident to which no political importance is attached:—

It seems that some seventy men belonging to the Manchester Regiment shortly after visiting the canteen were seized with violent attacks of vomiting, which created a suspicion that something was wrong with the beer. The beer on tap was accordingly examined, when it was found to contain arsenic. Several other hogsheads were then examined, and to the consternation of those engaged in the tests the beer in every one of them was found to be poisoned by the introduction of arsenic. The dastardly attempt is not considered to have been made with any political object, but it is somewhat strange that only those casks containing beer for the Manchester Regiment were found to have been poisoned. A cask that had just been tapped at the Sergeants' Mess, Royal Artillery, was tested and found to contain arsenic, but it had been previously marked for the Manchester Regiment, which strengthens the belief that there is nothing political connected with the attempt, for had there been all the troops in the garrison would have been served alike. The whole of the beer in store at Agra is undergoing a strict chemical analysis, and samples of each cask are being taken and sealed. Every inquiry is being made and rewards have been offered to try and discover the authors of this diabolical plot.

NEW FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

The Government of India is inviting tenders for a new Four per Cent. Loan of Rs. 2,00,00,000. The determination to borrow this amount is notified in a "Gazette of India Extraordinary," which was issued simultaneously at the various seats of Government. The loan forms a part of the Four per Cent. Loan of May 1, 1865, and will be governed by the conditions which apply to the notes of the latter loan. Tenders, which must be in sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500, will be received by the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, up to noon, and by the Accountant-General, Bombay, up to eleven o'clock, on Tuesday, Aug. 2 next, when they will be publicly opened. Among the conditions which apply to the new loan are the following:—

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay, or a bank in Bombay in respect of tenders received by him, or by Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender.

Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (*b*) will be made payable upon the 13th September. Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalment as follows:—

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to thirty-five per cent., but not exceeding thirty-five per cent., payable upon the 16th August.

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Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 13th September.

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 18th October.

Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND NEPAUL.

A few years ago a writer in *The Times* recounted the story of the war at the beginning of this century between China and Nepaul, in which the Chinese army was completely successful, and which resulted in a peace dictated by China under the walls of Khatmandu. Happily there is no cloud on our relations with the martial and profoundly interesting State of Nepaul, although it is the recruiting ground for some of the bravest troops in the Indian army, men whose whole bearing and jaunty stride betoken the born warrior. Our policy in recent years has been to let the State severely alone. Yet it cannot be denied that we have done so simply because we believed no other Power had any influence there, not because the condition or future of Nepaul was indifferent to us. China, the nearest neighbour on the north, was far off, and it was not believed that she took any interest in the remote Himalayan hill State. A statement published a few months ago in India that a Nepaulese mission bearing tribute to China was making its way across Asia to Peking was received with incredulous wonder. But it was nevertheless perfectly true. We have now before us two documents which accompanied the mission. The first is a memorial to the Emperor by the two Imperial Residents of Lhassa, the capital of Thibet, reporting the arrival of the mission there and how it had been treated; the second is a translation of a letter addressed by the ruler of Nepaul to the Emperor of China. In the former the Residents report that a tribute mission from Nepaul arrived in Lhassa on Dec. 13, under escort from Nilam, on the Thibetan frontier. The members carried certain articles of tribute, which the Residents duly inspected, and then entertained the envoys at the customary banquet, and made them presents of satin, silver medals, purses, tea, sheep, rice, flour, and money to pay travelling expenses, and to purchase fur clothing for the journey. During the period that the envoys were at Lhassa they were instructed by the memorialists in the usages and etiquette of the Court, and after they had rested a while from their fatigues they were sent forward on their journey on Feb. 16, the articles of tribute being done up securely in oxhide wrappings. One of the Residents should have accompanied the mission into Sze-chuen, but they were both very busy in keeping order at sundry festivals (in other words, the crossing of the passes into China in the month of February was distasteful to them), and someone else who was going that way took command of the mission escort. The Nepaulese letter, or rather the Chinese translation of it (which may be a very different matter), is addressed by Erdeni, King of the Goorkhas, "who humbly prostrates himself with nine obeisances before the throne of his great Majesty, whose fostering kindness is like the overspreading vault of heaven and the rays of the sun and moon, and whose benevolence is extended to a myriad kingdoms." He predicts for the Emperor length of years enduring as the mountain Hsü Mi, round which the sun and moon revolve. The letter states that in accordance with the custom which requires the King of Nepaul to send tribute once every five years to Peking, he has this year selected the full complement of offerings and has despatched them by the hands of a principal and assistant envoy with their following. In accordance with the course always pursued when events occurred in Nepaul which had to be reported to the Emperor, the writer had petitioned the Residents in Lhassa, begging them to address his Majesty in his behalf. He hopes due allowance will be made for the distance of Nepaul from Pekin, and his own unfamiliarity with the usages of the Imperial Court, and trusts that his aspirations towards civilisation may be taken into consideration. The writer dwells on the sincerity which has characterised the relations of his predecessors ever since their allegiance was tendered to China, and trusts that the errors and shortcomings into which the inexperience of youth may lead him may meet with that leniency which is extended to a slave as he would fain be regarded, and that he may ever be the recipient of celestial bounty, for which he will be inexhaustibly grateful. He indites this letter upon August 4, 1886, and accompanies it with a respectful offering of gold satin brocade. On it is the following laconic Imperial minute:—"We have perused the letter."

Now, we are far from asserting that the epistle written by the ruler of Nepaul was in this slavish and grovelling style; but what is beyond question is that this is the document received by the Chinese Government as the Nepaulese letter. The Residents at Lhassa may have "cooked" the translation so as to make it more pleasing to their superiors; but however this may be, it represents in the form here given the relations between Nepaul and China as understood by the latter. This being the case, it is a question for the Indian Government what they think of the position of this frontier State towards the great Empire of China as here revealed. It would be impossible to acknowledge dependence and vassaldom in stronger terms. It must be remembered also that Nepaul is not the only Indian frontier State over which China professes to exercise, and sometimes actually does exercise, the rights of sovereiguty. Only last year the Residents at Lhassa reported some disorders in Bhotan, and the peremptory instructions they had sent to the Deb Rajah in connection with them. Troops at the same time were sent to the Thibetan frontier of Bhotan to enforce the orders of the Residents, and were there until quite a recent date. Possibly they are there still. Yet at the very moment when the Chinese are receiving these marks of suzerainty, and are exercising sovereign rights over States beyond Thibet, they are telling the British Government that they cannot at present require the Grand Lama to receive a mission from India to which they had originally consented. We do not mean to allege any breach of faith against the Chinese Government in this respect; no doubt they believe honestly that a mission would be better received, and its task in Thibet be easier a little later on; but if China claims these powers over States which are much more remote than Thibet, why does she shirk the responsibilities involved? The answer is that China has always done this. This hand-to-mouth policy has characterised her dealings with all her so-called feudatories in recent years; she accepts their "tribute" missions and homage, she resents any attack on them, but she evades any responsibility for them. She will not punish them herself, she will not force them to do their duty, and she will do all she can to prevent others doing it. No question of this sort, happily, arises now in regard to Nepaul; but there is all the more reason therefore why the Government of India should examine the situation in regard to these frontier States, and come to some understanding with China in regard to them at a time when no feelings are excited and no fears aroused.—*The Times.*

LOSS OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "TASMANIA."

The Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Tasmania*, which was wrecked in the Straits of Bonifacio on April 17, was re-opened on the 26th inst., by Mr. Rothery, Q.C., wreck commissioner, and three assessors, at the Sessions House, Westminster. It will be remembered that a similar inquiry was opened a few weeks ago and had proceeded for some time, but in consequence of the death of Captain Besley, one of the assessors, it was abandoned, the Commissioner holding that the court was not properly constituted, as in the Act of Parliament creating this tribunal it was provided that when the Court was ordered to see if the certificate of an officer was to be dealt with one of the assessors should have considerable experience as a commander in the merchant service, Captain Besley being the only assessor so qualified. Dr. Raikes, Q.C., and Mr. Baden Powell now represented the Board of Trade; Mr. Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Mansell Jones were for the owners of the vessel; and Mr. Myburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Howard Smith for the officers of the *Tasmania*. Mr. Bliss, one of the passengers, informed the court that they were no longer represented by counsel. The passengers had already spent a large sum of money in watching their case, and now many of them had returned to the East, or were abroad, so that they could no longer act together. All they could do, therefore, was to leave their case in the hands of the Court. Mr. Myburgh, Q.C., contended that the Board of Trade had no power to order the investigation. He submitted that this was a court which was the creation of an Act of Parliament, and that it could only proceed under the powers of that Act and the rules. Now, unfortunately, the proceedings of the first investigation had been rendered abortive, owing to the loss the Court had sustained. Had the Legislature intended that under such circumstances there should be a fresh investigation it would have provided for such a contingency. The parties he represented had been put to great inconvenience and expense, and they would be unable, unless in very exceptional circumstances, to recover from the Board of Trade. It appeared to him, therefore, that not only on a point of law, but looking at the case on its merits, if it was contemplated to give power to the Board of Trade to hold another inquiry such power would have been given by Parliament. Mr. Hall, Q.C., desired, on the part of the P. and O. Company, to say that he was instructed to endeavour to assist the Court as much as possible to arrive at a termination of this lengthened inquiry, and in any way that was possible to shorten the proceedings. Dr. Raikes thought the objection must fall to the ground, as the Board of Trade had undoubtedly power to order a fresh inquiry or a re-hearing of the case.—The Commissioner said no doubt the Board of Trade had power to hold a fresh investigation, or a re-hearing. In criminal trials, and this was a quasi criminal trial, if one of the jury died, the proceedings were commenced again, He, therefore, must overrule the objection, but would take a note of it.—Dr. Raikes then proceeded to open the case on behalf of the Board of Trade.

The inquiry was resumed yesterday morning by Mr. Rothery, Wreck Commissioner, and three assessors, at the Royal Courts of Justice. Mr. Curtis, second officer of the *Tasmania*, was, previous to the adjournment on Saturday, recalled, and, in answer to Mr. Myburgh, Q.C., said that during his watch, on the morning of the wreck, no alteration of the course took place unknown to the captain and without the captain's sanction. The statement of the witness Fagg was untrue. The last and final course taken before the stranding of the vessel was set by the captain and reported by the witness to the captain. He never was off the bridge from the time he left the chart room at half-past three A.M. until the vessel struck. There was no truth whatever in the statement made by Cole, the quartermaster, that he was in the chart room when his watch was relieved. The last course he gave the captain was north, 50 west.—By the Commisisoner: The responsibility for the course taken rested entirely with the master. He believed he was well acquainted with the Straits of Bonifacio. He had no instructions from the captain to take the bearings of any light.

This concluded the evidence offered by the Board of Trade.

CAPTAIN H. C. HOGG, Bombay S.C., Second Squadron Commander, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for twelve months.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 26, Lepanto (s), Bombay ; Kirby Hall (s), Bombay ; Bellena (s), Bombay.—28, Etna (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—July 25, Cathay (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—July 26, Myra (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—July 25, India (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 28, Surat (s), Bombay ; Nepaul (s), Calcutta ; Etoila (s), Bombay ; Professor (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's teamers :—

S.s. *Hydaspes*, from London, Aug. 4 ; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Aug. 11 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 15.

For Aden : *From Brindisi :* Rev. R. P. Ashe, Rev. R. H. Walker.

For Bombay : Mrs. Pendlebury, Colonel Charles, Sergeant Hepburn. *From Brindisi :* Mr. Llewhellin, Mr. R. C. Lowry, Mr. R. W. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. L. B. Simeon, Mr. F. C. Hicks, Colonel Rowlandson, Rev. and Mrs. Reynolds, Colonel A. C. Toker, Mr. A. R. Shaw, Lieut. English, Mr. C. Pierce, Mr. Hopkins. *From Venice :* Colonel Ludlow, Mr. Weber.

For Malta : Major Woodward, Capt. Sherwell, Capt. Carr, Miss Carr, Lieut. Southey, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. Livingstone, Mrs. W. Smith, Lieut. Henderson.

For Port Said : Surgeon Brist, Commander Niblett.

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Aug. 11 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 18 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 22.

For Malta : Capt. McClintock, Mr. C. H. de Rogemont, Mr. Casement.

For Madras : Mrs. Christie and infant, two Misses Presswell, two Masters Presswell.

For Calcutta : Mr. A. and Mrs. Farquhar, Mrs. Dyer, infant and child, Mrs. Le Mesurier and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr. J. Watson.

For Bombay : Mr. O'Connor, Mr. McMiller, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Fagan. *From Brindisi :* Colonel Lushington, Mr. E. S. Luard, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and aide-de-camp, Mr. Nethersole, the Nawab Zafer Jung, Mr. Blathwayt. *From Venice :* Mr. Kennedy.

For Port Said : Sergeant Pateman.

For Colombo : Mr. P. M. Anstruther.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Aug. 18 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 25 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 29.

For Port Said : Sergeant Powseland, Sergeant O'Brien, Sergeant-Major Nunn.

For Bombay : Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Mackenzie. *From Brindisi :* Capt. H. Farrant, Capt. Longe, Mr. Saville, Mr. R. Shaw.

For Aden : Mr. Thynne.

For Malta : Mr. Hughes.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Aug. 25 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Bombay : Mr. W. Howell, Major and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wilds, two children and infant, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. H. Warren, Mr. Krieg. *From Brindisi :* Mr. H. Bathe, Mr. Bradley, Mr. A. B. Forde, Mr. A. W. Davis, Mrs. Eck, General Perkins, Colonel Tayleur, Mr. C. Dunnel, Major G. W. Rogers, Mr. E. A. Elwin. *From Venice :* Capt. Griesbach.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Aug. 25 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Malta : Brigade-Surgeon Colahan, Colonel and Mrs. Slade, Mr. Jackson.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Hart and three children.

For Calcutta : Dr. F. C. Shaw, Dr. W. Holman, Mr. A. S. Moore, Mr. P. Lake.

For Suez : Mr. and Mrs. Clay.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 1 ; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Sept. 8 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 12.

For Bombay : Mrs. Ferran and child, Rev. G. E. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant, Mrs. W. Pendlebury, child and infant, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. Ashwood. *From Brindisi :* Mr. F. C. Orr, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Mr. P. Gray, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Dr. J. King, Mr. Melhuish, Dr. H. K. Fuller. *From Venice :* Mr. Newvill.

For Malta : Major G. C. Bayly, Surgeon-General Sinclair.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Sept. 8 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Sept. 15 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 19.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. T. Moss, Miss Moses. *From Venice :* Miss M. Kunzel, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton.

For Calcutta : Mr. Pinfield, Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. F. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather.

For Bombay : Mrs. B. Warden. *From Venice :* Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Benson. *From Brindisi :* Colonel H. M. Evans, Sir C. and Lady Aitcheson, three Misses Aitcheson, Mr. Butterfass, Major R. F. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Carter, Mr. J. Macdonald.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Wardha*, to sail Aug. 4.

For Colombo : Mr. R. Quin, Mrs. White, Miss White.

For Madras : Mr. W. J. Redman.

For Calcutta : Mrs. Crossman.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail August 18.

For Calcutta : Miss Cauderoy.

For Malta : Mrs. Tytler, three Misses Tytler.

For Colombo : Mr. L. W. and Mrs. Booth and three children.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Madras : Mrs. Emery, two children and infant, Mr. L. F. Lake.

For Colombo : Miss Courage.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail Sept. 15.

For Calcutta : Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Young and infant.

For Madras : Mr. A. F. Sealy, Mrs. Nugent and infant, Mr. D. Rose.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Aug. 6.

For Bombay : Mrs. Dawson and child, Mr. A. L. William.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed July 24.

For Madras : Mr. Percy, Mr. A. J. Stephens, Mrs. Barker and child.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed July 30.

For Bombay : Miss Alice Hart. *From Suez :* Rev. R. A. Hume.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 6.

For Malta : Colonel Rogerson and family.

For Calcutta : Dr. William Brown.

For Colombo : Mr. James Watt.

Per s.s. *Clan Forbes*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 20.

For Bombay : Mrs. Jane White and infant, Miss E. Ackland.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 17.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Skrine, Miss Skrine, Dr. and Mrs. Pickthall.

For Calcutta : Mrs. M'Culloch and infant, Miss H. Sprot, Miss M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, left Port Said for London, July 22.

From Calcutta : Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. J. Greaves.

From Madras : Mr. W. S. Harrington, Colonel Macdougal, Mr. Sandor, Mr. J. R. Bendall.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. D. G. Worcester, July 11.

From London : Mr. and Mrs. Shannon and infant, Lieut. C. H. Bust, Major Curties, Mrs. Allan Ramsay, Mr. H. F. Deare.

From Gibraltar : Mrs. E. V. O. Bruce.

From Venice : Colonel Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Nice.

From Brindisi : Mr. E. A. C. Stewart, Lieut.-Colonel Wilton, Mr. Howard, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, Mr. H. F. Palico, Mr. D. R. Hoans, Mr. C. W. Odling, Mr. F. A. Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Rundle, Mr. Sorabji, Major Thomas, Mr. Thomas Henderson, Mr. R. C. Dyson, Mr. W. Boutflower, Capt. Dunn, Mr. Wait.

From Aden : Lieut. Rose, R.E.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. W. B. Andrews, left Bombay, July 12.

For London : Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Bone, Mr. J. Foulds, Mrs. B. P. Milson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence, Mr. W. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lyster, Mrs. Cama, Mr. T. S. Sandiland, Mr. R. G. Kennedy, Capt. W. A. Lloyd, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, Miss Beilly, Miss Piper, Mr. and Mrs. Bailby, Mr. Bailby, jun., Mr. Sutter, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Carruthers, Mr. Powell Jones, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Mr. Craighead, Surgeon-Major D. E. Hughes, Colonel Tilly, Mr. J. Carpenter, Mr. W. Scott, Mr. Sandford.

For Brindisi : Mr. R. Lang, Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast, Mr. G. Vibart, Mr. Rayment, Mr. J. E. Hilton, Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Sandeman, Mr. Ellis, Mr. J. Denman, C.S., Capt. W. B. Farrier, Colonel Huskison, Mr. W. Eley, Surgeon-Major J. E. E. Ferrier, Mr. Mookerjee, Mr. Toozs, Mr. and Mrs. Hannyngton, Colonel H. A. Justice, Capt. St. G. Kirke, Mr. Gurney, Mr. J. Halliday, Capt. Davies.

For Suez : Dr. Murphy.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Captain Parfit, from London, July 28.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Scorgie, Colour-Sergeant Maller, Miss Maunsell, Lieut. Whitehead, Sergeant Millard, Sergeant Jenkins, Mr. T. W. Jones, Nuger Nakool Rana Reshriough.

For Malta : Mrs. Sandy, Miss Heales, Sing Knagga, Fleet-Surgeon Dobbyn.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on July 19.

For London : Mr. Logsdail and two children, Mr. A. Roland.

For Brindisi : Mr. H. S. Finlay, Surgeon C. E. Nicholl, Major W. L. Greenstreet, Mr. H. Waldron, Lieut. C. W. Walton, Rev. and Mrs. Gillan, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Mr. S. Gibbone, Major R. Gardiner.

For Marseilles : Mr. Oswell, Mrs. and Miss Precher, Major O. Gorman, Mr. Graham-Taylor, Mr. G. J. Joseph, Dr. Pilcher.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97⅜	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1381		100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to	—
Paris Municipal Loan		202	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		101½	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds		—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	765
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	875
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	115

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	... 125 ...	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	... 18 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	... 100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	... nil. ...	225
Bellary	1,100	... nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	... 15 ...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	... 16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	... 50 ...	550
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	... 12 ...	100
East India	1,000	... 150 ...	1,400
Fort	8,500	... 150 ...	1,350
French	all	... 80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	... 25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	... 45 ...	365
Mercantile	125	... 7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	... 55 ...	432½
Munmar M.	all	... 40 ...	235
New Berar	500	... 60 ...	580
New Indian	125	... 0 ...	112½
Prince of Wales ...	400	... 30 ...	325
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	... 75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	... 25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	... 120 ...	1,300
Sind	750	... 75 ...	495
Volkart...	500	... 45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	... 20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	... 2 ...	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	... 17½ p.ct. ...	565
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	... 90 ...	440
Anglo-Indian	500	... 18½ ...	97
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	... 9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	... 30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	... 20 ...	835
Central India	500	... 35 ...	815
Cooria Mills	1,000	... 20 ...	545
D. Spinning... ...	all	... — ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	... 75 ...	990
Empress Co.	all	... 25 ...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	... 25 ...	595
Golam Baba	400	... 20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	... — ...	155
Hindustan	1,000	... 40 ...	750
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	... 60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	... 30 ...	330
Imperial Cotton ...	500	... 20 ...	475
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	... 70 ...	1,325
James Greaves ...	500	... 25 ...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	... 40 ...	200
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	... 30 ...	1,067½
Khandeish	1,000	... 30 ...	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	... 20 ...	745
Leopold	100	... 5 ...	140
Madras United ...	1,000	... 100 ...	2,540
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	... — ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	... — ...	1,210
Mazagon	250	... 9 ...	175
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	... 50 ...	1,360
Nalgam	100	... — ...	60
National	1,000	... 40 ...	410
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	... 20 ...	800
Oriental	625	... 15 ...	505
Parell	400	... — ...	—
People of India ...	—	... 6½ ...	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	... 30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	... 40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	... 35 ...	1,120
Soonderdas	1,000	... 50 ...	600
Southern India ...	500	... 20 ...	260
Southern Mahratta ...	250	... — ...	230
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	... 35 ...	450
Western India ...	1,000	... 50 ...	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr.ct. 1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do. 360
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do. 90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do. 20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do. 360
New £18 Shares ...	—	— 360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	225
Bombay Ice Co.	100	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,600
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrahee Landing and Shipping...	500	210
Kemp & Co.	175	350
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	18
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,155
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.					
4	Promissory Notes	Rs.	97 2	to	97 3
4½	of 1870 (1885)		103 4	to	103 8
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)		101 10	to	101 14
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		101 10	to	101 14
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)		—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887)	100	4	to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	103	0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	103	8	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8	to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8	to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	0	to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	0	to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	96	4	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	120 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to 94
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,500 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	10½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¼ to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	67 to 68
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	79 to 80
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	102 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	103 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	140 to 145
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	29 to 30
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	205 to —
Gourepore	100	97 to 98
Great Eastern Hotel	100	92 to —
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	90 to 91
India General Steam Navigation	100	94 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	105 to 110
Landing and Shipping	100	68 to 70
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	295 to —
Murree Brewery	100	145 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60 to 65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	100 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	48 to 49
Riverside Press	90	35 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	53 to 50
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 51
Watson's Patent Press	100	83 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	70 to —
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	50 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	48 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	66 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	29 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	21 to 22
Central Cachar	200	106 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to 32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	28 to 29
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	80 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	33 to 34
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	33 to 34
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	54 to 55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	12 to 11
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	94 to 95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	85 to —
Indian Terai	500	430 to 440
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	20 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	14 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	108 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 33
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Lucklmpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	23 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	13 to 14
Do. contributory ...	90	9 to —
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 55
Puttureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	50 to 51
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63 to 65
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to —
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	25 to 26
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	135 to —
Uppor Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—August 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91½ to 9
3½	India Stock, Jan 5, 1931	102½ to 102
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	102 to 102½
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Coylon, 1882 and 1893	104 to 106
4	Do. 1886-8	103 to 105
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6	Do. 1895-96	109 to 114
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	103 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¼ to 4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to 167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23½ to 23¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ½)	—	24¾ to 25¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to 156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	127 to 129
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½ to 23¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23¾ to 24¼
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	106 to 108
Do. do. ...	5	... to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	110 to 112
Do. Do. Do. ...	35	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	21½ to 22

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	10⅝ to	11⅛
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14¼ to	14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	100 to	102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	107 to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to	102
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11½ to	11⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	107 to	110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	102 to	104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103 to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	34 to	35

BANKS.

Agra	all	8¼ to	8⅜
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	22 to	23
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	15½ to	16⅞
Delhi and London	all	8 to	10
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	49 t	

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AND

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1833

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LETTERS FROM IRELAND, 1886.

By the Special Correspondent of the "Times."

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LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

THE "VOICE OF INDIA."

MAGAZINE THAT GIVES EXPRESSION TO THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE PEOPLE O INDIA.

HERE are in England large classes willing and anxious to do justice to India, but they find it very difficult to know how to act. They complain that Indian questions are intricate; that the opinions of official experts are contradictory; and that the people of India are dumb, and do not give expression to their needs. This defect is now remedied by publishing MONTHLY (in Bombay) a magazine somewhat similar in nature to *Public Opinion* in England, which provides a compendium of all that is most valuable in the native journals throughout India on the leading topics of the day. The *Voice of India* thus gives forth a clear sound, interpreting between the rulers and the ruled, and making known the true wishes and feelings of the Indian people.

The Magazine advocates no views of its own. It seeks only to reflect with care and accuracy the views set forth in the native press. The Indian people are naturally docile and conservative; and it will be seen that the writings thus brought before the English public are characterised by a knowledge of facts, and generally by practical good sense and moderation. No doubt grievances are from time to time being set forth; but it is a policy of prudence, no less than of justice to give these grievances a fair constitutional hearing. Accordingly, it is hoped that this publication will be subscribed for by Members of Parliament and other public men desirous of dealing with Indian questions, and that the facts thus brought together in a convenient form will be of value to journalists and other public writers. It is specially desired to bring the Magazine before the public in Clubs, Reading-rooms, Libraries, and Institutes throughout England, with a view to promote a sustained and intelligent interest in the welfare of our Indian Empire comprising as it does 220 millions of our fellow-subjects

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TESTIMONIALS.

From R. NORMAN SHAW, Architect to the Royal Academy:—

29, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.,
February 19, 1884.

The "Æolus" Waterspray Company have fixed two Air Extractors and one Air Warmer in the Life School of the Royal Academy of Arts with, we all think, the happiest results. Our troubles with that school have always been very great, as owing to the amount of gas consumed, and the necessity of keeping the school well heated on account of the Nude Models, its tendency has been to get unbearably hot, and when windows were attempted to be opened the draughts were most dangerous. It is now kept at a pleasant even temperature, and there are no draughts. The reason for this is not difficult to find. The very hot air from the steam-pipes, and the fumes from the gas, are carried off as fast as they are generated, and a continual stream of warm fresh air being supplied, the school is kept comfortable.

(Signed) R. NORMAN SHAW, R.A., Architect.

From LAMB and ARMSTRONG:—

38, Grainger Street, West, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
May 25, 1887.

Re St. Peter's Church, Jarrow-on-Tyne.

Dear Sir,—We have pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Invisible Roof Ventilators," which we fixed in above church with admirable results.—We are, yours faithfully,

(Signed) LAMB AND ARMSTRONG, Architects.

To the Secretary of the Æolus Waterspray Company.

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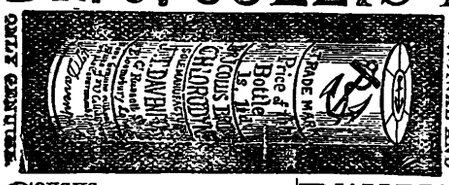
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APPLY TO THE

MANAGER, 124, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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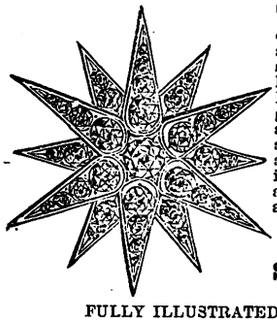
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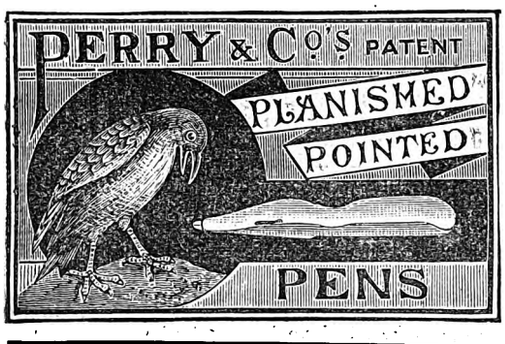
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shews that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it .... there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

.... The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

.... The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 19th July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 17th July; and from Calcutta to the 16th July.

AT a meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla, July 13th, the consideration of the Bill for the regulation of the Military Police in Burma was postponed in order that further remarks—which had not arrived—from the Chief Commissioner of the Province might be taken into consideration.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN moved to introduce a Bill for the Establishment of Bonded Warehouses at places other than the Customs Ports, which, under the Sea Customs Act of 1878, could alone be declared Warehousing Ports.

IT was expected that the Report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Tenancy and Land Bills would probably be presented in the Council about July 31st.

THE Hon. Mr. Quinton, a member of the Committee, was to remain at Simla until the report was presented, and was then to join Sir Charles Turner at Bombay.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission was to open their sitting there on July 18th and at Madras Aug. 1st. They expect to have their report ready by the middle of September, when the Commission itself will reassemble, under Sir Charles Aitchison, to prepare the Report covering the entire subject.

BEFORE taking up the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-West Provinces it is said that Sir Auckland Colvin will probably go on three months' leave to England, on medical certificate, starting early in August, Mr. Westland officiating, in ordinary course, as Financial Member of Council.

SIR STEWART BAYLEY has accepted the office of Patron of the Indian Club in Calcutta in place of Sir Rivers Thompson. He held a Durbar on the 15th July to invest thirteen Native gentlemen with *Khilluts* appropriate to titles conferred on them on the Jubilee day.

OUT of respect to the memory of Sir Ashley Eden the Bengal Secretariat Offices were closed on July 13th.

THE Government of India will shortly issue Resolutions laying down instructions for the shortening of Official Reports.

THE Military Works Department is passing into a stage of increased activity. Its strength has been augmented by the grading of eleven Lieutenants of Royal Engineers, and the transfer of others from the Public Works Department is under serious consideration. Arrangements meanwhile are being made to revise the old and to prepare new projects for defence works in India, and it is hoped that a commencement may be made during the current financial year. The supply of heavy guns is being expedited, and a considerable number of weapons of light calibre have already arrived in India.

COMPLAINTS have been made that the troops in Lower Burma had been omitted from any recognition in the Burma Despatches. The matter, however, is now under the notice of the military authorities, and there is every prospect of the services of the garrison of the Lower Province being suitably recompensed.

SIR BENJAMIN SIMPSON, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, having returned from leave, Deputy Surgeon-General Walker has reverted to the North-West Provinces.

MAJOR D. ROBERTSON, Assistant to the Resident at Mysore, has been posted temporarily to Hyderabad as First Assistant. Mr. Forbes, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office, will, after taking leave, relieve Major Robertson at the end of the year. In the meanwhile Mr. L. W. King is posted as First Assistant to the Resident of Mysore, Mr. Carlo Bayley taking his place as Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere.

MAJOR E. A. FRASER has rejoined the appointment he formerly held as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

CAPTAIN C. W. RAVENSHAW has been appointed as First Assistant to the Resident at the Persian Gulf.

CAPTAIN HEXT, R.N, has been allowed a further term of five years' service under the Indian Government as Director of the Indian Marine, dating from March next.

THOMAS, the clerk in charge of the Lost Note Section of the Paper Currency Department at Bombay, has been found guilty of fraud at the Criminal Sessions. The jury recommended him to mercy, and the judge sentenced him to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Government of India has refused an application lately made by a District Board in Southern India for permission to purchase in India the ironwork for the construction of a bridge of considerable size over a river within their district. The Government has informed the Board that the ironwork must be purchased in the usual manner through the Secretary of State for India.

IT is reported in Simla that when Mr. J. Westland, Secretary to Government in the Finance Department, goes on furlough at the end of the year, he will be succeeded by Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, who will be permanently appointed to the post.

WHILE some recent examinations were being made on the Miri in Quetta, a bronze figure was unearthed which is supposed to be of Greek origin.

THE total quantity of wheat exported from the Central Provinces from the 1st of October, 1886, up to the 2nd of July was 2,763,715 bags of two and a-half maunds each, as compared with 2,371,303 bags exported in the corresponding period of 1885-6. The quantity of linseed exported was 352,099 maunds, as against 433,885 maunds.

THE Chief Commissioner has ordered Theebaw's sacred white elephant to be sent down from Mandalay to Rangoon.

THE freebooter Sadu, who joined Nur Mahomed in his expedition to Khost, is said to have lifted 200 horses on the Zarmat Border before returning to his old grounds north of the Safed Koh.

A PORTION of the troops who recently arrived at Kandahar from Herat have been sent to Tirni, eighty miles north of Kandahar, to aid the Durani tribesmen against the Andari sepoys who revolted at Herat, and are making their way *viâ* Obeh and Ghor towards the Southern Ghilzai country.

KABUL news shows that the Amir is holding Durbars very regularly, and conducting the business of State with his old vigour and sternness. His health is so much improved that he now takes riding exercise.

COLONEL H. A. SHAKESPEAR, commanding the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Meean Meer, died suddenly from apoplexy on the 10th July. Colonel Shakespear was present at the Jubilee sports given for Native troops held on the preceding Saturday, a day which will be remembered for the intense heat which prevailed during the afternoon. At midnight on Sunday he felt feverish, and shortly afterwards got unconscious, and died the following morning. He joined the Army in November, 1858. He served with the Bhootan expedition in 1864-65 (medal with clasp); in the Afghan war in 1879-80; and was present in the operations in the Mazeena Valley (mentioned in despatches and medal).

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NOTES.

THE news from India received both by wire and post is satisfactory, so far as tranquillity and progress are concerned. The latest intelligence from Burma is an answer to those evil-croakers who were never tired during the late campaign of prophesying all manner of evils as likely to happen in consequence of the wicked annexation of Upper Burma by England. What has been the result?

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon dated only yesterday tells it. On Saturday the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Crosthwaite, held a large durbar at Mandalay, and in his address contrasted the condition of Upper Burma in August, 1886, with the present state of the country. Last year, he said, every part of the land was infested and plundered by numerous gangs of dacoits, headed by noted leaders. Few of these gangs were now in existence, and most of the leaders had been killed, or captured, or had surrendered, or had perished at the hands of their own followers. British authority established, the Government would encourage the employment of Burmans in the Military and Civil Service of the Crown. There would be no interference with the Buddhist religion or monastic schools, but Government would aid by supplying trained teachers, books, and educational appliances. Confidence is everywhere being restored and trade commencing to flourish. This is the news by telegram and post. Out of the much-predicted evil great good has come.

THIS has been happily the story of all British advance in India. The annexation of the Punjab, the annexation of Oudh, were at the time denounced as crimes by the pseudo-philanthropists of the day, and vengeance, it was said, would come to guilty England for the part she then played. The vengeance has come in the shape of blessings to many people. Oudh is to-day a smiling province, and the loyalty of the prosperous Punjab is a proverb. But the good results have come even quicker in Upper Burma.

LOWER BURMA has, however, its grievance. According to a telegram published in the *Times* this morning "much annoyance is felt and expressed in Rangoon at the manner in which the Jubilee address from the citizens of Rangoon was dealt with in London. A large and enthusiastic meeting, representing all the varied nationalities which form the population of Rangoon, passed a loyal address of congratulation, which was forwarded in a silver casket to London for presentation to the Queen-Empress. Mr. Thompson, one of the leading merchants, and president of the Chamber of Commerce here, was deputed to present the address. He was, however, refused permission to do so."

AS the citizens of Rangoon commemorated Her Majesty's Jubilee by deciding to erect a memorial hall and a statue of the Queen-Empress, and sent also considerable subscriptions to the Imperial Institute, a larger measure of courtesy might certainly have been secured to them, and we do not wonder at the local journals commenting on the fact that no acknowledgment of the address has been vouchsafed.

WHO is to blame for all this blundering, for blundering it surely has been if all that is stated be true? There seems to have been gross mismanagement in nearly all matters connected with India in this Jubilee affair if we are to believe what is appearing in the Press, both at home and in India, concerning the want of courtesy shown in quarters where courtesy ought to have been most conspicuous. Holkar's affair has perhaps been made more of than facts justified, and other reasons might be given for his action which would not throw all the blame—as it has been thrown—upon the India Office officials who were supposed to attend upon him. But it appears now that Holkar's is not the only case where complaint has been urged.

SIR T. ESMONDE has given notice of several questions which he intends to put in the House as to the way in which other Indian Princes were treated during the Jubilee celebrations. The indictment contained in these questions, it will be seen, is rather a serious one. He is to ask:—

Whether it is a fact that on the occasion of the Jubilee Volunteer Review the Indian Princes were compelled to leave their carriages outside the precincts of Buckingham Palace and to walk across the courtyard, while others were allowed to drive up to the pavilion; whether it is a fact that those of the Indian Princes who attended the laying of the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute were not provided with seats on the dais reserved for Royalties and their attendants, but had to sit in the arena, that they were not even given front seats, and that after the ceremony they had to struggle through the crowd like ordinary visitors; whether it is a fact that the Princes were required to pay their railway fare to Portsmouth and back on the occasion of the Naval Review, that they were not accommodated with places on board one of the Royal yachts, and that the Maharajah of Kuch Behar had to travel in the same railway compartment as his servants, as a seat in a first-class carriage was not reserved for him; whether it is a fact that this lack of attention towards these notabilities has aroused considerable ill-feeling in India; and who is responsible therefor.

THESE questions would appear to have been framed from matter which appeared in an evening paper on Friday last, in which the blame is laid upon Mr. Fitzgerald, the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India, as he is now styled, but "Mehmandar" as the journal in question prefers to call him. "If," says that journal, "Mr. Fitzgerald cannot ensure proper respect being paid to distinguished Indian visitors, the sooner Mr. Godley's proposal to abolish the expensive office of Mehmandar is carried out the better."

THE expense of such an office, if its duties are properly carried out, ought not to be grudged. They are important and delicate duties when Natives of high rank visit England, and when it is advisable that they should return to India favourably impressed with their reception here. How far Mr. Fitzgerald is responsible for the failures attributed to him we cannot say, nor are we qualified to pass any comments upon his fitness for a post to which he was no doubt appointed owing to his experience of the manners and ceremonials of Native courts, and to his knowledge of the ways of Native Princes of India and their languages. But, as we said before, it is a pity that nobody will explain where the blame for the shortcomings complained of ought to lie.

IT is under contemplation to do away with the "intermediate class" carriage on the South Indian Railway, as this class of passenger vehicle has, since its introduction, three years ago, been a failure, and not availed of by the class of railway passengers for whose special use it was introduced on this Company's system. Its introduction in the North of India, strange to say, has been, on the contrary, a success.

TWENTY SIX miles of the Sindh-Pishin Railway were laid between the 8th of May and the 1st of August last year, and the report on the line for last year says:—"The heat throughout this whole time was terrific, and so trying that on many occasions it seemed impossible to go on with the work. The staff suffered terribly from fever; the platelaying gang were practically renewed every month by fresh importations from India, as they melted away from fever, dysentery, and scurvy. In thes ame way the gangs of girder-erectors dropped off, and during four months were twice replaced from India."

THE JUBILEE IN JAFFNA.—The *Times of Ceylon* reports a terrible accident at Jaffna during the Jubilee Celebration on the night of the 28th ultimo:—"So far as we are informed, it appears that fireworks were being let off, when a rocket which had been handed to a Tamil bystander who, without authority from anyone, ignited the same, and, instead of allowing it to ascend, appears to have clung to it, burst with a loud report, killing him and two others who were standing close by instantaneously, and throwing a number of others who were in the immediate proximity on the ground. Mr. Charles Morrison, of the Oriental Bank Corporation, was standing close by them, and is said to have been splashed with the blood of the three men who were killed as they were shattered to pieces by the force of the concussion."

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

Tenders for the loan of two crores of rupees, advertised some weeks ago, were opened in Calcutta last Tuesday. More than twice the required amount was tendered. The *minimum* rate accepted was 97 rupees four annas, and tenders at that rate were accepted to the extent of 52 per cent. The loan was issued at an average rate of 97 rupees, six annas, 10 pies, which is considered a favourable result, although not quite equal to that of last year. The total amount received by the Government is 1,94,85,113 rupees.

Mr. Smeaton, Director of Agriculture for the North-West Provinces, has issued an interesting note on the competition between Indian and American wheat. The conclusion to which he comes is that it is not in prime cost that India is at a disadvantage. For the same outlay she can raise nearly twenty per cent. more grain than America, and of not much inferior quality; while she has resources enough in area and labour to raise sufficient wheat to supply the entire demand of the British market. India, Mr. Smeaton thinks, possesses means to compel America to withdraw her hostile tariffs and to open her markets to the products of British industry, but she is burdened in the struggle with America by, first, a primary railway freight about 25 per cent. higher; secondly, an extra railway freight of five per cent. on ballast; thirdly, a further extra freight on bags; fourthly, excessive handling; and fifthly, she brings into the English market an article inferior in appearance, though on the whole not much inferior in quality to the rival one. He urges the London merchants to take the matter up and use their influence with the Indian railway companies and merchants.

The Governor-General in Council has issued a resolution calling the attention of the provincial Administrations to the rules regarding the receipt of testimonials and addresses by public servants. He points out that officers are forbidden to receive addresses or testimonials, or to attend public meetings or entertainments held in their honour. Similar manifestations in the case of retired officers will be viewed with disfavour. It is not intended to prohibit farewell entertainments by an officer's personal friends, but they should be of a private, informal character. Officers are not forbidden to sit for a portrait or bust, provided these articles are not designed for presentation to themselves. The rules do not apply to the head of any government or administration.

Nawab Asman Jah, the new Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has arrived and taken up his duties. No durbar was held at his first audience of the Nizam, owing to the recent death of the young Prince. The administration will be conducted on the old lines. It is rumoured that the appointment of two chief secretaries to support the Minister will not be carried out, as he desires that there should be no change, at any rate, till he has tested the present system. The proposed change would have been unpopular.

An atrocious military murder is reported from Bangalore. The Native adjutant of the 12th Madras Infantry shot a Subahdar with a revolver and then fired at a Havildar Major, who escaped. The murderer then barricaded himself in his own quarters, where were his wife and two children and other female relations. The military authorities feared that any attempt to force an entrance might cause the death of the women, so they telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief for orders. The reply was, "Try and take the murderer alive." Next morning three shots were heard in the house, and he called out that he had shot his wife. During the afternoon he let out the children and his mother-in-law, and then shot himself. The house was then forced, and the murderer and his wife were both found dead. It is believed that jealousy was the cause of the crime. Last year a private in the same regiment shot a Subahdar.

Probably the Viceroy and the Commander-in Chief will make tours of inspection along the whole of the north-west frontier during the autumn, but no plan has yet been decided upon.

M. Notovitch, special correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya*, who arrived in India a few days ago, will stay at Simla ten days, and then visit the important towns of Upper India, going afterwards to Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and returning to Russia in three months' time, *viâ* Persia. He proposes to make a lengthened visit to India next year.

The Governor of Madras and his party while travelling last week near Bellary, where cholera is prevalent, were attacked with symptoms suggestive of that disease. They immediately left the locality, and have now quite recovered.

Great floods have occurred at Chanda, in the Central Provinces. The water reached in places over the walls of the town, and communication with the outer world was cut off for four days.

The trade and navigation reports for June compared with those for the same month of last year show a decrease in imports amounting to Rs. 14,97,250, and an increase in exports of Rs. 10,48,393. The result for the first three months of the financial year is an increase in both imports and exports, amounting in the former to Rs. 32,07,092, and in the latter to Rs. 46,14,632.

Sir Maxwell Melvill, a member of the Bombay Council, died last Friday from exhaustion after a severe attack of choleraic diarrhœa. His loss will be greatly felt in the Western Presidency.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF.

(*Times of India.*)

Forgetting Sir Grant Duff, a past Governor of an Indian Presidency, and taking his address more as a light literary effusion, Ango-Indians will find in it much to amuse and interest them. It shows in striking manner the peculiar temperament of the author. Sir Grant Duff in a quiet country parish at home would have made a second and perhaps equally admirable White of Selborne His love of the varied animal and plant life around him in India seems to have been intense, and a source of unceasing delight. When he speaks of "the wealth of flowers which the possessor of ten Chateworths could hardly command in the sunless climate of England," and of the rolling downs of the Neilgherries with many "a forest dingle in which the eye may distinguish more shades of green than one who has not beheld them would believe to exist," his language becomes the language of enthusiasm, warm from the heart, and kindling to the imagination. Sir Grant Duff hardly thinks his countrymen in India make enough of the world of animal life by which they are surrounded, and in saying this he pays a warm tribute to "the powers of observation possessed by the author of that delightful book "Tribes on my Frontier," the ever fresh and ever delightful "Eha." Sir Grant Duff's impressions of the Indian climate are certainly widely different from those formed by the average Anglo-Indian. To him the climate of the plains behave "quite admirably" well, and he calls it "advisedly—a pleasure;" the mild summer climate of Ootacamund was not so congenial. If eccentricity makes a genius, Sir Grant Duff is certainly a genius – as to climate. All, however, will share his enthusiasm about the variety and surpassing beauty of the atmospheric effect in India, the magnificent afterglows seen in January looking westward from the Marina of Madras, and the loveliness of the terrace at Guindy under a full moon and of the nightly procession of the stars as seen from it. All of us also have, with him, a warm corner of the heart for "that admirable institution, the weekly *European Mail*," though too many will, unlike Sir Grant Duff, have to admit that our correspondence is largely of the "telegraphese" order. We can appreciate the humour of the picture of "one who has led the ordinary life of London and of the House of Commons finding himself surrounded by warriors all day and every day," and the genial kindliness of the tribute of friendship and praise to "my warriors" of the Madras Presidency.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

Solid as is the conservatism of India, it can scarcely be said to exceed that of China, which has held its own for thousands of years, only to yield at last to the influence of the West. There are not wanting signs that even India will yield at no distant date. The movement westward that has taken place this year will no doubt have the same effect, though perhaps in a less degree, as has influenced the Marquis Tseng. A number of Native Princes and Chiefs of a most orthodox character have ventured to set aside all prejudices, and have trusted themselves to cross the kalapani, and to run all the risks of being outcasted, not, perhaps, without some assurance that no penalties will be required of them, and if that fear be once overcome, the rest will follow. But the most remarkable feature in the case is that some of the visitors to the West have taken their wives with them. The Gaekwar of Baroda is accompanied by his Maharanee, who has announced that during her travels and her visit to Europe she will lay aside the purdah. If she does this, and is as strong a vessel as some of the weaker ones are, it will not be easy to induce her to resume it on her return to Baroda. Nothing short of an influence which would amount to a State necessity will induce her to forego the liberty she will have enjoyed, and she would soon be kept in countenance, as is the Marchioness of Tseng, by her countrymen in the adoption of social customs. The Maharani of Cooch Behar, of course, is free from the trammels of caste in this respect, and we have not heard that she has lost any of the modesty of grace of her sex by appearing without the veil. There is even a more striking example of the change that is coming over the spirit of seclusion. The Mahomedans are the most strict of the sectaries in this particular, and yet the wife or wives of the Khedive are either appearing, or have expressed their intention to appear, even in theatres and other public places, without that hideous covering to the face which is held to be essential in the Mahommedan community. There are evidences among the more enlightened

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of this country that they would like to introduce their families to more social life; but they say that it is not the ladies who are in fault or defect, but that the appreciation of woman in the abstract is so low among their countrymen, that they have not yet learnt the proper deference or respect that should be paid to a lady of their own race. This is a serious reflection upon them, but it is a defect which experience alone can remedy, and that experience will follow the examples to which we have now referred.

A POONA ROMANCE.

The Poona correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells the following romantic story, which has become a subject of inquiry in the Courts:—There has not been much going on in the Courts—only one case, which has some strange features about it. A Major Aflick died a couple of months ago, and the grave should cover up so paltry a tale of caprice and weakness as is now being told in the City Magistrate's Court. He had a somewhat questionable relationship with a young woman called Tessie, of the *malli* caste. The matter is no longer *sub rosa*, nor is her name a secret, as she has become the subject of a police-court case. It is stated she was purchased for Rs. 700; and Major Aflick, wishing doubtless to make what reparation he could, has bequeathed Tessie Rs. 5,000, to be invested so as to give her Rs. 25 a month. On the death of Major Aflick, Tessie continued to live on the premises until the property was disposed of, and then the executors, knowing that the girl could not return to her caste—she being a *malin*—interested the ladies of St. Mary's Home (a Roman Catholic institution) in her, and they undertook to afford her shelter and protection until some permanent arrangement was made. Things went well for a time, when suddenly the mother of Tessie, possibly with an eye to the Rs. 5,000, felt extraordinary yearnings towards her daughter, and formally demanded her from the ladies of St. Mary's. They said: "We will not detain her against her will; but, as she came to us at the request of Hari Rowji, one of the executors, and is unwilling to leave, we cannot send her away." The mother forthwith makes a complaint against the executors of the will, Mr. Vishnoo Ram Joshi and Mr. Ramaya Sayana, of the firm of Morgan and Balkrishna of auctioneering fame, charging them with "kidnapping" under Section 361 of the Penal Code, in that they took away Tessie from the lawful guardianship of the mother (Parwatie) without her consent. The case has been partially heard.

The evidence of the complainant, Parwatie, is that Tessie is thirteen years of age, that up to within ten months ago she was living with her, that on hearing she was in Major Aflick's house she obtained a warrant to search, did so, but found not Tessie. Sometime later Tessie turned up as part of the household, and apparently the mother then acquiesced, for she took no steps whatever to recover her daughter. She was, however, asked about the alleged sale, and her reply was that she never sold or gave away her daughter; and this statement was made probably to guard against an anticipated question that the circumstances of her acquiescence would naturally suggest. Tessie says that her mother objected at first to her going to St. Mary's Home, on the ground that she might be induced to become a Christian, but that she finally consented after cautioning her against taking that step. Next the Lady Superintendent of St. Mary's Home gave her evidence in a straightforward manner, asserting that the mother led her to understand that she was very glad that her daughter was in her charge; and she fell at the lady's feet, saying, "You are my *mabap*." The mother no doubt is justified in taking steps to recover possession of the girl; but it certainly does not appear that the accused persons are in any way guilty of the offence charged against them; and this is the view of the case likely to be taken by the Magistrate.

WANTED—A RAILWAY BOARD FOR INDIA.

(*Calcutta Review.*)

Railway rates have already become an important factor in the economic progress of India, and are destined as our railway system extends to become a burning question, involving interests of the greatest magnitude. It will add infinitely to the difficulty of dealing with such matters if we are found drifting along between one policy and another, as has been done for the last twenty years. As it is, no official, high or low, can rely for more than a twelvemonth at a time on what the Government intends to do with our railway system. We have at the present day railways made and worked by the State, railways made by the State and leased to companies, railways made by companies assisted and unassisted, and railways made by Native States. These are partly controlled by local Governments, and partly by the Government of India. Some lines in a province are controlled by the local administration, others by the Director-General of Railways, and some by the Government of India direct. This means that questions of rates and administration generally, on each, are subject to revision or alteration by either or all of these authorities, and in the case of guaranteed lines they are still further hedged in, and complicated by the need for reference to Board of Directors at home. The administration of our Indian railways is, in fact, nothing better than a patchwork system, exhibiting glaring contrasts of policy, and held together and made to cover our necessities only by incessant references and decisions by the Government. These decisions will, as already observed, and especially in the case of competing lines, involve large interests, and it is very doubtful whether the existing machinery for their satisfactory evolution at present exists. We have the appointment of a Director-General of Railways, which has not always been filled by an officer of wide railway experience, and whose proper duties, already heavy enough, are greatly, if not hopelessly, increased by his being at the same time a Deputy Secretary to Government. However zealous and able a man may fill this position, it is impossible that he can, with such a staff as he has at present, find time to examine and consider the information at hand, even if he can command the technical experience requisite for giving such advice to the Government as will carry due weight with railway companies or commercial men. The solution of this difficulty appears to lie in the establishment of a Railway Board for India, and though the impediments to this are by no means slight ones, it does not seem impossible to overcome them, and, at any rate, to give it a trial.

MAUNG PE, A DACOIT.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The subject of this sketch had a real existence. His name was Maung Pe—a name common enough in Burma. The Maung was the title used when he was our friend. His name was turned into Nga Pe when he became notorious in other ways. In person he was a strongly-made tallish Burman, always clean and neatly dressed. In face, he was good-looking, but cruel and determined. He was generally dressed in a padded coat, and never separated from splendid *dah* with a very indifferent sheath. He had an affection for a gun, and took great interest in arms of all sorts. I believe he just came into prominence through being suspected—a suspicion which was a moral certainty—of being one of the heads of a band of dacoits that had some years before the end of 1885 murdered the Woon of one of the districts bordering on our old frontier, at the instigation of a higher official who wanted to get a relation of his put in—a project in which he succeeded. Maung Pe kept quiet on the frontier until it was all blown over; and at the time I first met him he had been living quietly in Lower Burma for some time when they had nothing against him.

Guides being wanted for an expedition going across the frontier at the same time as the main expedition was going up the river, the Assistant Commissioner unearthed this man, who fulfilled the necessary qualification of knowing the roads beyond the frontier. How he had acquired that knowledge we did not know. He had it, and that was all we cared about. The man who brought him had to stand a good deal of chaff about him, as he was generally called ——'s dacoit;——being the Assistant Commissioner. We always kept a sharp look-out on our friend; we did not quite trust him; but as long as he was with us he appeared to justify ———'s confidence, and was a most useful scout, &c.

On one occasion he amused and astonished us. A band of bad characters from Lower Burma took to looting on their own account, and fifty of them were captured. We proceeded to search them, and rather flattered ourselves that we were doing very well, when our friend came on the scene to assist. His mode of searching was a very fine art He turned everything inside out in an incredible manner. They could hide nothing from him. He took in hand men we had already searched, and found all sorts of things they had successfully concealed from us. We had our fight, and settled down in a town we had occupied for some time. He remained and assisted in a variety of ways, helping to bring dacoits to justice. The district settled down—a calm before a storm—and he departed to his friends in Lower Burma. He, however, had not passed away altogether.

Some time afterwards the general disturbance spread to our district, and we heard from a neighbouring district that our friend had started business as a dacoit leader with a fair-sized band under him. For some time he did nothing very extraordinary, but he worked in conjunction with other large bands, and was heard of in various places, looting villages, &c. One morning early, before it was light, he made an attack with a few men on the Assistant Commissioner and a few sepoys, but did no harm, and got away without receiving any; though some of the Burman's with our party ran away and spread a report that the Assistant Commissioner had been killed; and the Assistant Commissioner's servant, who disapproved of fighting sought a safe place under a cart and got run over. For some time Maung Pe avoided our men, but his punishment was to come. One morning at daylight he woke in fancied security to find his stockaded village surrounded by the hated soldiers. He was at the zenith of his fame: he had eigthy men under him and a reward on his head. His experience of what rifles could do with us deterred him from trying to break the cordon. After waiting a couple of hours for reinforcements during which time a desultory fight was kept up, the sergeant, the officer being wounded, gathered some of his men together, charged in the village, and

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the band of dacoits was annihilated. Among the killed, shot through the head, probably early in the day, was the leader—our former quiet Maung Pe.

GOVERNMENT WARDS ESTATES.

(*Pioneer.*)

When the Indian Government and their local representatives in the various Provinces undertake to manage the estate of a minor or a lunatic or a spendthrift, their inspiration is properly rather fiscal than philanthropic. To render the revenue secure was the consideration that led in the first instance to the establishment of Courts of Wards, and though the function of these Courts has since come to be interpreted in a larger sense, so as to include the training of the ward, the prosperity of the dwellers on his estate, and the general improvement of the land, the wider responsibility can hardly be justified unless its acceptance be an cillary, if not subservient, to the original purpose. Even then there are other circumstances to be taken into account. The time which Government officials have to devote to this sort of work is necessarily limited, and if estates are hopelessly encumbered, it may be better policy to decline interference. As a general rule, therefore, many would say no estate should be managed by Government for its owner unless the latter can be prevented from making away with the profits of improved management, and unless there is a prospect of encumbrances being cleared off within a reasonable time. Neither of these conditions seems to be present in the case of many estates managed by Government agency in the Central Provinces. In a Resolution just issued on the subject by the Local Government, the Chief Commissioner states that in several cases proprietors have been incurring new liabilities, whilst the officers of the Government have been endeavouring to free them from past indebtedness. There is no legal basis for the management of their estates by Government. They were simply surrendered by their owners to the Deputy Commissioner until their debts should be paid; but there is nothing to prevent the owners incurring fresh liabilities, the Government Wards Act, which grants such a power, not having come into operation over the whole Provinces till last year. The Chief Commissioner remarks that he can see no reason why Government should continue to manage estates, the owners of which are frustrating its efforts in this fashion. No more can anybody else except the owners themselves. The only wonder is why things have remained in this state so long. What Mr. Mackenzie now advises should be done without delay; the option should be given to the proprietors in all cases when the estate has been taken over on account of indebtedness of taking back their estate or applying formally for a declaration of disqualification under the Government Wards Act. There are, again, several cases when there is strong reason to believe that Deputy Commissioners have not shown sufficient discrimination in taking over the charge of estates. For example, the Etawah estate has been six years under management, yet its debt has not yet been reduced by one-sixth, and it will take at least seventeen years to clear it. Obviously if estates in this condition are to be taken over, there will be no end to the burdens of district officers. No doubt ready assistance to old Provincial families increases in a certain sense the popularity of the Government; but this is too dearly bought if it fosters a disposition in extravagant proprietors to regard Government interference as a matter of course, and a conviction that the squanderings of years will be made up in the end, if only they submit to the moderate restraint of the Court of Wards. Mr. Mackenzie has one more fault to find with the present administration of Wards Estates, and it is one which demands serious attention, as it may not improbably be existent in another part of India besides the Central Provinces. Some years ago there was an outcry that the rents on Wards Estates were realised with too little sympathy and consideration, and Mr. Phillips, in his recent work on Indian Administration, speaks of there being occasionally, "excessive rigidity and punctuality of collection in unfavourable seasons." In the Central Provinces at least the pendulum has swung round in the opposite direction with a vengeance. The total rental demand for the whole body of estates was Rs.12,34,000, and the collections amounted to only Rs. 9,63,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,71,000 (equal to 22 per cent. on the demand). Of this no less than Rs. 1,30,000, or 13 per cent. on the demand is shown on account of the current year. No wonder the Chief Commissioner feels compelled to remark that these results are by no means creditable to the management.

BENGAL.

OWING to the want of funds, the proposed scheme for establishing experimental technical institutions in Calcutta or in the Mofussil by the Education Department is to be reserved for the next official year.

OF the 197 Covenanted Civil Servants and officers in the non-Regulating Commission under the Government of Bengal, thirty-six are at present absent on furlough, and three more have lately been granted furlough, which consumes the whole number of furloughs allowed. In July, August and September six Civilians are expected to return, so that this number of furloughs will probably be available by the 1st of October.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant-Govenor of Bengal have been given in the *Calcutta Gazette* to Babu Haro Chandra Chaudhuri, a zemindar of Sherpur in the Mymensing district, for a contribution of Rs. 100 a month towards the maintenance of the Sherpur Victoria Academy, which, in commemoration of the Jubilee, has been raised from a middle-class English-school to a high-class. The Babu has also made a donation of Rs. 900 to improve the accommodation of the school.

AMONG the various matters discussed at the Silk Conference held in Calcutta in March last under the auspices of the Government of Bengal, one question concerned the importation of an expert from France to make a thorough investigation into the disease prevailing among silkworms in Bengal, and to teach the native rearers to breed their worms on healthier and cleaner principles than at present obtain among the people engaged in the industry. The matter has been so far settled that arrangements are being made to engage in France—with the assistance of M. Natal s Randot, President of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, and a high authority on sericulture in that country—the services of an expert, whose engagement would be for one year to begin with. The Governments of Bengal and India and the European commercial community interested in the silk industry in Bengal will, between them, defray the expenses of the expert, and it is estimated that the expenditure, which will include the erection of rearing sheds, purchase of seeds, &c., will amount to something like Rs. 20,000.

MADRAS.

THE Southern India Rifle Association meeting commences on the 1st of September.

IT is reported that the Maharaja of Mysore contemplates making a tour in Northern India during the ensuing cold weather. His Highness will leave the Province about the middle of December, and be absent about two months.

A PROPOSAL which has been under discussion in Madras since 1884 is at last about to be carried out. This is the establishment in Madras of a school for the sons and relatives of Native chiefs and zemindars. The scheme which has now been settled will cost about Rs. 2,500 per month.

THE *South of India Observer* says that another pest to the planter has cropped up. This is a caterpillar which attacks tea plants in clusters of half a dozen and a dozen, and gradually eats all the leaves upon them. When no more remain, they go on to the next bush, until they clear the whole row. Twenty children bring in about half a maund of these insects twice a day; but three days after they have been picked off others are to be found in equally large numbers.

THE Ootacamund paper learns that the crop of coffee recently gathered in Mysore has not been such a large one as was expected. When plants were in full bearing, it was thought the crop would be superior in quantity to those of past years; but after the curing it was found that the supplies were short. It would appear that in certain parts of the district rain did not fall, and that the plants in full bearing were not adequately supplied with moisture, and hence the decrease in the outturn. It is, however, stated that the result of the season is not unfavourable, being a fair average one, but that there has not been what are called "bumper crops" on most estates.

THE officials of the Madras High Court have been alarmed by a report that, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, their salaries are to be considerably reduced. The salary of the Advocate-General is to be cut down from Rs. 2,200 to Rs 1,800, that of the Government Solicitor from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 750, and that the Government pleader from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250. The appointment of Clerk of the Crown is to be abolished, as also his office establishment, with the exception of one clerk on Rs. 30 a month, who is to be attached to the Registration Office. One of the deputy registrars will have to do the work in Court of the Clerk of the Crown.

BOMBAY.

THE following Political appointments have been notified:—Captain W. P. Kennedy to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Captain W. B. Ferris; Captain L. C. Fenton to act as Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald; and Lieutenant G. M. Schneider to act as Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

SURGEON-MAJOR R. BOUSTEAD, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed Civil Surgeon, Ahmednuggur, on the retirement of Surgeon-Major R. H. Batty; Surgeon Major J. Davidson to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. E. Hughes; and Surgeon Milne to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Surgeon Major Robb.

MR. GIBSON, of the Forest Department, who for the past two months has been lying in the European General Hospital suffering from wounds inflicted by a wounded tiger, died July 16.

A VESSEL from Tasmania has arrived in Bombay, bringing some

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boxes of apples as ballast. The apples are quite sound and of good quality. The possibility of bringing apples to India from that part of the world being ascertained, it is likely that someone will know how to turn it to account.

Ahmedabad has been the scene of another unfortunate accident—if accident it be—in which a Native has been shot by a British soldier. An affair of the same kind occurred in the early part of the year, the only difference being that whereas in the latter instance the careless use of the rifle produced fatal results, in the more recent case the victim is still living. It appears that three or four European soldiers were out shikarring about seven *kos* from the city, when one of them had the misfortune to shoot a Native in a field. The soldiers aver that it was a pure accident, but the Natives stoutly assert that the man was deliberately shot, because he remonstrated with them against shooting a peacock. Whatever may be the verities of the affair, the truth will have to be sifted by court-martial, as was done in the case which occurred some months ago in the same neighbourhood.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain C. H. Purvis, 17th Lancers, has been granted an extension of leave to October 1, 1887, on or about which date he will probably be required to take over the Adjutancy of the Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

Major E. A. Brind, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Rohilkhand District, has been permitted to resign his Staff appointment in view of taking up the command of the 1st Batt. Connaught Rangers. Major J. C. R. Glasgow, Brigade-Major, Cawnpore, has been transferred to Bareilly as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major Brind; and Captain E. O. F. Hamilton, 2nd Queen's, succeeds Major Glasgow as Brigade-Major, Cawnpore.

Captain F. S. H. Rickards, Connaught Rangers, has been posted to the 1 t Battalion of his regiment.

Captain H. H. Hart, R.E., is transferred from the Bareilly Division, Military W rks, to the Agra Division.

The following appointments have been made:—

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. de S. Barrow, attached to the regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Lieutenant G. Browne removed.

15th Sikhs.—Lieutenant Cole, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant H. Trevor, seconded.

16th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. L E. H. Holmes to be Commandant, vice Colonel J. C. Minto, vacated; Major W. M. Meacham, Wing Commander, to be Second in Command; and Captain A. Montanaro to be Wing Commander.

27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant B. Strachey, West Riding Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

24th Pioneers.—Captain D. W. Hickman, 1st Bengal Infantry, to be senior Wing Officer.

43rd Gurkha Light Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel C. McD. Skene, Wing Commander, to be second in Command, vice Major G. W. Beresford, retired; Captain F. C. N. Goldney to be Wing Commander and to remain seconded; and Captain A. L. Barrett to be Wing Commander, sub *pro tem.*, vice Captain Goldney.

4th Sikhs.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. P. Moseley, 3 d Sikhs, to be Second in Command, vice Lieutenant Colonel V. Rivaz.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Turner, Second in Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel W. C. Chowne vacated; Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Ramsden to be Second in Command; and Captain R. R. N. Sturt to be Wing Commander.

The personal of the N.W.P. Remount Committee, which meets on the 1st October next, is likely to be much the same as last year.

The India United Service Institution has decided that the Volunteers shall in future be represented on the Council by an officer of the force. The subject of the Institution's gold medal essay for 1887 has been recently announced; it is the well-worn but important theme of Infantry tactics and their probable future development under the fire of the repeating rifle and the machine gun.

Fifty Lee-Burton and fifty improved Lee magazine rifles were sent to the country last month from England for trial and report as to their suitability for the army in the matters of convenience in handling, ease in loading, the best form of magazine and some other points. They were distributed to four stations—Quetta, Meerut, Allahabad and Dum Dum—and were exhaustively tested in accordance with printed instructions by selected men. The result of these trials is that the Lee-Burton is condemned as being inferior in many ways to the improved Lee, and that the latter, although a handier weapon and superior in the matter of loading with and without a magazine, is considered altogether too heavy; and being after all merely a magazine and not a repeating rifle, is on the whole considered not a good enough weapon to which to commit the army for the next twenty years. Very successful experiments have been made with a much smaller calibre than the Lee or Lee-Burton rifles, so the chances are in favour of a weapon very much like the Lee in respect to action and magazine with a bullet in calibre not much over ·300. This, while involving less accuracy at long ranges, will at any rate enable the soldier to carry 120 rounds, thus solving to a great extent the difficult question of the issue of the first reserve of ammunition under fire.

The following further decisions in connection with the Leave Rules for the Staff have been published in an Army Circular, July 4:—

1. Officers who may have entered Civil employment after the 30th June, 1886, and before the 1st July, 1887, without having elected the leave rules for the Staff Corps, will be entitled, on reverting to military duty, to elect them under the conditions laid down in the 3rd Clause of Rule VII.

II. Officers who may have entered Civil employment after the 30th June 1886, having previously elected the leave rules for the Staff Corps, and officers who may have entered the Staff Corps under those rules and subsequently taken Civil employment, will be absolutely under the rules of the Civil Leave Code so long as they remain in Civil employment, but on reverting to military duty within ten years of their entry into Civil employment as allowed under G.G.O. No. 135 of 1884, they will again come under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

III. Officers struck off the effective list of the Army, under the provisions of G.G O. No. 135 of 1884, after ten years' absence from military duty, cannot elect or revert to the leave rules for the Staff Corps, except for the purpose of immediate retirement with the advantage of counting all leave as service for pension, as provided for in decision No. 1 of Clause 113, India Army Circulars, 1886.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

Best—Aug. 27, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. Best, of a daughter.

Currey—July, 30, at Dublin, the wife of Major Currey, 4th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

Fowle—Aug. 29, at 3, Lower-park. Queenstown, county Cork, the wife of Captain T. Fowle, Royal Artillery, of a son.

Hale—Aug. 25, at Dover, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Hale, 2nd East Lancashire Regiment, of a son.

Hickson—July 30, at 12, Park-street, Park-lane, the wife of Major Hickson, A.D.C. The Buffs, of a daughter (prematurely).

Lewes—July 28, at 3, Pembridge-crescent, Bayswater, the wife of Colonel H. A. Lewes, of a son.

Malet—Aug. 2, at Coleherne-road, S.W., the wife of Major G. E. Wyndham Malet, late Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

Maberly—July 28, at Stanley House, Aldershot, the wife of J. C. Maberly, Major Scots Greys, of a son.

Poole—July 28, at Clifton, the wife of Major Roland Poole, 12th Royal Lancers, of a daughter.

Richardson—July 27, at Breckenbrough, Cheltenham, the wife of Lieut. Richardson, East Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.

Sneyd—Aug 2, at Earsham Rectory, Norfolk, Sarah Eliza, widow of Lieut.-Colonel N. R. Sneyd, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the late Colonel N. Greene, of Kilmanahan Castle, county Waterford.

MARRIAGES.

Barnard—Hoggan—Aug. 3, at St. Stephen's, Paddington, Allen Barnard, of Gloucestershire, to Frances Christian (Fannie), second daughter of Colonel G. W. H. Hoggan, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Jock Hoggan, C.B.

Barlow—Moore—July 28, at Pedmore Church, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, Harry Barlow, Her Majesty's 1st South Staffordshire Regiment, to Mabel, eldest daughter of Joseph Moore, of Wychbury House, Stourbridge.

Bosanquet—Derriman—July 28, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Oswald Vivian, third son of the late Arthur Bosanquet, Esq., of Cleddon Hall, Monmouthshire, to Alys, youngest daughter of Admiral Derriman, C.B., of 52, Queen's-gate.

Crozier—Clarke—July 30, at Teddington, Henry Charles, only son of Captain H. E. Crozier, R.N., to Philippa Mary, youngest daughter of Captain T. H. Clarke, R.N.

Earl—Coxon—July 28, at St. Stephen's, South Kensington, Alfred George Earl, M.A., of Tonbridge School, to Ethel Stuart, eldest daughter of the late W. Coxon, 13th Hussars.

Kershaw—Balderston—Aug. 2, at All Saints', Shooter's-hill, S E., Noel T. Kershaw to Annie Gordon, youngest daughter of the late Major A. Balderston, H.E.I.C.S.

Knocker—Wilkinson—July 29, at Holy Trinity Church, Roehampton, Frederick Henry Mainwaring, eldest son of Major-General J. B. Knocker, M.N.I., to Minnie, fifth daughter of the late Frederick Wilkinson, Esq., of Cleveland House, Barnes, S.W.

Raymond—Mitford—July 28, at Llanaber, Walter Raymond, of Thorngrove, Gillingham, to Mary Margaret, third daughter of E. L. Mitford, late of the Ceylon Civil Service.

Saunders—Prince—Aug. 3, at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester-road, Captain William Arthur Gore Saunders, Royal Horse Artillery, eldest son of Major-General W. B. Saunders, late Royal Horse Artillery, of Ardmore, Torquay, to Maria Beecher (Minnie), eldest daughter of J. S. Prince, Esq., of 20, Queen's-gate-gardens, S.W.

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WILLIAMS—WADDINGTON—July 28, at Cavenham Church, Major Owen Williams, Suffolk Regiment, to Eva Marion, daughter of H. S. Waddington, J.P., D.L., of Cavenham-hall, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

BRETT—July 29, at 2, Stanhope-street, Hyde-park, W., Colonel Henry Brett, aged 69.

BUTTER—July 30, at Teddington, Arthur Donald Butter, Major-General H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 48.

CROFTON—July 30, at Tollerton, Yorkshire, Eliza Emily, wife of T. B. Crofton, daughter of the late W. H. H. F. Clarke, Colonel 53rd Regiment, and sister of the late W. H. J. Clarke, Lieut.-Colonel Seaforth Highlanders.

HAWKER—July 28, at Eaglehurst, Sidmouth, of syncope, Lieut.-Colonel Hawker, late of the 88th and 21st Regiments, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and 19th Depôt Battalion, Fermoy, eldest son of the late General Sir Samuel Hawker, G.C.H., Colonel of 3rd Dragoon Guards, aged 74.

HILL—July 29, at Middleton House, Knutsford, Cheshire, Major Henry Hill, J.P., aged 64.

WIMBERLEY—July 31, at 8, Durham-villas, Kensington, Mary, widow of the Rev. C. Kimberley, sometime Chaplain H.E.I.C.S., and Rector of Scole, Norfolk, and daughter of Major-General Charles Irvine, aged 91.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—July 8, at Simla, the wife of Captain W. R. L. Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BADGLEY—July 8, at Ootacamund, the wife of Colonel W. F. Badgley, Survey of India, of a son.

BAIRNSFATHER—July 9, at Murree, the wife of T. H. Bairnsfather, 29th Punjab Infantry, of a son (prematurely).

BALFOUR—June 30, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Balfour, 13th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

CARPENDALE—July 9, at Neemuch, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel M. M. Carpendale, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

GREIG—July 15, at Marine Lines, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Greig, of a son.

JOHNSON—July 1, at Agra, the wife of Mr. C. P. Johnson, Superintendent, Salt Revenue Department, of a son (prematurely).

MAGEE—July 2, at Nagpur, the wife of Lieut. A. H. Magee, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, of a son (prematurely).

PEET—July 6, at Ootamacund, the wife of A. W. Peet, Madras Forest Department, of a son.

POIGNAND—July 16, at Poona, the wife of Major G. Poignand, 100th Regiment (Royal Canadians), of a daughter.

SMITH—July 3, at Ootamacund, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—OWEN—July 4, A. C. Boyd, Examiner of Postal Accounts, Behar Circle, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late M. S. Owen, of Calcutta.

MACKAY—GILLESPIE—July 16, at the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, James Balfour Mackay, Commander, B.I.S.N. Company's service, eldest surviving son of the late Hugh Mackay, Esq., J.P., of Kinlochbervie, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, to Catherine Jane, youngest surviving daughter of the late John Gillespie, Esq., Inverness, Scotland.

NESBITT—LEONARD—June 30, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, Florence Jane Kerr, daughter of the late H. Nesbitt, P.W.D., to J. Leonard, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., son of Major G. Leonard, late Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

AUSTIN-THOMPSON—June 27, at Narsingpore, E. Austin-Thompson, Civil Surgeon, aged 43.

FOORD—July 4, at Bangalore, Hilda, the daughter of Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Foord, aged 18.

GIBSON—July 13, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, after an illness of many weeks' duration, consequent on wounds inflicted by a tigress, George St. Patrick Lawrence Gibson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Khandesh, aged 39.

MALLOCK—July 11, at Simla, Lieut. H. Mallock, Royal Artillery, aged 23.

SHAKESPEAR—July 11, at Meean Meer, Colonel H. A. Shakespear, Commandant, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

STURMER—July 9, at Calcutta, A. J. Sturmer, aged 72.

WRIGHT-NEVILLE—July 5, at Roorkee, N.W.P., Tommie, child of Mr. G. Wright-Neville, P.W.D., C.P., aged 6.

YOUNG—June 30, at Cawnpore, Mr. E, G. Young, retired Deputy Collector and formerly of the Inland Customs.

THE latest intelligence from the West Coast of Africa gives no confirmation of the reported death of Mr. H. M. Stanley, but direct news is shortly expected at Boma of the progress of the expedition towards the interior.

LORD SALISBURY has visited Norwich for the second time, and received addresses from a large number of Conservative Associations. He enforced the necessity of being always prepared for a General Election; meanwhile the organisations would be valuable as a means of putting down the misrepresentations circulated by their opponents. The earnest thoughts of the Government would be devoted to the consideration of any possible means of alleviating the difficulties under which agriculture suffered. As those difficulties arose suddenly it was probable that they would not endure, but would disappear as suddenly.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Chief Afghan refugee, employed by the Russians to work political intrigues in Badakshan, Chitral, and even Swat appears to be, from Afghan accounts which have reached Lahore, one Omra Khan, an inhabitant of Badakshan, who has now resided for years at Kolab, in Bokhara, under Russian patronage. He was once sent by the Amir of Bokhara on a mission to the Court of Persia, and passed through India; making an apparently friendly acquaintance with English officials at Peshawar. He also stayed some time at Ajmere, and made a pilgrimage to Mecca. He is said to have lately been joined at Kolab by another important refugee from Afghanistan—one Shah Aga—who, originally an inhabitant of Kolab, was invited years ago across the frontier by the Amir Sher Ali, and granted a subsidy and a grant of land near Chiab, where he and his followers formed six villages. Under Abdur Rahman, however, Shah Aga appears to have found residence in Badakshan neither safe nor comfortable; and after going to Kolab, he sent thence, on Omra Khan's advice, for the rest of his tribe. Hearing this, the Afghan Governor, Abdulla Jan, sent an agent to dissuade the tribe from leaving. They, however, wounded the agent, and started for Kolab, pursued by troops despatched from Faizabad for their capture. Only four men and three women were, however, taken and sent back prisoners through Faizabad to Kabul. The rest escaped across the Oxus to Kolab, where they will be ready tools in the hand of Russia for causing trouble in Badakshan. These events are alleged to have taken place about a month ago.

THE military authorities (says the *Pioneer*) have a constantly recurring difficulty before them in the matter of inducing young and suitable officers to join the Commissariat Department. Circulars have been issued to divisions and corps with the object of beating up recruits for the Commissariat, but have gone forth without avail. The fact of the matter is regimental officers continue to be unwilling to undertake the serious responsibilities and heavy work entailed on Commissariat officers, because the inducements are insufficient. Endeavours have been made to render the department more attractive to outsiders by improvements in the designations of its officers; assimilation of the department to the general staff; a change of uniform, and a reconstruction of the various grades of the department—but the results of these changes are unsatisfactory. It may be said that one essential means of securing good officers for the Commissariat remains untried, and that is in the matter of emolument of the junior grades. The Commissariat has the reputation of being a well paid Department, and this is true enough as regards its higher grades; but in its lower appointments, in which young officers joining have to remain for a considerable portion of their service, the case is otherwise, and it seems clear that the staff pay of the lowest grades of the Commissariat Department, viz., Rs. 200 and 300 per mensem, in addition to pay of rank, is insufficient to tempt regimental officers to come forward and fill up its vacancies when they consider the length of time they must spend in receipt of this moderate staff pay. It is not worth a young regimental officer's while to throw up the chances of Army Staff employ on attaining the rank of captain, in which Rs. 400 a month is the lowest staff pay obtainable by a brigade major, in order to saddle himself with the responsibilities and hard work of a Commissariat officer. There is an old saying that "a good Commissariat officer is worth half an army corps," but what is so valuable must, of course, be paid for. The Commissariat Department is, after all, a small one. It requires only some three officers yearly to fill up the vacancies in Bengal, and these recruits would be easily enough found were sufficient inducement forthcoming.

THE Bombay Undergraduates' Association are preparing a protest against the recent resolution of Government, abolishing free studentships and disqualifying matriculated students from subordinate appointments.

A SINGULAR case of kidnapping of a European child from the railway quarters has occurred at Lahore. A woman servant, lately employed by a Mr. Snelleks, an engine-driver, carried off his little girl, a year old, to her village, where she sold her to another party. The police have traced and recovered the child, and arrested the parties implicated.

AN irascible and eccentric old gentleman, who has just died at Melun, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, France, has bequeathed all his fortune, amounting to about £24,000 sterling, to the German Crown Prince. It appears that the testator was revoked from the office of rural mayor for having fired at and wounded a workman in his employment who was pressing him for money. He was also condemned to twelve months' imprisonment, but as President Grévy did not order him to be liberated on July 14, the occasion of the national fête, he altered his will, under which he had made the Government his sole legatee, and became so excited against his countrymen that congestion of the brain set in and he died. The money is left to the Crown Prince, as representing Germany, on the condition that his Imperial Highness establishes a Teutonic colony on a certain specified portion of the testator's landed estate.

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THE LOSS OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "TASMANIA."

The Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Tasmania*, which was wrecked in the Straits of Bonifacio on April 17, has been continued by Mr. Rothery, Q.C., wreck commissioner, and assessors, viz., Captain Castle, Captain Parfitt, Admiral Moresby, and Captain Harland. The counsel engaged in the case were Dr. Raikes and Mr. Baden-Powell, for the Solicitor to the Board of Trade; Mr. C. Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Mansel Jones, for the P. and O. Company; and Mr. Philip Myburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Howard Smith for the officers of the *Tasmania*.

The case for the Board of Trade was concluded on the 30th ult. It will be remembered that the first inquiry had reached this stage when it abruptly terminated in consequence of the death of one of the assessors.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Hall called Captain Angove, the P. and O. Company's marine superintendent, who produced the drawings of the *Tasmania* showing the details of her construction. He stated that she was nearly a new vessel, being only two years old, and was fitted with all modern improvements. Her value at the time of her loss was about £120,000. The company were their own insurers. The ship had six watertight bulkheads, all up to the main deck, and so strongly was she built that she was still hanging together on the rocks. The total cubical contents of her boats was largely in excess of the Board of Trade requirements. She was also provided with 155 lifebelts, one being hung up over each berth. In addition to these lifebelts for the passengers there were twelve lifebelts for each lifeboat, one for each thwart; and there were also twelve lifebuoys on deck. Of the six officers of the vessel four held master's certificates, and one of the four held an extra master's certificate. Witness was a master mariner, and had had great experience in the P. and O. Company's service. What is your opinion of a Lascar crew such as the *Tasmania* had?—I think they are very good. I prefer them to Europeans for our special work. We have a larger number than if we had Europeans. Are they amenable to discipline?—They are, and never refuse duty. We generally have 600 or 700 of them in the port of London, and we never have any trouble with them. Mr. Hall: I do not want to take away the character of English sailors, but do you find that when you are in London Lascars do not go ashore and drink? Witness: No, they do not. We always find them very sober. In answer to the Commissioner, the witness said that he had been through the Straits of Bonifacio a number of times, but he did not believe that he ever steered a course such as the *Tasmania* was stated to have steered. Captain Perrins, the master of the *Tasmania*, was an officer in whom he had perfect confidence. He was a most careful and smart man, and witness had no reason to believe that he would steer a course which witness would not consider a safe course.

Captain Burkitt, engaged in the British India Steamship Company's service, said that for the last ten years he had been running between London and Calcutta and other Eastern ports with Lascar crews. He always found them good and reliable sailors, especially having regard to the nature of the service in which they were employed. He had also found them to behave equally well in cold climates; they seemed to bear the cold very well. In a ship of 4,000 tons manned by Lascars he would consider eight Europeans—six quartermasters, a boatswain, and a gunner—quite sufficient in addition to the officers.—The Commissioner: Are Lascars good boatmen? Witness: Very good.—They are not quite so strong as Europeans? Not quite; but we have a few more of them.—Just so. You do not consider them quite so good as Europeans? Not quite.

Captain Hutchinson, marine superintendent to the British India Steam Navigation Company, stated that from 1869 to 1882 he sailed with Lascar crews. He always found them to behave well. On two occasions he had the misfortune to get ashore, and on both occasions the Lascars did exceedingly well. He once experienced very bad weather in the Bay of Bengal, when his vessel was in great danger for nearly a week, being at the time some 600 miles from land. The Lascars then did what was required of them efficiently and with success, the ship being brought safely to port under canvas. On another occasion he was the junior officer of a vessel that broke down at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, and he had to go ashore for assistance. His boat was manned by eight Lascars, who then pulled a distance of a hundred miles. He did not believe that Europeans could have rowed that distance, owing to the excessive heat. The Lascars rowed both night and day.—Did your company take to employing European crews at one time instead of Lascars? Yes; they tried it for six or nine months in about six ships, but they went back to Lascars.—Did they find that on the whole Lascars were preferable to Europeans? Yes; and more reliable. Man for man, the wages of Lascars are lower than those paid to Europeans, but for a whole crew the wages are about the same.

Captain Beer, of the "Clan" line of steamers, said that he had had very considerable experience with Lascar crews. He liked them very much, and preferred them to Europeans. They were able to stand longer hours than Europeans, and could work longer without food and without rest. He had been at Glasgow in the depth of winter, with the deck covered with snow and ice; even then he found the Lascars to work and behave well. Of course, they felt the cold, but they worked all the same.—Captain Marr, of the "Anchor" line of steamers, trading to Calcutta, gave evidence to a similar effect.—Robert Leslie, the chief engineer of the *Tasmania*, stated that the men who died on deck after the stranding were Seedie boys and Portuguese, and not Lascars.

Mr. Myburgh called Captain Hull, late of the Hydrographer's Department at the Admiralty, who stated that he had marked off on the chart the courses stated by the second officer to have been steered by the *Tasmania*. If these courses were actually steered the vessel ought to have passed from a mile and a third to a mile and a half to the southward of Monachi rocks. On these courses she would be within the area over which Cape Feno light was visible for a distance of over two miles. There was not the least danger in a vessel getting within the range of Cape Feno light so long as Cape Pertusato and Cape Feno lights were kept open. From what witness had heard of the evidence in this case there was nothing in the state of the weather to lead the captain to suppose that Cape Feno light would be obscured.

Mr. Hall then addressed the Court on behalf of the P. and O. Company, and said it had not been suggested throughout the inquiry that when the vessel left India on this voyage she was otherwise than perfectly and thoroughly equipped. Her boat accommodation was largely in excess of the requirements of the Board of Trade, and, in addition to a number of lifebuoys on deck, a lifebelt was provided for each of the 144 passengers on board. The only question raised with regard to the officers of the vessel was as to whether the captain was not more or less incapacitated by ill-health. But the suggestion that Captain Perrins's health was such as to unfit him for his duties was absolutely disproved by the evidence, and he (Mr. Hall) doubted very much whether any vessel ever left this country on a voyage to India and back which, so far as her owners were concerned, was better officered than was the *Tasmania*. As to the crew, the evidence was that it was composed of fifty-five Europeans and 105 natives, forty of the latter being deck hands. It had been suggested that a Lascar crew was not a proper crew for such a vessel as the *Tasmania*, but not a single scrap of evidence had been adduced in support of the suggestion. If there had been any ground for the contention the Board of Trade could have called masters of vessels to prove that Lascars were not reliable or that they were not fit to man large vessels of this class. The evidence before the Court showed beyond all doubt that the Lascars on board the *Tasmania* did their duty, and did it well. The suggestion that Lascars were employed in order to save money was now shown to be entirely without foundation. As a matter of fact, he believed that Lascars were slightly more expensive than European crews. He also contended that the allegations which had been made as to looting having taken place on board the *Tasmania* after the stranding were now seen to be utterly groundless.

On the 2nd inst. Mr. Myburgh addressed the Court on behalf of the officers of the *Tasmania*, urging the extreme improbability of Fagg's evidence being correct. The second officer had denied that he concealed from the captain anything as to the course steered, and he ought to be believed by the Court. Fagg had not said anything until this second inquiry about the second officer's having told him to let the ship come to so gently that the captain would not notice it, and he had not said so to the P. and O. Company nor to the Board of Trade officials before. He had not even hinted at such a thing. From the time the captain went below the vessel was in the charge of Mr. Curtis. He had to keep the course which, according to instructions left by the captain, was to be kept, and to see that currents were provided against, and he seemed to have been alive to the necessity for looking out for the Feno light, although not expecting to come within the range of it. Was it probable that an officer of such rank in the Peninsular and Oriental service, knowing that he was not clear of the land, would be so reckless as to be away from his post at the critical moment? The Court could place implicit reliance upon what Mr. Watkins said, and he said that he had never known Mr. Curtis to go off the bridge before he was relieved. Was he, then, likely to have left the bridge for the sake of two or three minutes' extra rest? If Mr. Curtis had left his post would not Fagg have mentioned it among his brother seamen? Would it not have been a subject of conversation among them? And then it would have been their bounden duty to mention it to the Board of Trade and the captain. As to the course set by Captain Perrins being a right one, he set a course which he considered would take him clear of the Monachi Rocks, and if he had intended to alter that course he would, no doubt, have given instructions to call him at a certain hour. But he intended it to be the final course, and the question was—Was it too fine a course? There was evidence that the current took the ship one and a-third mile out of her course, and ought allowance to have been made for that? This was not a sailing but a powerful steam vessel; she had gone through these straits before, and there was no reason for such a current to be expected, for it was usual for a heavy current to be preceded by wind. It was not so on this occasion, and, therefore, that ought not to be laid to Captain Perrins's charge. The cause of the disaster was unquestionably the abnormal set of the current. Fine as the course might have been, Captain Perrins was justified in setting it at the time. With regard to the behaviour of Mr. Watkins, that had been most exemplary throughout. So far as the officers were concerned every proper discipline was observed in regard to the manning and lowering of the boats

Dr. Raikes said that as far as the selection of the officers of the *Tasmania* was concerned nothing could be said against the P. and O. Company. The Court might disabuse their minds of the idea that Captain Perrins was in such a state of health as to be unfitted for the command of the vessel. The law allowed vessels to be manned by Lascar crews, but Europeans were relied upon for a backbone. The question was whether there was a sufficient proportion of Europeans among the crew. The regulations for boat drill had not been carried out in full detail. With regard to currents preceding wind in the Mediterranean, one would think it would be a matter of common knowledge that there was a liability to encounter surface currents there. Among the points on which the Board of Trade desired the opinion of the Court was the one whether it was justifiable to leave the officer in charge with a chart which had not the Monachi Rocks marked. The greater part of the loss of life among the Lascar seamen no doubt occurred from their being exposed on deck to the weather throughout the night.

The Wreck Commissioner said that the Court desired some time to consider its judgment, which would be delivered on the 8th inst.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

LETTERS FROM IRELAND.*

An attentive perusal of letters from Ireland is calculated to cause much searching of heart on the part of those who prefer to advocate "Home Rule" as a cure for all the ills that Erin's flesh is heir to. A few quotations taken more or less at random will serve to make good this contention :—

"As to the desire for Home Rule it is generally admitted that the people care nothing for it, and only want the land." This is a somewhat discouraging opening of the campaign. But supposing a Home Rule Bill were passed through Parliament, what then? "Parnell would very likely seize the opportunity to retire into private life, having got what he had promised. If not he would be swept away by more extreme men. We should have them coming over in shoals; the country would be bankrupt; and it would be simply pandemonium."

What a truly inspiriting prospect! And this is to be the outcome of a policy of peace and persuasion!

"There can be no material change for the better without the suppression of the National League and the re-enactment *in a perpetual form*, applicable if possible to the entire kingdom, of the more useful provisions of the Crimes Act!" What! the Crimes Act to be perpetual! And yet does not the prophet of disruption, wtih the civilised world at his back, proclaim at every railway station in the United Kingdom that such an eventuality is a wile of the Evil One as represented by a Tory Ministry?

"A landlord was greatly astonished one morning to receive a round robin, signed in the names of his tenants, professing their utter inability to pay the half-year's rent *which he had already received.*" The League had put pressure on these hapless wights, who, fearful to avow that they had squared accounts with their landlord, had no alternative but to sign the bewildering document, and throw dust in the eyes of those who tyrannised over them. Truly this looks as if the tenants were poor and destitute—and, indeed, their financial distress may be gathered from the fact, that in one district a small shopkeeper having received from her landlord some tea at 2s. a pound took it back in great distress of mind, saying "that her customers would never buy such a coarse leaf; in fact, they will have none but the finest China tea at 3s. and 3s. 6d. a pound!"

"At one meeting of the Clifden Board a guardian was assaulted, kicked, and pelted with ink-bottles by some fellow-members of the board." A pretty way to do business! Yet, forsooth, these are the people to whom an aged penitent would hand over the destinies of Ireland's citizens. Would that he might be tempted to read these admirable letters; but as he never looks at the *Times*, and, if public report be true, is never allowed to catch a glimpse of any work which does not coincide with his own views—or rather, to be critical and accurate, with his views of the moment—it is to be feared this admirable volume is destined to be read by none of the civilised world who are ranged under the banner of Separation and National Ruin.

WONDERFUL NESTS.†

How little the ordinary public know of the ordinary everyday doings in the world of creation Who, for instance, amongst the general uninformed portion of the community know that the common harvest mouse lives largely upon insects, especially flies, to catch which it displays the most extraordinary agility! Do many people, again, understand that squirrels build two nests, one for winter, the other for summer; the former placed in the foot of a tree, to secure protection and avoid detection, the latter a frail construction, located near the extremities of slender boughs, where it is patent to every passer-by, but, owing to its situation, is absolutely impregnable?

It is barely possible that some persons may have heard of the "Tailor Bird," which constructs nests by sewing together leaves, just as a human being would do in like circumstances; but not one in a hundred, we venture to assert, ever supposed that there is in Australia a "Honey Eater," which builds a complete and perfect hammock, on the identical principles which regulate the construction by man of those comfortable and luxurious indulgencies.

Yet another illustration, and the list shall be closed. There is in America, that land of wonders, a "Hermit" bird, which inhabits a zone that is never less than 12,000, and sometimes as much as 16,000, feet above the level of the sea, the line where perpetual snow begins. How can such delicate tiny creatures exist amidst such scenes of desolation and cold?

Such are a few of the wonderful facts which are crowded together in Mr. Wood's "Wonderful Nests," a work which should be read by all who take an interest in the wonders of the world in which they live. Concise, interesting, accurate, replete with admirable illustrations, there is little room for improvement, and the work will doubtless command an immense and well-deserved circulation.

* "Letters from Ireland." By the "Special Correspondent of the *Times*." (W. H. Allen and Co.).

† "Wonderful Nests," by the Rev. J. G. Wood. (Longmans, Green, and Co.)

THE INDIAN MAGAZINE.

The *Indian Magazine* for August, 1887 (London: Kegan Paul. Bristol: Arrowsmith), contains, besides a reprint of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee Letter to Her People, an account of the opening of the Imperial Institute, and a Paper on Kattywar (or Saurashtra), by Mr. J. Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, who passed a considerable portion of his early service in this very interesting province. If Mr. Jardine has nothing absolutely new to say, his sketch of the country and of its history is, nevertheless, well worth reading. Sir William Muir justly puts in his claim to be the originator of Her Majesty's Indian title, Kaiser-i-Hind, in the debates on which the present Parliamentary Opposition commenced, under their present leader, the system of obstruction of the entire business of the nation, in order to keep themselves constantly *en evidence*, which they have now brought to the rank of a science. Mr. A. Rodgers, late of the Bombay Council, contributes a spirited translation of Bidpay's well-known fable of the lion whose prime minister and eventual successor was a tiger. The burning question of "woman" is referred to, not only as regards the hard case of Rukhmabai (which, as we are glad to hear, will, if needful, be brought on appeal before the Privy Council), but in the report of a very sensible (and readable) lecture by Professor Satianadhan, of the College at Kombakonum. He justly complains of many of his compatriots, whose zeal for the cause of female education may induce them to "give elaborate lectures" on it, that "when it comes to teaching their own wives, daughters, or sisters to read or write zeal or eloquence seems to vanish." The number contains more than the average amount of matter. May we hope that it is not hypercritical to say that inaccuracy in writing names—not Oriental, with which, Inshallah, we shall not venture to interfere—has more than once struck us? The distinguished and versatile composer of the Ode sung at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute is no longer, we are glad to know, *Mr.* Arthur Sullivan; the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is Sir S. Bayley (not Bayly), and the able civilian who so well administered the Benares Division during the fearful time of the Mutinies, and of his obligations to whom the Maharajah of Benares has more than once shown his deep sense, was E. A. (usually known as "Single") Reade (not Read—quite another person).

The *Art Journal* for August is amply worth the trifling sum now charged for this publication, if only on account of the large etching of "The Grape Harvest," of which it is sufficient to say that it is a most charming reproduction of a most charming conception. The pencil pictures are good of their sort, albeit some persons, ourselves amongst the number, do not much affectionate that particular school of art.

"The Handbook to Government Situations," published by Messrs. Stanford, of Charing Cross, is in every way a most admirable compilation. In the first place, it gives *all* the situations offered to competition, as well as full information regarding age, subjects of examination, pay, &c. It also takes account of technical examinations, as well as less important examinations, held at irregular intervals. Lastly, all is arranged on a clear and intelligible system, while to lend absolute completeness to the whole work there is an alphabetical index which enables the reader to find with the utmost facility all the information he may require. Even now we have not exhausted the catalogue of the Handbook's merits, inasmuch as we have omitted to state that specimens of examination papers are given, so that the candidate may judge as to the nature of the task set before him.

THE salt revenue for the first two months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs. 1,25,65,000 on 64,67,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 1,19,98,000 on 63,15,000 maunds during the corresponding period of last year.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR EVANS BELL.—A meeting was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Saturday afternoon, to adopt an address to Major Evans Bell, thanking him for his published works on India, and for his other eminent services to the Princes and people of India. The Hon. Dadhabhai Naoroji occupied the chair, and Mr. Chesson, the secretary, read letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting from Professor F. W. Newman, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Judge Hughes (Macclesfield), Mr. George Holyoake, and Professor Max Müller. Lord Stanley of Alderley, in moving the adoption of an address, referred to Major Bell's work on the annexation of the Punjab, and his remonstrance as to the treatment of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and said, though the latter might not be a man of great account, still it was to be regretted that he should have been driven to Russia by our breach of engagement with him. A deputation will wait on Major Bell to present the address.

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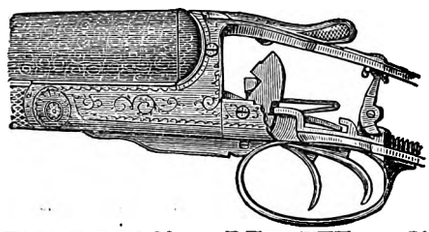
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1887.

THE EURASIAN QUESTION.—II.

THE important question upon which we touched last week is, we are glad to see, attracting the attention of the English Press in India. So far as the Native Press is concerned, the Eurasian community is ignored or despised. The Native who holds hatred in his heart towards the *pukka* Englishman holds it still deeper against his progeny of the half-blood. There is no help to be looked for from Native generosity of feeling or from Native administration, if it had the power to aid. Were Native rule dominant in India to-morrow the first to feel its harshness would probably be the poor Eurasians. They would be turned into the outcasts or pariahs of the land or made human beasts of burden —hewers of wood and drawers of water for their dusky rulers. To English interference on their behalf, and to that alone, can they look in their present and darkening hour of need. And yet no signs of recognition are discernible from that quarter. Commissions are travelling throughout the country, and sub-committees have been sitting on hill and plain, examining witnesses and devising means of how best to meet the growing demand of the Natives of India for a larger share in the administration of the country, for wider fields of employment, for the opening up to them of higher and more lucrative offices under Government. But no thought has been been given to that vast and increasing Eurasian population who are going downwards to degradation every year. "Government," says an Anglo-Indian contemporary, "have been kind to everyone in the country except to their own children. The Native has been the recipient of many favours, and he has deserved them ; but the children of Europeans, though deserving, are allowed to look for bread in a land purchased by the blood of their fathers." And, as the same writer asks, "Why should these things be? And what will be the result of all this negligence and indifference? There is a voice in India which is being ignored because it is only a low groan when it might be a loud menacing demand. But it cannot be turned a deaf ear to much longer."

There can be no doubt at all of the seriousness of the situation, or of the responsibility of the Government. Something must be done, and that quickly too, to rescue the vast mass of European country-born people from disgrace. This is the opinion come to by one of the oldesta nd most experienced of the English journals in India, and it is an opinion that must be respected. That many of the Eurasian community have risen to certain positions of independence, if not of affluence, may be allowed, but it is for the poor unhappy thousands who are going hand over hand to perdition, especially in the large Presidency cities, that help is needed. Mere charity will be of no avail. The Government must gird itself up to meet a great a growing, difficulty which every day's delay makes more intense and troublesome. It should be borne in mind also that these poor, struggling Eurasians are not only the descendants of the Englishmen who won India for England, but they are of the same professing faith—they are Christian and loyal. What is to be done for them? To quote again from our Indian contemporary :—"Every industrial occupation is invaded and more than supplied by the Natives, who perform all the menial offices and furnish all the servants. Carpentry, joining, fitting, shoemaking, and other trades are all taken up by Natives who can earn a livelihood at rates of profit which would not keep a European or Eurasian." This is the state of things to-day, and it is growing worse. The Eurasian must be the loser as a competitor in any field of labour against the Native. But the Eurasian cannot be allowed to starve to death. He won't die out ; on the contrary, his numbers are increasing, and with them his poverty and his degrada-

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tion. He is as yet pretty free from crime, but there is a point at which poverty becomes desperate and means danger to others. Surely before that point is reached some attention will be paid by the Government to the wants —nay, to the claims—which the Eurasian community has upon it. Every Native grievance, real or fancied, can get a hearing in England. Will no voice be raised on behalf of the unhappy people in India, who with English blood in their veins are the most wretched to-day of all the millions there under English rule?

IN MEMORIAM.—SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.

THE death of Sir Maxwell Melvill recalls to mind the good old days when "John Company" was king in Leadenhall-street, and the family of Melvill supreme. It brings to recollection the father, James C. Melvill, who as Secretary wielded a power well-nigh irresistible, as peers and princes did homage to the embodiment of that mighty influence which had sceptres in its grasp and the destinies of kingdoms in its sway. It is the fashion nowadays to point with the finger of scorn at the old *regime* of the twenty-four potentates who directed an Empire, and to dwell upon the nepotism which was then rampant in high places. Be it so, but are matters better now than formerly? There is much more pretending integrity of aim—is there more real purity of purpose? Ay, indeed! Take the Melvills as an example. Who desires, who wishes to deny, that the family influence stood them in good stead? Who questions that they owed their advancement, at any rate, in early life, in part to the name they bore? But it must not be forgotten that when they were passed by good posts were provided for those above them. Their rivals were improved in status, and received no harm. In this our present generation the authorities, thanking God they are not as other men, too frequently supersede the lowly and humble to make room for the lofty and exalted. Crying purity, they are corrupt; professing uprightness, they grovel in the dust of jobbery. Better plain, honest nepotism than intrigue veiled with the garments of public advantage. So long as man is man, and human nature human nature, will interest carry the day against merit, and no amount of asseveration will persuade to the contrary those who have had an experience of official life.

But to return to the subject of these remarks. Maxwell Melvill was one of four brothers, all of whom attained distinction in the Indian service. Entering the Bombay Civil Service in 1855, after an employment of upwards of ten years in various portions of the Presidency, he was detached for duty in Sind, where, joining the Judicial Branch of the Service, he gained that insight and experience which stood him in such stead when, after a lapse of five years, he was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Bombay. In this important and onerous post he remained for thirteen years, at the end of which interval he was promoted to the highest office open to a Bombay civilian, and became a member of the Governor's Council.

His reputation, always high, was considerably enhanced by the able and upright judgment which he displayed as a counsellor of Government. Careful, painstaking, cautious, but over and above all pre-eminently straightforward in all his dealings, the public placed in him the confidence due to the display of specialities which are not always to be found in high places; and it occasioned no surprise when, about a year ago, a seat in the Home Council in England was offered him, but he was perforce compelled to refuse an offer as complimentary as it was gratifying—for nature had not endowed him with a constitution capable of resisting the ferocities of an English climate—so he remained in the East. But fame had placed the mark of greatness against his name, and in 1886 he was appointed a C.S.I., while only a few weeks back he became Sir Maxwell Melvill, a Knight of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. Equally, too, Fate had placed a quiver in the bow of destiny, and his place in the Government of the Empire is now destined to know him no more. He lived a life of honest and conscientious duty; and he died full, not, alas! of years, but of honours—honours of respect awarded by his fellow-countrymen, honours of chivalry bestowed by his Sovereign.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 9.)

PETERSON—The services of Mr. H. Peterson, Bengal Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as officiating district and sessions judge of Sylhet and sessions judge of Cachar, during the absence, on one month and twenty-seven days privilege leave, of Mr. J. Kellener, C.S.

PETHERAM, Hon. Sir W. Comer, Kt., Q.C., chief justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege for twenty-eight days, from the 25th inst.

LINDSELL, Lieut. P. B., 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be district superintendent of police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Captain S. H. P. Graves.

The following promotions and transfers are made in the Central India Horse, from March 14, 1887, vice Major A. H. S. Neill, 2nd in command, 2nd Regiment, deceased:—

GERARD, Colonel M. G., C.B., 2nd squadron commander, 1st Regiment, to be 2nd in command.

MASTERS, Captain A., 3rd squadron commander, to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Major H. A. Vincent, transferred to the 1st Regiment.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. E., 4th squadron commander, to be 3rd squadron commander, vice Captain A. Masters.

DRESSNER, Lieut. C. J. B. H., squadron commander, to be 4th squadron commander, vice Lieut. E. E. Robertson.

COTGRAVE, Lieut. E. C. B., officiating squadron officer (on probation), to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. C. J. B. H. Dressner.

NAPIER, Lieut. Hon. H. D., officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment (on probation), to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. F. C. Grant, transferred to the 1st Regiment.

VINCENT, Major H. A., 2nd Regiment, to be 2nd squadron commander, vice Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., appointed to be 2nd in command in the 2nd Regiment.

EDWARDS, Lieut. J. B., squadron officer and adjutant, to be 4th squadron commander, vice Captain A. G. A. Durand, seconded for employment on the Army Staff.

GRANT, Lieut. F. C., squadron officer in the 2nd Regiment, to be squadron officer, vice Lieut. J. B. Edwards, promoted.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. C. P., squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Lieut. J. B. Edwards, promoted.

GOODENOUGH, Lieut. H. L., officiating wing officer of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as squadron officer in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, from the date of joining.

GARRETT, Captain R. V., B.S.C., officiating wing commander and 2nd in command of the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd class from the date of assuming charge.

MANNERS-SMITH, Lieut. J., wing officer 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as attaché in the Foreign Department, from June 28, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. W. Evans-Gordon.

FINLAY, Mr. J. F., B.S.C., on return from privilege leave, having been appointed to officiate as accountant-general, Bengal, received charge of that appointment from Mr. E. W. Kelner on June 27.

KELNER, Mr. E. W., having been relieved by Mr. J. F. Finlay, resumed charge of the office of deputy comptroller-general from Mr. R. N. Ray on June 27; the last-named officer also resumed charge of his appointment of assistant comptroller-general on the same date.

PRITCHARD, Mr. E. L., probationer in the Financial Department, attached to the office of the comptroller, Central Provinces, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on June 18.

ROBERTSON, Mr. J. A., probationer, Financial Department, formerly attached to the office of the Accountant-General, North-West Provinces and Oudh, having been transferred to the office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, made over charge of his duties in the former office on June 18, and received charge of his duties in the latter on July 1.

PIERCY, Mr. W. T., assistant comptroller-general, having been granted leave without allowances for one month, availed himself of the leave on June 22.

LOGAN, Mr. R., having taken charge of the office of Accountant-General, Punjab, on April 13, will officiate in Class III. of accountants-general from that date, and not from April 25, as previously notified.

ROBERTSON, Mr. J. A., is appointed to officiate as enrolled officer, Class

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V., from April 25, in the arrangements made in consequence of the departure, on furlough, of Mr. T. W. Rawlin.

MARTYN—The services of Mr. G. V. Martyn, executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, are, on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

LANG—DALLAS—Messrs. F. Lang and J. E. Dallas, assistant engineers, 1st grade, State Railways, are promoted to executive engineers, 4th grade, sub pro tem., from Aug. 1, 1886.

The following temporary transfers are ordered :—

RUMSBY, Mr. E. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Burma to Central Provinces.

NEWTON, Mr. W. G., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the Central Provinces to Burma.

SWEET, Mr. G. W., is permanently appointed to the Accounts Branch, in the rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade.

WRIGHT, Mr. T. H., is permanently appointed to the Accounts Branch, in the rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

EICKE, Mr. F. W., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, to deputy examiner, 2nd grade.

ROSS, Mr. C. E., from deputy examiner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, to deputy examiner, 2nd grade.

DEASE, Mr. R. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, lately employed on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway Survey, is retransferred to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

HARTT—The services of Mr. W. E. Hartt, Class II. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are on his return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

DE ATTAIDES, Mr. F. X., is admitted into the service as an assistant surgeon, from June 2.

PRICE, Mr. W. C., surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from June 13.

HENDLEY, Surg.-Major T. H., residency surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, returned to duty on June 27, from the privilege leave granted to him.

CHILL, Mr. W. N., superintent, Mobarikpur Circle, Sultanpur Salt Works, Upper Division, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Synnott.

SYNNOTT, Mr. W., made over charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Internal Branch, Upper Division, to Mr. G. Buckley, superintendent, Agra Circle, in the same division, on June 27, and availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him.

BUCKLEY, Mr. G., superintendent, Agra Circle, made over charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, to Mr. W. N. Chill, officiating assistant commissioner, on June 30.

NUTHALL, Lieut.-Colonel H. J., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, is granted special leave for six months, with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

BUCKLAND, Mr. H. H., Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

KUNLIFFE, Mr. K. K., Class III., Superior Revenue Establishment, Stores Department, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

RENNICK, Mr. C. S., assistant engineer, 1st grade, successfully passed the Departmental Standard Examination on June 1.

MILITARY.

COLLETT, Colonel H., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to command the 3rd brigade of the Burma Field Force, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, 2nd class, from the date on which he may take up the duties, vice Brigadier-General W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., C.S.I., who is about to proceed on leave, on medical certificate.

TANDY, Brigade-Surgeon E. O., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to officiate as administrative medical officer of the Quetta district, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. P. Costello, on furlough, dated June 22.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. F. J. B., South Lancashire Regiment, wing officer 20th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from May 30, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationery service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

CRAWFORD, Lieut. G. R., Royal Lancaster Regiment, wing officer 28th Bengal Infantry, dated Oct. 20, 1885.

PALMER, Lieut. H. I. E., Worcestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, dated Dec. 6, 1885.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. H. McA., Royal Scots Fusiliers, squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, dated Dec. 6, 1885.

TOD, Lieut. J. K., Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, dated Dec. 7, 1885.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates of their arrival in India :—

SHADWELL, Lieut. F. M., York and Lancaster Regiment.

SANDFORD, Lieut. C. D., York and Lancaster Regiment.

KIRKPATRICK, Mr. C. E., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Captain O. B. Lawler, deceased.

CORBETT, Mr. T., Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, to complete the establishment.

SHORE, Lieut. O. B. S. F., Bengal S.C., 18th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for 304 days ; pension service, 6th year, commenced May 10.

LEE, Honorary-Lieut. and Deputy Assistant-Commissary T., commissariat department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made in the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

MALTBY, Captain F. G., to be major, dated July 6.

HUTCHINSON, Captain H. D., to be major, dated July 6.

ADAMSON, Lieut.-Colonel D., Bengal S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service, from the 10th May, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, temporary, from the dates specified :—

GIBBON, Lieut. J. A., R.E., from Jan. 8.

STOEHR, Lieut. O. H., R.E., from Feb. 11.

STEVENS, Lieut. C. R., from Feb. 11.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. R. J., R.E., from March 7.

JOLY, Lieut A. C. de L., R.E., from March 16.

MEDLICOTT, Lieut. F. M., R.E., from March 19.

MOORE, Lieut. T. B., R.E. from March 19.

CASGRAIN, Lieut. P. H. du P., R.E., from March 26.

SCHREIBER, Lieut. A. L., R.E., from March 29.

NANTON, Lieut. H. C., R.E., from April 29

SWAINSON, Lieut. A. L., L.E., from May 3.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, July 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GRANT, Lieut. A., Dorsetshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 13.

HERBERT, Lieut. D., Lincolnshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 11th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 14.

MORTON, Lieut. E. R., North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 5th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated June 17.

MURRAY, Lieut. G., supernumerary on the Establishment, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to be squadron officer 3rd Punjab Cavalry, vice Priestley seconded for appointment to the Burma Commission, on probation.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. C., wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, dated April 4.

BRUNKER, Major H. M. E., assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Lahore division.

TREVOR, Lieut. H., 15th Sikhs, to be 2nd in command of the Burma Police Battalion being raised at Bareilly.

FURLOUGHS.

BASS—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut P. de S. Bass, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, is extended to May 12, 1888.

JEROME, Surgeon J. W., for six months, to England, on medical certificate.

HAMMOND, Major P. H., No 7 (Heavy) Battery 1st Brigade, R.A., Southern Division, to Australia, for three months, on private affairs.

REID, Lieut. J. W., E Battery 4th Brigade, R.A., for three months, to Java, on private affairs.

SARTORIUS, Col. R. W., C.M.G., V.C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, to remain in Kashmir, on private affairs, from July 16 to Sept. 15, in extension of the leave granted him.

HARTSHORNE, Major A. G., General List, Infantry, on private affairs, to hills north of Deyrah, from July 15 to Jan. 15, 1888.

(*July* 5.)

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MANIFOLD, Capt. J. F., R.A., to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, vice Capt. Barrow, dated May 26.

GRIERSON, Capt. J. M., R.A., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-general's Department, vice Manifold, dated June 8.

SOUTHEY—With the sanction of Government, Lieut. R. Southey, 30th Bombay Infantry, is appointed paid attaché in the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-general's Department, from April 19, vice Capt. Thatcher, vacated.

HICKMAN, Captain D. W., wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, to be senior wing officer 34th Pioneers.

DONNE, Captain H. R. B., Norfolk Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

FURLOUGHS.

LLOYD, Captain W. N., B Battery, 2nd Brigade, R.A., to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

SYMONDS, Captain G. H., 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

RAWLINSON, Lieut. H. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to England, on private affairs, from July 15 to Oct. 26.

(*July* 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff :—

JOHNSON, Lieut. A. C. B., 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, to be extra aide-de-camp, dated June 22.

RAWLINSON, Lieut. H. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, ceased to be extra aide-de-camp on June 22.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. H. McA., supernumerary on the establishment of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice

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Lindsell, seconded on appointment as district superintendent of police, Port Blair and the Nicobars.

GRANT, Lieut. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the 8th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Captain Hewett, appointed cantonment magistrate, Allahabad.

EDWARDS, Lieut. R. M., Royal West Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 25.

VANSITTART, Lieut. E., wing officer and adjutant 2nd Battalion 5th Goorkhas, to officiate as wing commander 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, vice Martin, officiating as 2nd in command.

DAVIES, Lieut. C. H., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Battalion 5th Goorkhas, on probation, dated June 21.

SANDILANDS, Major A. N., wing commander 6th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Bruce, retired, but to continue to officiate as commandant 5th Punjab Infantry, dated May 29.

MEIN, Captain J. E., wing officer 5th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander 6th Punjab Infantry, vice Sandilands, and to remain seconded while employed on the staff, dated May 29.

URMSTON, Captain H. B., wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Mein, dated May 29.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 12.)

RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., joint magistrate, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

GRIFFITHS, Mr. W., principal, Hooghly College, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for eight months.

ROBERTS, Mr. H. V. H., district superintendent of police, Noakholly, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. C. Raban, on leave.

MEARES, Mr. G. R. K., district superintendent of police, Moorshedabad, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. H. N. Harris, on leave.

SNEYD, Mr. J. P., district superintendent of police, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. G. R. K. Meares.

FABRE-TONNERRE, Mr. L. E., district superintendent of police, Assam, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. J. P. Sneyd, on deputation.

BIRCH, Mr. J. R., district superintendent of police, Shahabad, is appointed to act in the third grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. H. Dawson, on privilege leave.

CLARK, Mr. J. H. W. D., district superintendent of police, Dacca, is appointed to act in the fourth grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. J. B. Birch.

PUGHE, Mr. R. F. H., district superintendent of police, Sarun, is appointed to act in the third grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. T. G. Charles, on leave.

COX, Mr. G. W. S., officiating district superintendent of police, Manbhoom, is appointed to act in the fourth grade of district superintendents of police, vice M. R. F. H. Pughe.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, is appointed to act in the second grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. J. Patch, on privilege leave.

GREEN, Mr. W. R., district superintendent of police, Chumparun, is appointed to act in the third grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. W. Campbell.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. J. T., on deputation, is appointed to act in the fourth grade of district superintendents of police, vice Mr. W. R. Green.

WARD, Mr. C. P., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Balasore to the Hazaribagh Division.

MONIES—The twelve months' furlough granted to Mr. A. Monies, executive engineer, has been commuted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India into fifteen months' leave on medical certificate.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. F., executive engineer, 2nd grade, was attached to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, from the 18th to the 30th of June.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 12.)

HIGGENS, Mr. A. W. B., M.C.S., deputy conservator of forests, Cuddapah, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and six months, from August 13.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MACDOUGALL, Mr. J. P., is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, Ganjam district, during the employment, on other duty, of Mr. F. Fawcett.

HUNT, Mr. G. H., is appointed to act as assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah district during the employment, on other duty, of Mr. C. E. Smith.

SCOTT, Mr. S. P. C., acting superintendent of police, Cuddapah district, is appointed to act as superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. F. T. Bagshawe.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 31st Madras Light Infantry, is appointed, temporarily, to be commandant of a Battalion, N Brigade, vice Lieut. Wyllie, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILITARY.

ROLLAND, Major S. E., Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Weston, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated June 28.

MAKINTOSH, Lieut. W. C. H., Staff Corps, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, sub pro tem., to act as assistant commissary-general, 3rd class.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. C. H., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, sub pro tem., to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

LLOYD, Lieut. C. E., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to act as sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

HUGHES, Lieut.-Colonel W. G., Staff Corps, deputy commissioner, Tounghoo, has leave (p.a) for 110 days.

BEVAN—The services of Captain R. J. Bevan, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from June 15.

PRICHARD—The services of Captain G. P. M. Prichard, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

ATKINSON—The services of Lieut. G. C. Atkinson, Staff Corps, wing officer 31st Madras Light Infantry, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Political Department from July 16, the date on which his present leave expires.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, July 1.)

SMYTH, Army Schoolmaster J., is transferred from the Royal Artillery School at Thayetmyo to the Royal Artillery School at Secunderabad, in room of 1st Class Schoolmaster W. Gibbs who retires on Aug. 21, to join.

RIDDELL, Captain W. H., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to officiate as deputy-assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 2nd district, vice Captain Campbell proceeding on leave, and during the absence on other duty, of Major Stainforth.

PORTEOUS, Major J. E., wing commander 4th Madras Pioneers, to officiate as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force, during the absence of Captain G. Henry on furlough.

REID, Lieut. C. L. O., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be officiating wing officer 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated June 25.

ANDREWS, Lieut. L. J., wing officer and officiating adjutant 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice MacDonnell, promoted, dated April 1.

MERCER, Lieut. W. H. W., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer (sub pro tem.) 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Rolland, seconded for service on the Staff.

GORDON, Surg. P. C. H., who has returned from Burma to do general duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

FULLER, Surg. H. K., having returned from Burma to do duty, Eastern district,

The following orders are confirmed :—

SMYTH—Dated Jan. 3, by the officer commanding Ceded District, directing Major S. G. Smyth, S Battery 1st Brigade, to assume command of the Royal Artillery, Ceded district, and appointing Lieut. D'A. B. Preston, G Battery, 2nd Brigade, to act as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Ceded district.

TOWNSEND—Dated Jan. 14, by the officer commanding Ceded district, directing Lieut.-Col. C. W. Townsend, Royal Artillery, to assume command of the Royal Artillery, Ceded district.

BLUNDELL—Dated June 18, by the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Major J. E. Blundell, Hampshire Regiment, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, on expiry of his tenure of appointment.

FURLOUGHS.

CARR, Lieut. R. C., No. 4 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

CAMPBELL, Captain J. A., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

FAYLE, Surgeon R. J., from July 11, or date of departure, till Dec. 1, on urgent private affairs.

BEVAN, Captain R. J., Royal Artillery, seconded list, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 14.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., to act as second assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, during the absence of Captain W. B. Ferries.

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Fenton, Captain L. L., to act as third assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald.

Schneider, Lieut. S. M., to act a fourth assistant to the political agent, Kathiawar.

Salmon, Lieut.-Colonel W. A., is appointed to be substantive pro tem. political agent, Cutch, from May 12.

Ingle, Mr. H., Huzur deputy collector and magistrate of the 1st class, Kanara, was in charge of the office of the district superintendent of police, Kanara, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th to the 9th April.

Bolton, Colonel J. S. D., Staff Corps has been appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, from the date on which he relieved Colonel C. D'U. LaTouche, and pending the arrival of Colonel W. P. LaTouche. Colonel Bolton is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the military cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

Barrow, Mr. R. P., assistant collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Belgaum.

Kennedy, Mr. H., acting district superintendent of police, Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 22nd inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Patel, Mr. B. F., B.A., to act as head master, Surat High School, during the absence of Mr. Utamram Narbheram Mehta.

Woodward, Mr. H., C.S., has been allowed by H.M's. Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Bonus, Mr. A. R., C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 4th inst.

Jacob, Mr. G., C.S., passed an examination in Gujarati on the 4th inst.

Bonus, Mr. A. R., C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Satara.

Capper, Mr. E. L., C.S., was appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Sholapur and district registrar and political agent, Sholapur, and to be member and president of the local board established for the Sholapur district, from May 14 to May 22.

Disney, Mr. H. K., acting deputy superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, to act as superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Ward.

Davidson, Surgeon-Major J., M.A., M.B., C.M., to act as civil surgeon, Belgaum, during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. E. Hughes, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Milne, Surgeon A., M.A., M.B., to act as civil surgeon, Ahmedabad, superintendent of the medical school, Ahmedabad, and superintendent of the lunatic asylum, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Robb, M.D., C.M.

Boustead, Surgeon-Major R., Indian Medical Service, to be civil surgeon, Ahmednagar, vice Surgeon-Major R. H. Batty, retired.

Sinclair, Mr. H. McC., passed an examination in Marathi, according to the higher standard, on July 4.

The following transfers are ordered :—

West, Apothecary W., from civil Medical Department (tem.), to general duty, Poona Circle.

Cazalet, A. B., sub-assistant apothecary, from leave to general duty, Presidency Circle.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 14.)

Colonel E. Ostrehan, assistant commissary-general, 1st class, having vacated his appointment in the Department, the following promotions amongst officers of the Commissariat Department are ordered, from May 25 :—

Walcott, Colonel E. S., C.B., assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 1st class.

Boyd, Colonel J. M., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, and acting assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Lucas, Captain H. C. E., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, and acting assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Fagan, Lieut.-Colonel J. L., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

Fordyce, Lieut. A. D., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, and acting sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Duke, Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut. C., P.W.D. (Barrack Branch), is granted an extension of furlough up to the date of his arrival at Bombay, viz., May 7.

Burke—The services of Surgeon W. H. Burke, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the civil department.

Greenfield, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. L., Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H.M.'s approval, from Aug. 30.

Boustead—The services of Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the civil department.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, July 15.)

Colomb, Lieut. R. P., Staff Corps, wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, has been seconded on appointment as commandant Burma Military Police.

Elmes, Surgeon R. R. K., Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

Damania, Surgeon P. J., is directed to rejoin his regiment, the 22nd Bombay Infantry, Satara.

Candy, Captain J. M., Staff Corps, wing officer 14th Bombay Infantry, will continue to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, 3rd circle, during such time as Captain Thatcher may be undergoing a course of garrison instruction.

Wodehouse, Lieut. F. W., 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry, will join the school of musketry, instead of Lieut. L. M. Foster.

Hills, Colonel J., leave in India for six months, on private affairs, from Sept. 1.

INDIA OFFICE.

August 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. L. Fixott, R.A., Lieut. C. Davidson, B.S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. H. Tuck, T. J. P. Jeffery, J. De Silva, F. R. Mallet, F. B. Peacock (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—A. Dalzell.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Temple, B.S.C., one month ; Surg. G. Jameson, three months ; Surg. J. G. Hancock, six months ; Capt. W. F. Montresor, S.C., three months ; Bdge.-Surg. J. Duncan, three months ; Maj. J. Burne, till Jan. 6, 1888 ; Lieut. G. C. C. Shakespear, S.C., till March 28, 1888 ; Lieut.-Col. A. F. Taylor, S.C., till March 23, 1888.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, S.C., two months (permission to return cancelled).

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. M. Cartwright, S.C., two months ; Maj. F. W. Joseph, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. R. Tucker, one week's furlough and to return ; R. Douglas, four days' furlough and to return ; J. H. Hopkins (Cov.), six months' special leave, commuted to furlough on m.c. for 7½ months ; H. F. Evans (Cov.), one month and 15 days' furlough (this does not cancel permission already given to return) ; R. H. Macleod (Cov.), one year's furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. A. W. Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Steel, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. White Cov.), J. C. Arbuthnot (Cov.), A. Cowley, Lieut.-Col. T. H. Holdich, R.E., C. B. D. Marks, A. Grant, J. D. Tremlett.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. B. Simpson (Bo.S C.), J. L. Lushington, G. S. Briscoe.

Government has sanctioned the purchase for the Lahore Museum of a zoological collection illustrative of Indian silk culture.

A Viceregal Gift.—The Lahore paper says :—"His Excellency the Viceroy has made a present of a handsome gold watch and chain to a Babu in the Persian Branch of the Foreign Office, in recognition of his services in instructing his Excellency in the Persian language. The gift was accompanied with a letter, cordially acknowledging the Babu's services."

The man Gobardhan, who was sentenced to death at the Allahabad High Court for the murder of Nihal Sing, a connection of the Raja of Awa, has made a confession implicating a personage of high position, who will be prosecuted in due course. He will, it is stated, be defended by a well-known barrister of the North-West Provinces, for whose services an offer of a lakh of rupees has been telegraphed to England. Gobardhan has been reprieved.

Indian Condiments.—"An Anglo-Indian" wants to know where in London he can obtain genuine curry powder and paste and *real* mangoe chutnies? He says that the articles he has been getting hitherto under those names bear no resemblance to the articles he was accustomed to use in India. Let him try W. Newson and Co., 24, Jewin-street, E.C. Old Anglo-Indians of the Bengal Presidency will be familiar with the name of that firm, which is of some forty years' standing in Calcutta, where it earned a high and well-deserved reputation as manufacturers of Indian condiments. The cheap chutnies sold at home as mangoe are composed of vegetable substances—marrow, pumpkin, or refuse of rhubarb stalks—in fact, of anything but mangoe, the delicious flavour of which fruit it is impossible to successfully imitate. The majority of so-called curry powders are equally adulterated and spurious. Good chutnee and good curry powder must be made of the very best materials and spices, cunningly and cleverly compounded, and Messrs. W. Newson and Co. guarantee their Indian condiments to come up to the highest standard that the most seasoned Anglo-Indian palate can desire.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—July 31, Thames (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Aug. 1, Mameluke (s), Liverpool ; Brindisi (s), London. 2, City of Canterbury (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—July 31, India (s), London.—Aug. 1, City of Khios (s), Clyde.—3, Mirzapore (s), London.
MADRAS.—Aug. 1, Mirzapore (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—July 31, Kerbela (s), Kurrachee ; City of Agra (s), Calcutta.—Aug. 1, Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Aug. 3, Henzada (s) ; Clan Buchanan (s), Genoa.
CALCUTTA.—Aug. 3, Clan Sinclair (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Rosetta*, from London, Aug. 11 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Aug. 18 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 22.

For Malta : Capt. McClintock, Mr. C. H. de Rogemont, Mr. Casement.
For Madras : Mrs. Christie and infant, two Misses Presswell, two Masters Presswell.
For Calcutta : Mr. A. and Mrs. Farquhar, Mrs. Le Mesurier and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Higby, Mr. J. Watson.
For Bombay : Mr. O'Connor, Mr. McMiller, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Fagan. *From Brindisi :* Colonel Lushington, Mr. E. S. Luard, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and aide-de-camp, Mr. Nethersole, the Nawab Zafer Jung, Mr. Blathwayt. *From Venice :* Mr. Kennedy, Colonel and Mrs. Cavage.
For Port Said : Sergeant Pateman.
For Colombo : Mr. P. M. Anstruther.

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Aug. 18 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 25 ; from Brindisi, Aug. 29.

For Port Said : Sergeant Powseland, Sergeant O'Brien, Sergeant-Major Nunn.
For Bombay : Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Mackenzie. *From Brindisi :* Capt. H. Farrant, Capt. Longe, Mr. Saville, Mr. R. Shaw.
For Aden : Mr. Thynne.
For Malta : Mr. Hughes.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Aug. 25 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Bombay : Mr. W. Howell, Major and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wilds, two children and infant, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. H. Warren, Mr. Krieg, Surgeon-Major Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mr. Godden. *From Brindisi :* Mr. H. Bathe, Mr. Bradley, Mr. A. B. Forde, Mr. A. W. Davis, Mrs. Eck, General Perkins, Colonel Tayleur, Mr. C. Dunnel, Major G. W. Rogers, Mr. E. A. Elwin. *From Venice :* Capt. Griesbach.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Aug. 25 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Malta : Brigade-Surgeon Colahan, Colonel and Mrs. Slade, Mr. Jackson.
For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Hart and three children.
For Calcutta : Dr. F. C. Shaw, Dr. W. Holman, Mr. A. S. Moore, Mr. P. Lake, Mrs. Dyer. *From Suez :* Mr. Ralli.
For Suez : Mr. and Mrs. Clay.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 1 ; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Sept. 8 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 12.

For Bombay : Mrs. Ferran and child, Rev. G. E. and Mrs. Nicolls, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant, Mrs. W. Pendlebury, child and infant, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. Ashwood, Mr. C. Bunning, Capt. Sir E. Walter, Lady Walter, Miss Walter, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin. *From Brindisi :* Mr. F. C. Orr, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Mr. P. Gray, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Dr. J. King, Mr. Melhuish, Dr. H. K. Fuller, Colonel Clementini, Mr. J. R. Munro, Mr. Menzies. *From Veniee :* Mr. Newvill, Dr. W. and Mrs. King.
For Malta : Major G. C. Bayly, Surgeon-General Sinclair.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Sept. 8 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Sept. 15 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 19.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. T. Moss, Miss Moses. *From Venice :* Miss M. Kunzel, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton.
For Calcutta : Mr. Pinfield, Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. F. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. Le Mesurier and two children.
For Bombay : Mrs. B. Warden. *From Venice :* Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Benson. *From Brindisi :* Colonel H. M. Evans, Sir C. and Lady Aitcheson, three Misses Aitcheson, Mr. Butterfass, Major R. F. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Carter, Mr. J. Macdonald, Capt. M. Owen.
For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and infant.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 15 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 22 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 26.

For Bombay : Mrs. Lock and child, Mr. A. H. Reid, Miss Rosa Phillips, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Savage, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. and Miss Madge, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. Joseph, Mrs. J. P. White and infant, Mr. A. Willes, Mr. H. St. A. Goodrich. *From Venice :* Mr. K. M. Sett, Colonel Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Dunlop Smith and friend. *From Brindisi :* Mr. Macpherson, Mr. D. Morris, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Pope, Dr. Pilcher, Major and Mrs. O'Gorman, Mr. R. Lang, Mr. Barry.
For Malta : Mr. Rodgman.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 22 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29 ; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Butcher and infant, Colonel G. Hewitt, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. R. H. Greave, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Burn, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Mrs. and Miss Newell. *From Venice :* Mr. J. Frizelle, Mr. F. St. C. and Mrs. Grimwood, Mr. Tileman. *From Brindisi :* Mr. W. F. Woods, Mr. J. A. Grant, Surgeon-Major Franklin, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. D. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. M. Brodhurst, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. J. H Ivens, Colonel Hutchinson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Calcutta : Miss Cauderoy, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Miss Williams.
For Malta : Mrs. Tytler, three Misses Tytler.
For Colombo : Mr. L. W. and Mrs Booth and three children, Miss Courage.
For Madras : Mrs. Emery and three children, Rev. W. Hines's nurse and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, to sail Aug. 6.

For Bombay : Mr. George and Mrs. Jameson, Mr. A. L. Williams Mr. H. M. Wadice, Mr. E. R. Dangerfield, Mrs. Dawson and child.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Aug. 23.

For Bombay : Major J. Fraser.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 6.

For Malta : Colonel Rogerson and family.
For Calcutta : Dr. William Brown.
For Colombo : Mr. James Watt.

Per s.s. *Clan Forbes*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 20.

For Bombay : Mrs. Jane White and infant, Miss E. Ackland.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 17.

For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Skrine, Miss Skrine, Dr. and Mrs Pickthall.
For Calcutta : Mrs. M'Culloch and infant, Miss H. Sprot, Miss M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. L. H. Moule, July 17.

From London : Mr. and Mrs. Evans and two children, Mr. Coppin, Mr. Leveridge, Mr. A. F. Lennane, Mr. E. Harris, Capt. Peel, Mrs. Willcocks, Mr. J. H. Ricano.
From Brindisi : Colonel A. H. Inglis, Colonel Gordon Young, Mr. W. E. Hartt, Mr. Chisholm, Mr. A. T. Woodburn, H.H. Nawab Oosman Jah and six friends, Mr. Arthur Leslie, Colonel K. A. Jopp, Major Creagh, Mr. H. M. Bird, Mr. E. F. Burton, Mr. E. A. Parsons, Mr. T. C. Wilson, Mr. A. M. Towers, Capt. L. Browne, Capt. and Mrs. Sawyer, Mr. D. Morgan, Rev. A. C. Pearson, Mr. F. F. Skeaf, Mr. K. P. Gadgil.
From Venice : Rev. J. P. Dyer.
From Suez : Mr. J. G. Russell.
From Aden : Capt. Chichester, Lieut. Mackenzie, Capt. Ring, R.E., and Mrs. Ring and four children.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, left Bombay, July 19.

For London : Mr. Logsdail and two children, Mr. A. Roland, Surgeon-Major R. Bowman, Surgeon R. J. L. Fayles, Corporal Williamson, Private Burnett.
For Brindisi : Mr. H. S. Finlay, Surgeon C. E. Nicholl, Major W. L. Greenstreet, Mr. H. Waldron, Lieut. E. W. Walton, Rev. and Mrs. Gillan, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Mr. S. Gibbons, Major R. Gardiner, Mr. B. Franklin, Mr. P. T. Large, Mr. and Mrs. Lyster, Mr. A. C. Duff, Major Bissett, Major A. Mayhew, Mr. W. Stephens, Mr. W. Arnold, Mr. A. W. Solomon.
For Marseilles : Mr. Oswell, Dr., Mrs. and Miss Pilcher, Major O. Gorman, Mr. Graham-Taylor, Mr. G. J. Joseph, Capt. D. C. Dean Pitt, Mrs. M. C. Turner and child, Mr. Paton, Capt. Rodney Lloyd, R.N., Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. J. Walter, Rev. A. J. Norman, Mr. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. J. Craik.
For Venice : Mr. J. L. Pigot, Mr. Ruschowy.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. E. G. Stead, sailing on July 26.

For London : Mr. MacIver, Colonel and Mrs. F. J. Fane, Surgeon-Major W. Moir, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. P. E. Troy, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. G. Wylie, Mr. J. R. Wynne.
For Brindisi : Mr. Rees, Mr. H. C. Williams, Capt. J. E. Mein, Mr. H. S. Talbot, Mr. A. S. Thomson, Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast, Mr. J. F. Woodruffe, Sir Comer Petheram, Mr. Molloy, Mr. Hickle, Lieut.-Colonel B. Gowan, Dr. R. Harvey, Capt. A. P. G. Gough, Surgeon-Major J. Robb.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		102	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100⅝	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan		101¾	to —
Cooria Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	all	10 pr.ct.	733
Bank of Bengal	all	10 pr.ct.	875
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr.ct.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	—	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125	1,050
Albert Ginning Co.	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	100	750
Apollo	2,200	nil.	225
Bellary	1,100	nil.	350
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	all	15	112½
Colaba	200	16	140
Dhollera Ginning	1,880	50	550
East India	all	12	100
Fort	1,000	150	1,400
French	8,500	150	1,350
Harvey & Sabapathy	all	80	600
Khangaum	500	25	400
Mercantile	450	45	365
Mofussil Co.	125	7½	95
Munmar M.	400	55	440
New Berar	all	40	245
New Indian	500	60	580
Prince of Wales	125	0	115
Sabapathy (Bellary)	400	80	325
Sassoon	500	75	555
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	500	25	500
Sind	1,000	120	1,300
Volkart	750	75	495
	500	45	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing	100	2	340
Alliance Spinning	500	17½ p.ct.	570
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	90	460
Anglo-Indian	500	18¾	92
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	30	—
Bombay United	100	20	835
Central India	500	35	815
Coorla Mills	1,000	20	560
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75	990
Empress Co.	all	25	1,025
Framjee Petit	1,000	25	615
Golam Baba	400	20	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	—	160
Hindustan	1,000	40	780
Hingunghat Mill	500	60	700
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	840
Imperial Cotton	500	20	480
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70	1,375
James Greaves	500	25	600
Jaffer Ali	500	40	200
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	30	1,085
Khandeish	1,000	30	840
Khatao Mackungee	1,000	20	760
Leopold	100	5	140
Madras United	1,000	160	2,500
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Petit	all	—	1,225
Mazagon	250	9	170
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	50	1,390
Naigam	100	—	60
National	1,000	40	880
New Great Eastern	1,000	20	820
Oriental	625	15	540
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	—	0¼	130
Prince of Wales	500	30	80
Sassoon	1,000	40	1,500
Tholapore Mills	1,000	85	1,140
Soonderdas	1,000	50	650
Southern India	500	20	260
Southern Mahratta	250	—	230
Victoria Mills	1,000	85	450
Western India	1,000	50	690

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do.	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	196-15-5	do.	360
New £18 Shares	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	230
Bombay Ice Co.	100	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	2,875
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrchee Landing and Shipping	500	210
Kemp & Co.	175	350
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	18¾
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,165
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 97	7 to
4½ of 1870 (1885)	100	4 to 100 8
4½ of 1878-79 (1895)	102	0 to 102 4
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102	0 to 102 4
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887)	100	4 to —
6 of 1870 (1880)	103	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	103	8 to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	103	8 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	0 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	96	4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India	£12½	122 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to 94
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,500 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	11 to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	7½ to 7¾
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	68 to 68
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	83 to 84
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	100 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	140 to 145
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	30 to 31
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	205 to —
Gourepore	100	99 to 100
Great Eastern Hotel	100	90 to 91
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	94 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	88 to 89
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	105 to 110
Landing and Shipping	100	68 to 70
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300 to —
Murree Brewery	100	145 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	60 to 65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	101 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	48 to 49
Riverside Press	90	22 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	60 to 59
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 51
Watson's Patent Press	100	83 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	50 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	40 to 45
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	66 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	100	40 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	21 to 22
Central Cachar	200	106 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	30 to 32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	28 to 29
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	33 to 34
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	31 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	54 to 55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	12 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	94 to 95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	35 to —
Indian Terai	500	430 to 440
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	18 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	108 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	23 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory	90	7 to 8
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 55
Puttureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	48 to 50
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63 to 65
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	25 to 26
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	135 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—August 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	91½ to 9
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	102½ to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1888	102 to 102½
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	104 to 106
4 Do. 1836-8	103 to 105
4½ Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96	109 to 114
4 Do.	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm.	8	7¾ to 8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs.	5	4¼ to 4¼
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to 167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	23½ to 23¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ¼)	—	24¾ to 25¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	154 to 156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	127 to 129
Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½ to 23¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953	5	23½ to 24½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	27 to 129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	106 to 108
Do. do.	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	110 to 112
Do. Do. Do.	35	— to —
West of India Port., Ld.	20	21½ to 22

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited	all	10⅝ to	11⅛
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	14½ to	14¾
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	all	100 to	102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	107 to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	100 to	102
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11½ to	11⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	all	107 to	110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	102 to	104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899	all	103 to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	34 to	35

BANKS.

Agra	all	8½ to	8¾
Chartered of India, A. and C.	all	22 to	23
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C.	all	15½ to	16¾
Delhi and London	all	8 to	10
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	49 t	

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Aldridge, D., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '87.
Alexander, E. B., Ben.Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 15 mos., 18 Aug. 86.
Anderson, J.D., Ben.Cov., AssamComn., 24mos., May26, '87.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Arbuthnot, J. C., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 3 mos.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben.Cov., Ben.Customs, 19mos., Apr.4, '86.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma.Cov., Ma.Rev.&Gn., 24mos., Dec.17, '85.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 19 mos.
Ayerst, Lt. W., Burma Comn., 9 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Baker, C. J. S., Assam P.W.D., 16 mos., July 14, '86.
Baker, F., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barclay, P. D., India Rails., 8 mos., May 12, '87.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Oct. 6, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben.Cov., India Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 30½ mos., April 24, '85.
Barry, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 4½ mos., May 24, '87.
Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N.W.P.Judl., 16 mos., July 3, '86.
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87.
Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept, 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.
Bateman, H. B. J., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Bayley R. D., Punjab P.W.D , 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Beamish, M. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 28. '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 23 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Beaumont, W., Mad.Rev.Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '86.
Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
Bernard, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., Ben.Cov., ChiefCom., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 24 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bird, C. A. Med. Cov., Mad. Judl., 16½ mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Birkbeck, M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.
Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 10 mos., May 6, '87.
Bliss, H.W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.
Blood, Surg. J., N.W.P., Medl., 24 mos., Oct. 1, '85.
Bolton, C. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Boughey, Maj. G. F. O., India Rails., 10 mos., May 24, '87.
Boyce, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
Brackenbury, Maj. M. C., 7 mos.
Bradbury, J. F. Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 10 mos., Mar.22, '87.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brereton, C. B., Railway Dept., 30 mos., June 11, '85.
Briscoe, J. S., Bo. Police, 6 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 15 mos., Aug. 17, '86.
Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Bruce, R. J., C.I.E., India Political, 6 mos., 6 May, '87.
Bullock, F.S., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Ap.4, '86.
Bulman, A. R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comn., 7 ms., May 10, '87.
Bunnitg, C., Mining Engr., 12 mos., Oct. 8, '86.
Burn, G., Ben.Pilot, 8 mos., Feb. 13, '87.
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 11½ mos., 8 Jan. 87.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dept., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Cadiz, T. R. G., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 18, '86.
Campbell, Maj. D., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 14½ mos.
Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.
Campbell, F. D., Bo. P. W. D., 6 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Candy, E. T., Bo. Cov.
Candy, R. E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., Apr.20, '87
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, 86.
Casey, A. E. C., Bn.Cov., N.W. P. Rv.&Gen., 21ms., Ap.16, '86.
Cates, Lt. G. E. H., Bo. Pol., 11 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 9 mos., March 2, '87.
Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Charles, T. G., Bon. Police, 18 mos., 18 April, '87.
Christie, E. C., 9 mos.
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 7½ mos., Nov. 5, '86.
Clarke, R., Ben Cov., Punjab Comn., 10 mos., Dec. 24, '86.
Clay, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev.&Gen., 8 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Coates, Surg. W., Punjab Medical, 21 mos. Feb. 3, '86.
Cockerell, H. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 8 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Cole, P A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos.
Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 5, '87.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 58 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, C., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
Collins, A. H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 18ms., May 10, '87.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Comn.
Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 13 mos., May 6, '87.
Cornish, R., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 9mos., Apr.22, '87.
Conybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12½ mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 13½ mos., 1 Feb. 87.
Cowley, A , P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., April 29, '86.
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Crawfurd, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Cresswell, F. H., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 4, '86.
Crocker, D., Bo. Dockyard, 8 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Cruickshank, A., Ma.Cov., Ma.Rev.&Gen., 24 mos.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., Feb. 10, '87.
Currie, G.M., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 12 ms., Oct.22, '86.

D'Arcy, W E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.
Darwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., 28 April, '87.
Daniell, C. J., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 19mos., Apr.16, '86.
Dashwood, F. A., Bo.P.W D., 12 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.
De Mello, C. H., Ben. P.W.D , 9 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Denne, R. T., Assam, P.W.D., 22 mos., Jan. 16, '86.
De Winton, T. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 18 mos., June 6, '86.
Douglas, R., Punjab P.W.D., 15 mos., July 24, '86.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., July 27, '86.
D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff-Bruce, W. Jon P.W.D. 20 mos Apr. 1, '87.
Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos.
Duncan, P., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '86.
Dunlop, J. B., Burma Comn., 6 mos., May 1, '87.
Dunlop-Smith, Lt. J. R., Punj. Comn., 6 mos , Apr. 8, '87.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen. 14 mos., Sept.29, '86.
East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., June 7, '87.
Egerton, Capt.F.W., Bn.Cov., Punj.Comn., 24ms., Ap.23, '86.
Elias, Ney, Political Dept., 12 mos , Nov. 26, '86.
Elliott, A., Berars Comn., 20 mos., April 3, '86.
Elliott, Sir C. A., Ben. Cov., Chief Com., Assam, 6 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Ellis, H., State Railways, 12 mos., Oct 1 '86.
Ellison, T.E., Bn.Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 19ms., May31, '87
Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Sind, 8 ms., Apr.14, '87.
Evans, C. T., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 19½ mos., Apr. 7, '86.
Evans, H.F., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gn., 20ms , Mar.5, '86.
Ewing, R. C. D , Survey Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 17, '85.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Fanshawe, H.C., Ben.Cov., Punj.Comn., 24mos.Nov.27, '85.
Faulder, C.J.S., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 20ms., Ap.22, '86.
Fawcett, G. W., Mad Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Ferguson, H. T., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 23, '87.
Ferrar, M.L., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 18ms., My1, '86.
Ffrench-Mullon, J., Ben. Medl., 16 mos., July 8, '86.
Fiddian, W., Bon.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 20mos., Mar.22, '87.
Filgate, Col. A. J., P.W.D. Accts., 6 mos., May 24, '87.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo. Cav., 15 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87.
Floyd, W. C. L., India P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Foster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 3 ms., May 6, '87.
Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D , 12 mos., 15 April, '87.
Framjee, J. D., Bo. Customs 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Francis, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 7, '87.
Frizelle, J., Ben.Cov., Punjab Judl., 6 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Fullerton, J. Y., Madras Police, 19½ mos., Feb. 26, '86.
Furlong, Col. M., Burma Comn., 4 mos., May 31, '87.

Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.
Garthwaite, L., Mad. Educl., 15 mos., July 27, '86.
Gass, H. A., Mad. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. 86.
Gay, E., Financial Dept., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '86.
George, D., Bombay, P.W.D., 19 mos., June 29, '86.
Gibbs, H. M., Sind Police, 12 mos., March 26, '87.
Gill, J. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.
Gimlette, Surg. G. H. D., Nepal Mission, 6 ms., June 20, '87
Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., May 1, '87.
Godfrey, G., Ben.Cov., AssamComn., 18 mos., Mar.18, '87.
Goodfellow, A. T., India P.W.D., Accts., 7 ms., 9 Apr., '87.
Goodrich, H. St. A., Mad.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Gordon, H. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.
Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen.
Graham, G. D., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Grant, A., Ma. P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., April 7, '87.
Grant, J. A., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 18mos., Apr.23, '86.
Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Grant, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 16, '87.
Grant, T. W., India P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Greaves, R. H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 15 mos., July 22, '86.
Greenlees, A., Ben.P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Greer, R. T., Assam Comn., 15 mos., July 4, '86.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos , June 29, '86.
Griffiths, J., Bo. Educl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos. July 13, '86.
Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., April 29, '87.
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben.Cov., AssamComn., 6mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Grindlay, W., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 37ms., Mar.16, '85.
Grimes, A. J. L., Telegraph Dept., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '87.
Guise, R. F., Ben. Police, 8 mos., 14 Jan. '87.

Hall, W. T., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 4 ms., June 14, '87.
Hampton, G. H., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos , Apr. 20, '87.
Handley, F.F. Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Mar.24, '86.
Hanley, W. A. E., Ben.P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
Hannan, J., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 7, '87.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 19 mos., April 29, '86.
Harington, H. B., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25, '87.
Harington, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Harris, E. B., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 12mos., Apr., 1, '87.
Harris, F., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mos., May 7, '87.
Harris, H. N., Bengal Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Harrison, A.G. Bom.P.W.D. Acconnts, 12mos., Apr.16, '87.
Harrison, Sir H. L., Ben.Cov., Cal.Police, 6 ms., May13, '87.
Harrison, H. A., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 18ms., Apr.25, '86.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo.Cv., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 25½ms., Sept.21, 86.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo.Cov., Bo.Medl., 18 ms., Ap. 20, 86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Hatten, J. J., Punjab P.W.D., 11 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Havelock, G. B., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 23, '86.
Henderson, R. M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Hensley, J. W., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
Hewitt, Lt. J. R. E., Madras, P.W.D., 18 ms., Ap. 21, '86.
Hibbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., June 3, '86.
Hill, C., N.W.P., P.W.D., to Oct. 19, '87.
Hogan, J. P P.W.D., Bom., 22 mos., Apr. 1, '86.
Hogarth, D. F., Ind. P. W. D., 9 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Holdich, Maj. T. H., India Surveys, 7 mos., Nov. 26, '85.
Holme, C. H., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. R.A., Ind. Medl., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
Homan, D. R., Punj. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 25, '86.
Hope, J., Ma., 18 mos.
Hopkins, J.A., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 6mos., Mar20, '87.
Husking, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 21 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Housden, W. P., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 16 mos., July 27, '86.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 6 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 10 ms., Ap. 21, '87.
Hume, Surg. T., H. A. Dist., Medical, 18 mos., May 3, '86.
Hunt, E. L., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, W. W., C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov , 8 mos.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben.Cov., PunjabComn., 19mos., Apr.5, '87.
Innes, J. S. R., Ben.Opium, 21 mos., Nov. 25, '85.
Irwin, H.C., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 8ms., Mar.4, '87.
Ivens, J. H. A., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 11 mos.

James, A. H., Ben. Police, 15 mos., 24 Aug. 86.
James, H. E.M., Bo.Cov., Postal Dept., to Nov. 22, '87.
Jameson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 15 mos., 24 Aug. 86.
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., Feb. 5, '86.
Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 7 mos., 22 April, '87.
Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., 3 April, 87.
Jones, F. C., Sind Police, 12 mos., April 22, '87.
Jones, J. J., Bo. Railway Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '87.
Jones, S. S , Ben Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 12 ms., 20 Feb. '87.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept , 18 mos., May 15, '86.
Jopp, C. H , Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 25, '87.
Jopp, W., Madras P.W.D., 15 mos., April 7, '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 19 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kennedy, J., Ben.Cov., AssamComn., 11mos., Mar.10, '87
Kennedy, R. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
King, W. H., Biluchistan P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Kingsmill, J., Bo Govt. Press, 9 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
Knox, G., Punjab Comn., 6 mos., Apr. 29, '87.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov , Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 1, '86.
Lala Fallen Chand, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lambert, G. B., Ma. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Lane, J. M., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., July 20, '86.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 19 mos., April 2, '86.
Larminie, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 2, '87.
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 5 mos., June 1, '87.
Lawrence, E., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 18 mos., May14, '86.
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86
Le Fanu, W. H. J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev., 17 mos.
Leman, G. D., Mad.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 33 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Lillingston, C. A. G., Ben. Forests, 8 mos., May 10, '87.
Lindsay, Col. J. G., R.E., Bo., P.W.D., 6 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N.W P., Medl., 12 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P., Educl., to Oct. 6, '87.
Lock, W.W., Bo. Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Lord, W. F., Bo.Cov., Bo Rev.&Gen., 28 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., 6 mos., May 20, '87.
Lumsden, J. J. F., Ben. Co., N.W.P., Rev.& Gen., 5 mos., May 20, '87.
Lushington, A. W., Mad. Forests, 6 mos.
Lushington, J. L., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Oct. 22, '86.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos , Nov. 3, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to Mar. 22, '87.
Mackenzie, G. T. F., Ma. Cov., 19 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Mackie, A. W., Ben.Cov., Bon.Rev.&Gen., 21ms., Feb.26, '86.
Macleod, D. G., Burma Judl., 12 mos., Sept. 12, '86.
Macleod, N. F., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Macpherson, G. M., Bo Cov., Bo.Judl., 10½ mos , Dec.3, '86.
Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 13 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maguire, H. F. J. T., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 12 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 18 mos., Apr. 27, '86.
Mann, J., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Marriott, F. W., Bo.Rev.Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 5, '83.
Marks, C. B. D., Telegraph Dept , 24 mos., Dec. 4, '85.
Martin, E. J., P.W.D., Ben., 33 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Mason, A. H., Ben.P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
May, H., Cent. Ind. Agency, 6 mos., May 1, '87.
McCabe, R. B., Ben.Cov., AssamComn., 21mos., Feb.19, '86.
McCalman, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
McCuppin, D., Bo. Police, 15 mos., 5 Aug. 86.
McIver, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McKee, J., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C.J., Ma.Med.Col., 12 mos., May 26, '87.
McReddie, Dr. G. D., N.W.P., Medl., 18 mos., May 15, '86.
McRonald, J., Burma Railways, 11 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
McLaughlin, F.H.M., Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 8mos., Mar. 4, '87.
McLean, J.J., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rv.&Gn., 18ms., May1 '86.
McMullin, R. L. F., N.W.Provs. Police, 8 mos., Apr.1, '87.
Metcalfe, E. P., Madras Educational, 6 mos.
Middleton, J. R., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 12mos., Dec 1, '86.
Miller, J. A. E , Punjab Judl , 7 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Monement, W., Persian Telegraph, 18 mos., May 12, '86.
Monies, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos , 20 Aug. 86.
Monies, W., India, P.W.D., 16 mos., June 3, '86.
Moore, E. J., Assam P.W.D., 6 mos., May 31, '87.
Moriarty, A.S., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 28 mos., July15, '85.
Morris, Capt. C.H., B.S.C., Punj.Comn., 12mos., Apr 29, '87.
Morris, D., India, P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Morris, N., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 26, '87.
Morris, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
Morse, A., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moylan, E. C., Bo. P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., May 5, '87.
Moyle, G., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.

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Muir-Mackenzie, J.W.P., Bo. C., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 30 ms., May 1, '85.
Mulock, H. P., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Judl., 4 ms., May 6, '87.
Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 16 mos., July 8, '86.

Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27 '85.
Nicholetts, H. S., Berar Comn., 13½ mos., Aug. 20, '86.
Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 12mos., Mar.23,'87.
Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.
Nicolls, J. R. C., N.W.P. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 16, '87.
Nisbet, J. Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.
Nugent, J., Bo.Cov.,Sec.Govt. Bombay, 18mos., May21,'86.

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 18 mos., April 7, '87.
Odling, Dr. T. F., Persian Telegraph, 24 mos., Dec.8, 85.
O'Dwyer, Surg.M., Punjab Medical, 36 mos., Nov. 4, '84.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '85.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W.Provs.Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Oliver, J. W., Burma Forests, 30 ms., Mar. 27, '85.
Oliver, R., Postal Dept.
Ollivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Comr., 9 ms., April 29, '87.
Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 12, '87.
O'Neill, Surg. J., Punj. Sanitary, 18 mos., 10 Apr. 86.
Osborn, Maj. W., P.W.D. Bombay, 12 mos., April 9, '87.
Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 237 dys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palliser, H. G., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 8, '87.
Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, 86.
Palmer, C. W., Burma Forests, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Pargiter, E. H., Punjab, P.W.D., to Oct. 29, '87.
Parkes, B., Punj. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. 2½, '87.
Parry, J. W., Railway Dept., 14 mos., Sept. 10, '86.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn., 16 mos., July 6, '85.
Pascoe, Commr. T. C., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Jan.12,'87.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Penny, A., India, P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Perkins, Maj.-Gen. E., R.E., Chief Engineer, Punjab, 6 mos., Mar. 19, '87.
Peters, Lt.-Col. E. N., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 14. '87.
Peterson, F. W., Calcutta Mint, 19 mos., Mar. 19, '86.
Potter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Pinhey, H. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '87.
Ponsonby, C. J., N.W.P. Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 4, '85.
Pope, F. J., India P.W.D., 8 mos., 22 April, '87.
Portman, M. V., Port Blair Police, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Power, G. F. T., Mad.Cov., Mad.Rev.&Gen., 12 mos. Dec. 10, '86.
Pratt, E. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Ap.12,'87.
Pratt, W. D., Ben. Police, 10 mos., Dec. 27, '86.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 60 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Prickett, L. G., India P.W.D., 6 mos., June 14, '87.
Pudan, T. G., India Rails, 12 mos., Apr. 23, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 20 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Raban, C., Assam Police, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Rainier, P., State Railways, 18 mos., June 29, '86.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 12 ms., May 1, '87.
Rawson, F., India P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Rebsch, S., P.W.D., Bom., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reid, J. R., Ben.Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs 24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reid, F. L., Ajmere Educl., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '86.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
Rennie, W. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Rey, F. L., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Jan 31. '87.
Reynolds, H. J., Ben.Cov., Ben.Bd. of Rev., 6mos., Mar. 27, '87.
Reynolds, H. W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev.& Gen., 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
Rickie, J., India Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Ring, R., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
Rivett-Carnac, J. H., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Opium Agent, 6 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Roberts, R. W., India Rails.
Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
Robinson, A., Ben.Cov., N.W.Provs., Rev.&Gen., 6 mos., 22 April, '87.
Rogers, P. P., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Rolland, Lt.-Col. A. T., Ma. Police, 6 mos., April 7, '87.
Rose, G. P., India P.W.D., 6 mos., May 18, '87.
Ross, D., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Rossman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Routh, R. S. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Russell, C. M., M.D., Ben. Medl., 9 mos., Mar. 30, '87.
Rutherford, R. C., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., May 25, '87.

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 10, '86.
Sage, E. M., Burma, P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Sandilands, P. A., Ben. Police, 25 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Saunderson, G. P., Elephant Kheddahs.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Schurr, H. S., Ben. Police, 18 mos., Apr. 3, '86.
Sconce, G. C., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., 17 April, '87.
Scotland, J. P., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Selby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 19 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Sewell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 30 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Silcock, H. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 ms., May 6, '87.
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Sprenger, A., India, Railways, 18 mos., May 29, '86.
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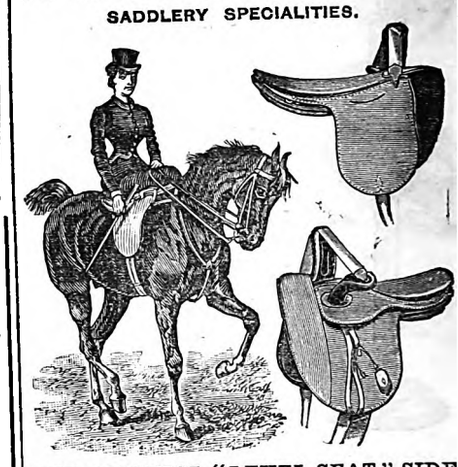
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ESTABLISHED 1844.

OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scarce from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 26th July; from Allahabad and Madras to the 24th July; and from Calcutta to the 23rd July.

THE Select Committee of the Viceregal Council met at Simla on July 21 to settle details regarding the Punjab Land Revenue Bill and the Tenancy Bill. It was expected that the report on both Bills would be presented to Council on July 27th.

THE increased activity in the matter of the defences of India is said to be due in no small measure to the Viceroy's personal action. Several officers of the Royal Engineers have been summoned to Simla to assist in preparing designs of the various defence works which the Government hopes to carry out. Special provisions for these works, both at the ports and inland, will be made in the next Budget.

THE subscriptions from India to the Imperial Institute now exceed six lakhs of rupees.

PROPOSALS have been submitted to Government with a view to making the English yard a legal measure of length in India in order to stop false marking of piece goods.

THE Indian Government have been invited to participate in the Centennial International Exhibition to be held in Melbourne next year.

THE extension of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from Godhra to Rutlam is to be undertaken during the next working season. The estimated cost is £1,180,000, and Major Bisset, the Agent of the Railway, has been sent to England to consult with the Directors on the matter.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL has decided the matter of the Burdwan Raj succession in favour of the adopted son of the young dowager Maharani. It is expected, however, that litigation will be resorted to by the elder Maharani to press the claims of an adopted son of hers.

THE heir-apparent to the Nizam of Hyderabad, who was three years old, died on July 23.

THE Secretary of State is said to be likely to reverse the decision of the Bombay Government in the Cambay Case, in which Mr. Wilson, Political Agent of Cambay, was found guilty, by a Commission of Inquiry, of an alleged serious offence in connection with the daughter of the Diwan of that State.

MR. JOHN BEAMES has been censured and removed from the Bengal Board of Revenue on account of certain transactions brought to light by the accusations of a Native papers.

MR. LUSON, of the Bengal Civil Service, Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Meherpore sub-division of Lower Bengal, has been relieved of summary powers, powers under the Whipping Act and his independent charge, and censured by the Government of Bengal in connection with the Meherpore Fishery Case. Sixty-eight people were prosecuted before him for unlawfully fishing in a *bhil* at Meherpore, and he sentenced all between sixteen and forty-five years to floggings, and the remainder to two months' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal to the High Court led to the quashing of the sentences and a condemnation of Mr. Luson's action, and on this followed the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal's censure and punishment.

THE final end of the Sullivan-Garstin-Crole affair came off at Madras on July 20th, when the suit for defamation brought by Mr. Kotasawmy Tewar, Zemindar of Ramnad, against Mr. Garstin, with damages laid at half a lakh, was brought up. Mr. Eardly Norton, counsel for the plaintiff, asked for four months' adjournment; the defendant's counsel would not go beyond a fortnight, and so the case was dismissed.

COLONEL MALLOCK, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, has taken six months' leave to England.

COLONEL BUSHMAN, of the Adjutant-General's Department, has proceeded home on three months' leave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUCK has been attached to the Adjutant-General's Department during Colonel Bushman's absence, as several matters connected with Cavalry questions in India are in the course of being dealt with.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LOCKHART has been unable to avail himself of his leave, as he has been prostrated with fever at Mektila.

DURING the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Hobart, Colonel Olliphant, the Senior Deputy Inspector-General of Police, will act as Inspector-General in the North-West Provinces. Mr. Berrill officiates in Col. Olliphant's place, and Mr. Sydney Smith as Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police.

MR. JAMES GOYEN, Assistant Magistrate, Allahabad, and Mr. H. J. Hoskins, Accounts Department, Allahabad, died of cholera on July 19th and 20th respectively.

MR. TRAILL, Acting Agent to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, was killed at Madras on July 21st. While riding in a paper chase his head came into collision with a casuarina tree, from which death supervened in a few hours.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission, having concluded its sittings in Bombay, has adjourned to Poona.

PROCEEDINGS for alleged libel have been instituted against Rukhmakai, her grandfather Harichund Jadowji, and Mr. Grattan Geary, proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, in respect of a letter published in that journal, and bearing the signature of Rukhmabai. The letter containing the alleged libel was written in reply to a pamphlet issued under the authority of Dadajee. The complainant is Narayan Dharmaji, Dadaji's uncle.

THE British India's s s. *Mahratta*, carrying 250 Native passengers from Chandbally to Calcutta, struck on the James and Mary sands in the Hooghly on July 24th, and broke in halves. Three of the crew were killed, and many passengers drowned.

THE chief engineer of the East Indian Railway reports that there is no truth in the statement that a caisson of the Jubilee Bridge at Hooghly has sunk.

THE Burma rupee, the old coin issued by the Burmese Government, and accepted as current and equivalent to the Queen's rupee up to this time, has been reduced in value to twelve annas.

THE Herat mutineers have reached the seat of the Ghilzai rebellion. They are well armed, having, when the outbreak occurred at Herat, broken into the magazine and equipped themselves with Sniders and plenty of ammunition.

IN a recent battle between the Ameer's troops and the Ghilzai's severe loss was inflicted on the insurgents.

THE Ameer is reported to have made an unsuccessful application to the Hazaras, south of Ghazni, to assist him against the Ghilzais, but is confident of being able to suppress the rebellion.

THE Ameer's body-guard is now composed entirely of Turcoman soldiers.

Now that a settlement has been arrived at on the Afghan frotnier question, a small party will probably be sent from India to trace on the spot the new boundary on the line agreed upon. The Ameer of Bokhara recently held a durbar of chiefs on the Afghan frontier. They expressed

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their disapproval of an invasion of Afghanistan, and if forced to fight declared that they would fight against the Russians.

SIR ALFRED LYALL is suffering from a painful, though not dangerous, indisposition at Naini Tal, whither Dr. Cleghorn, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, has proceeded to give his advice.

A VERY serious riot took place on July 18 near Bara, the militia outpost, nine miles from Peshawur cantonment. The quarrel originated with the western Mamands, who dammed up the Bara River and diverted the water on to their own lands, thus depriving the eastern Mamands and the Khalil tracts as well as the Peshawur cantonment of their water supply. Meanwhile a considerable body of western Mamands, armed with rifles, kept guard over the bund. The obstruction continued for two days, and then water being very scarce the eastern Mamands began to protest, and being joined by the Khalils a free fight took place between them and the western Mamands. The encounter lasted for several hours. The lowest estimates show that over 5,000 men were engaged, and rifles were freely used by both parties. Four men were killed, including one Sarhaddi sepoy of the Bara post, and several wounded.

ADEN news states that the Italian main magazine at Massowah was blown up on the 13th July. The accident was disastrous, the casualties being ten killed and thirty wounded. An investigation has been ordered, as it is rumoured that the explosion was the work of Natives.

THE volume of Indian trade for the first two months of the current official year compares favourably with the same months of 1886. The imports show an increase of seventy-five lakhs, and the exports of thirty lakhs. The only imports which have fallen off are clothes and manufactured fabrics, which is a good sign if it means that Indian manufactures are taking their place. Every other item has increased, the largest growth being in raw materials and unmanufactured articles. In Indian exports there has been a large falling off in articles of food and drink, in chemical drugs and dyeing materials; and a less one in miscellaneous manufactures. Everything else has risen slightly; but oils, manufactured fabrics and raw materials very largely. Altogether the report for April and May, 1887, is distinctly encouraging.

NOTES.

THE news from India this week contains little that is sensational or out of the normal quietude which reigns over the whole country. Even at Lahore there appears to be a difficulty in finding anything startling to write or wire about, and so the *Times* correspondent has to fall back upon the old story often repeated—that Russian spies have found their way to India!

HERE is the tale as told in the *Times* this morning:—"A Lahore newspaper publishes an account of the proceedings of two persons whom it describes as Russian or Persian spies. It says that, after spending some time in Bombay, Peshawur, and Kurrachee, they travelled by different routes through Beloochistan to Candahar, and then returned to the Punjab and placed themselves in communication with the Shinwarris. All they learnt was sent *via* Bombay to Meshed, whence it passed to Russia."

WHAT these gentlemen learnt from the Shinwarris is not stated. It was probably about as valuable information as the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent learns himself about Afghanistan every Sunday when from the Bengal Club he wires to the *Thunderer* the *gup* of the Peshawur bazaar. But as *all* that the spies learnt was sent to Russia *via* Bombay it is a pity that the dangerous correspondence was not intercepted, and a threatened calamity to British rule in India averted.

IT is pleasant to turn from this foolishness to the serious utterances of Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House the other evening. He spoke hopefully of the probability of England and Russia coming to an understanding regarding their destinies in the East, quoting Lord Beaconsfield's remark that there was room for both Powers in Asia. So there is, and we are sure that if a bargain could be come to, between Russia and England, England would not be the first to repudiate. But, unfortunately for Russian promises, the history of the past gives little assurance that the Northern Power would respect any pledge or guarantee given to-day which it might suit her interests to ignore to-morrow. Russia is not to be bound by treaties, nor by fixed frontier demarcations either.

IT is well, however, to accept her present pledge to keep the peace towards our Afghan neighbour and ourselves, and it is pleasant to learn that Lord Salisbury's speech has given great satisfaction at St. Petersburg and Moscow. But it is also satisfactory to learn that the defences internal and external of British India are being pushed on with activity, and that Lord Dufferin is interesting himself greatly in the matter. It is to be hoped that this news has reached St. Petersburg also.

THE appeal of Lady Roberts for assistance towards establishing "Homes in the Hills" for the European lady nurses who will no doubt in considerable numbers volunteer for service in the military hospitals is certain to be liberally responded to. There has certainly been a wonderful change during the past twenty years in the method of treating the sick soldier. He certainly is well cared for now, and Generals of the olden days who are progressing towards Field-Marshalships must wonder and moralise when they think of the good old times when their sick and wounded were left to the tender mercies of the hospital orderlies.

LADY nurses were tried at the Scutari hospitals during the Crimean war, but the experiment was not altogether a success, notwithstanding the splendid efforts of Miss Nightingale to make it one. The doctors, it was said, opposed the scheme, and threw all sorts of difficulties in the way. But this will not be the case in India. The doctors there will welcome the ladies, several of whom will no doubt find husbands as well as patients in the sunny land.

INDEED, this contingency has been hinted at as a drawback to the scheme, but it cannot be helped. The ladies themselves will not raise such an objection. But it is to be hoped that greater care will be observed than there was in the Crimean days in the selection of the nurses to be sent out. There are many noble-minded women ready to volunteer for the good work of attending upon the sick or wounded soldier whose constitutions are quite unfitted to stand an Indian climate, and who would only go there to die. Zeal and readiness to serve ought, of course, to have due appreciation, but physical fitness will have to be considered also.

IN order to encourage non-commissioned officers of some years standing to continue for a lengthened service with regiments in India it has been suggested to grant furloughs to England to a certain number of sergeants annually, providing them with free passages in the troopships, on the understanding that they re-engage for service in India. The idea is not a bad one, and the experiment is worth a trial. It would be, of course, a great advantage to the European army in India to have always with it a number of steady, experienced non-commissioned officers, and the indulgence proposed might induce those who have enlisted for short service to return to duty in India, and re-engage for a further term of service with the colours.

IN a St. Petersburg letter of the *Political Correspondence*, it is stated that in addition to the solution of the Afghan Frontier question, an agreement has been entered into between Russia and England stipulating that in case of the fall or death of the Ameer, both Powers should take possession of the country. It is to be entered simultaneously from both sides, and, an English-Russian frontier agreed upon. This is news indeed! If the Ameer reads it he ought to place himself in immediate communication with the *Times* Calcutta correspondent, and let him know what is thought of the "agreement" in Cabul.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 14.

An official inquiry into the loss of the steamer *Mahratta* on the James and Mary Shoal in the Hooghly was held in Calcutta last week. The finding as to the causes of the accident will be reported to the Government. The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* is still sitting, and the proceedings show little sign of approaching a conclusion.

The Native Volunteer question, which attracted some attention during the war scare two years ago, has again come to the front through the action of the Madras Government, which has announced that, in modification of previous orders, the Governor in Council is now pleased, under instructions from the Supreme Government, to declare Native Indian subjects eligible for enrolment as Volunteers. Separate corps, or even companies, consisting solely of Natives, are not desired, but if any Natives wish to join the Volunteers there will be no objection to their enrolment in any corps willing to receive them, provided they understand English sufficiently, adopt the prescribed uniform, and are ready and able to share in their comrades' duties.

Orders will, it is expected, be issued shortly regarding the four cavalry camps of exercise which it is proposed to hold next winter. The largest will be at Lawrencepore, in the Punjab, where some nine cavalry regiments, with a due proportion of horse artillery, will assemble.

It is understood that the latest criminal returns, after full examination, show that no abnormal increase of crime has followed on the release of 23,000 prisoners at the Jubilee celebration last February. Her Majesty's clemency has not been abused.

Mr. Townsend, the petroleum expert who was lately engaged in exploring for oil near Sibi, is about to make a thorough examination of the petroleum wells near Rawul Pindi. He resumes work at Sibi in the autumn.

The reports from the indigo districts of Lower Bengal continue to be bad. Owing to the heavy rain the outturn is certain to be unsatisfactory. The prospects in Behar and the North-West Provinces are more favourable.

BURMA.

RANGOON, AUG. 14.

The scarcity in Upper Burma has been sensibly relieved now that a large quantity of rice has been carried to the province in the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. The price of rice at Mandalay and other riverside towns has fallen almost to the ordinary rates. The districts in which the scarcity is most felt are Shwebo, the Shan States, and the Sittang Valley. Although severe distress undoubtedly exists in the Shan States, the Chief Commissioner announces that inquiry has shown that the reports as to starving Shans in the Eastern division are much exaggerated.

The engineers engaged in constructing the railway which will run through the eastern division have a difficulty in procuring sufficient labour, and could employ double the number of coolies now at work. The Shans can obtain employment on this section of the line, which they are easily able to reach. They, however, display great reluctance to work. Even Shan beggars asking for food in Mejktel have refused easy employment offered them, declaring that it was beneath them to work. In Pyinmana, where the distress was acutest, rice has fallen in price from 20 rupees per bag to 13.

The revenue prospects in Upper Burma for the current year are unsatisfactory. The revenue was considerably over-estimated in Sir C. Bernard's time. The amount of revenue due is seven lakhs less than was estimated. The amount to be collected will show a considerable further shrinkage. On the other hand, the expenditure was greatly under-estimated. In several departments the police expenditure has been 50 per cent. greater than Sir C. Bernard calculated on his own scale of strength for the force. Owing to the present scarcity very little revenue will be received from the Shan States, and Mr. Crosthwaite has decided not to press for payment of tribute this year. When the present scarcity is over the annual tribute from the Shan States will be about three lakhs. The forests, fisheries, and mines are certain in the future to prove fruitful sources of revenue in Upper Burma. The Thathameda tax will be maintained in Upper Burma as a regulated capitation tax; but the levying of it will be carefully guarded, and a portion of it will be commuted into a land-tax. Mr. Crosthwaite is engaged in framing a simple and workable system of land revenue under which all land, both Royal and private, will pay a graduated revenue according to its productiveness. This measure must be gradually introduced. There are vast tracts of splendid land now unoccupied and uncultivated in Upper Burma. When order has been thoroughly established, and the peasantry feel that their earnings are secure, this land must assert its value. In the immediate future indirect taxation will probably be mainly relied on to provide the surplus funds required to order to carry out the great public works which are so urgently needed in Burma, and which would in most instances prove immediately reproductive.

Liberal subscriptions are being given in Burma to the Imperial Institute. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company has subscribed Rs. 10,000, besides contributing to the local funds.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE STATE OF UPPER BURMA.

(*Pioneer.*)

The reality of the pacification of Upper Burma, effected by the extensive operations of our troops during the cold weather, and the liberal posting of military police from end to end of the country, is day by day becoming more generally recognised. The skirmishes with dacoits which still occur are few and far between, and they only serve to show how much the soldiers and police have profited by their experience in jungle fighting, and how severe is the punishment now dealt out to such robber bands as are run to earth. The pressure brought to bear upon the lawless elements has been so constant since last October that they are now thoroughly disheartened; and the villagers themselves are taking independent action against the disturbers of the public peace. This shows marked trust in the stability of our administration, for the Burman country people, when they are not in with the dacoits themselves, have been taught by long usage to look upon their existence and exactions as a necessary evil. The Civil Officers find their work made much easier now that confidence in the new form of government has been widely established, not only in the large towns, but in the rural districts which were almost isolated from the capital under the Burman administration. The government is a reality in every petty village and hamlet; revenue is paid regularly and willingly; and the exercise of force is confined solely to those who are as much the enemies of their countrymen as of the British authorities.

Luckily for us there is no fanaticism in the Burman character. In Afghanistan it was felt that every man's hand was against them, openly or secretly: In Burma the great majority of the people are already settled down quietly under the new order of things. They see their religion respected and their priesthood treated with marked consideration; their own property and belongings are far more secure than in the old days when they were oppressed by rapacious officials and harried by dacoits; money is being poured freely into the country, and trade is developing by leaps and bounds; the railway is opening out the land-locked eastern districts, while in other parts roads are being made which cannot fail to advance their material prosperity. The doubts which existed in the Native mind as to the permanence of British rule have all been swept away: the evidence that the future of Upper Burma is absolutely linked with that of the Lower Province is too overwhelming to be questioned.

As regards the state of the frontier nothing could be more satisfactory. The expedition to the Southern Shan States has resulted in the complete breaking up of the few bands which certain pretenders had gathered together there; the cis Salween Shan Chiefs have welcomed Mr. Hildebrand heartily enough, and that officer reports everything going smoothly in the districts with which he is in communication. The Shans to the east of Mandalay have been much impressed by the Thebaw Tsawbwa's reception at Mandala, and our influence is gradually extending northwards to the clans near the Ruby Mines with whom good relations have been established. On the Yunan border everything is quiet, Mr. Warry's special knowledge of the Chinese and their ways having smoothed over all difficulties which seemed likely to arise from our occupation of Bhamo. The local merchants see that no interference is contemplated with their trade, and they are consequently only too anxious to reap the advantages which follow on the establishment of a settled government on the Upper Irrawaddy. Whatever the future may have in store, the Viceroy may at least be congratulated now on the comparative tranquillity which has been established in Upper Burma, both internally and on its frontiers.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

(*Pioneer.*)

With his vigorous energy and well preserved constitution, anyone would have said a week ago that there was a certainty of many years of work and usefulness before Sir Ashley Eden. But one of those diseases that lies in wait for healthy men has carried him off suddenly, and has robbed the country of a servant who has done it much good and useful service, and we believe in the next few years to come would have done more. Sir Ashley Eden was an excellent example of the typical able man that the Indian Civil Service produces. That Service make demands upon all the qualities of its members, but the very highest, the peculiar gifts, that is, that go to make the great orator and the great statesman. The man who goes through its varied training and with success

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may be said to be turned out to the world guaranteed as to industry and power of work, promptness and decision of character, mastery of business, and of despatch writing—in short, an excellent man of affairs. The applause of listening Senates he is not required to command, and to take occasion by the hand is only possible with the tedious sanction of official superiors. Whether Sir Ashley Eden had the powers that would have brought him to the front in the open competition of English public life is doubtful. He himself by going straight from his Indian Governorship to the *oubliette* of a Councillor's room in the India Office would seem to have recognised that his strength lay in official life rather than in the Parliamentary career which so many of his contemporaries have tempted; and all unsuccessfully. Within these limitations he must be recognised as one of the very ablest men that India has known of recent years. With a great capacity for getting through work, and a great power of clear and effective argument on paper, he made an excellent secretary; with a sanguine temperament, and energetic mind, clear commonsense and a sufficient instinct for governing, he made a first-rate administrator. He left Bengal indubitably the model Province of India, with the impress of his energy stamped in every department. To take a single instance, while the Government of India, with far more urgency to stimulate them, had hesitated and faltered about providing their seat with a railway even to Umballa, Sir Ashley Eden made the Darjeeling Railway an accomplished fact. A hospital for years had been called for ineffectually at Simla. Sir Ashley Eden saw the want of one at Darjeeling, and got it made forthwith. In the India Office the work of an individual is lost trace of to the world; but there is every reason to believe and we should believe if we had no such reason, that this was one of the most potent influences in the Council, and that in the matter of military reform especially, with which he was identified from his connection with the Commission of 1879, the Government of India found in him a valuable ally. It cannot be expected that a man naturally of a combative temper, and who never concealed an opinion, should have left this country without having created some animosities; but these will all be forgotten, and it is pleasant to think that his last words in India, who had taken part in so many hot controversies, were to testify emphatically to the harmony which had come to be established between the different classes of his countrymen therein, and which contrasted so strongly with his earlier recollections.

THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY.

(*Pioneer.*)

A very considerable undertaking is exercising the minds both of the Home and Indian Governments, and of people interested in railway projects in London—the future of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Company, the period of whose contract with the Government expires immediately. By its provisions the Company is entitled to six months' notice of termination, which notice, however, it is competent for the Secretary of State to defer for six months; as also to prolong the contract itself for six months, should that seem advisable. But as the Company possesses a five per cent. guarantee, which it does not earn, we may conclude that for financial reasons the Secretary of State will take his pound of flesh, and bring the costly arrangement to a close as soon as he may. This, especially as the outside world is very ready to help him. The India Office despatch on the subject is now before the Government of India, asking its views, and summarising the methods of dealing with it which present themselves. In the first place, the Government may elect to take over and work the line as a State line; the objection being the necessity for raising a large loan wherewith to pay off the Company's shareholders; whilst the present policy favours the principle of providing capital for such purposes through private companies. The Oudh and Rohilkund shareholders themselves are understood to have submitted a project for continuing the business on much more favourable terms to Government. But there has been a good deal of friction of late years between their managers here and the official railway authorities, and the Company is likely to find powerful opponents both in India and at home. The East India Railway Company have made a bid, from which its enormous resources and influence must needs secure a patient hearing. But that Company has already too much power in its hands, and the arguments against bringing another large system under its sway should be unanswerable. Yet one more Company, the Bengal and North-Western, has come forward with a proposal, which is of a very comprehensive nature, embracing several important extensions; whilst the strength of the Company in its financial backing, and its prestige as being the only considerable line in India working without a Government guarantee, must give it at least as good a chance as the rest.

COVENANTED AND UNCOVENANTED.

(*Madras Times.*)

We frequently hear and read the assertion that certain rights and privileges are conceded to members of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service under their covenants. The latest enunciator of the doctrine is Sir Lepel Griffin, who, in a periodical of limited circulation, boldly claims to govern India by virtue of his Covenant.

Covenant is a fine, sonorous word. It recalls our early association with biblical history, in which a comparatively insignificant people, who (according to our modern views), conspicuous only for stubbornness, infidelity, and an incidence of cutaneous and other insanitary ailments truly surprising, were yet selected for a solemn compact which they respected more by continuous infringement than by adherence. Later in the world's history it is connected with a stern and uncompromising body of Scotch fanatics who bonded together to resist constituted authority; and although their success was limited, they contributed many brilliant pages to the record of their times.

There can be no doubt that to style an ordinary agreement, or bond, a covenant, is a grander way of expressing it than to adhere to the plainer terms. It is grateful and comforting, and arouses enthusiasm and other sentiments which are communicated by sound. A remarkable instance of this effect may be found in the case of the pious old lady who declared to her pastor that she derived much consolation and spiritual sustenance from repeating the word Mesopotamia.

Candour, however, obliges me to say that the covenants of Covenanted Civilians, including that of Sir Lepel Griffin, are mere agreements or bonds.

I write with a copy of a covenant before me which was entered into by a distinguished member of the Civil Service of about the same standing as Sir Lepel Griffin. You would not probably care to give sufficient space for its reproduction *in extenso*; but the following is a faithful abstract of its contents:—

Preamble.—The document is styled an indenture, and purports to be executed on a certain date, between A. B., hereinafter called the covenantor, of the one part, and the Secretary of State in Council of the other part. The document then proceeds to state that the covenantor has *already* been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Civil Service in a certain Presidency in the East Indies, and that he is to continue in it so long as the Secretary of State thinks fit, with liberty to resign with permission previously obtained, and that the said covenantor agrees as follows:—

1st. To be generally faithful in the discharge of the duties assigned to him.
2nd. To obey all orders issued to him by those who have lawful authority to command him.
3rd. That he will keep regular accounts, and shall not tamper with them, and that he shall give up all books, &c., which he may have kept, without obliteration and concealment, although they may not be Government property, and although they may contain records of his own affairs or the affairs of others.
4th. That he is not to misapply, or employ for improper purposes, property entrusted to his care.
5th. That he is not to divulge secrets unless authorized by the Secretary of State or other person properly empowered.
6th. That he is not to corrupt bargains or accept corrupt presents, gifts, or gratuities.
7th. That he is not to trade contrary to law.
8th. That he is not to quit India without leave, and must satisfy all debts due by him to Her Majesty before departure.
9th. That he must become a subscriber to the Civil fund and Annuity fund.

The above is a correct abstract of the indenture, which is signed at foot by the covenantor and two members of the Council of India.

I think it will be admitted that even the most imaginative person can scarcely interpret the above document as giving the person who enters into it any exclusive right to govern India, or to enjoy any particular rights or privileges; in fact, the entire document seems ridiculous and unnecessary. Some of its provisions are sufficiently met by that useful enactment, the Penal Code; and the remainder are utterly useless. It is surprising that the terms of the bond have not been resented by those who have had to subscribe to them. As a fact, very few read over the document (covenant, bond, indenture, or by what other term it may be called); but a general impression remains that it is something to their advantage; and, in after years, when this sentiment has mellowed, they even go the length, as Sir Lepel Griffin has done, of declaring it to be a charter of certain rights and privileges which really have no existence.

It may not be generally known that almost every person who receives his appointment in England is required to subscribe to a humiliating bond or indenture of the nature described above:—Cooper's Hill Assistants, Forest Officers, Telegraph employés, and even Mechanics, engaged at home, are all required to execute these covenants or agreements; and they have quite as much right to style themselves "covenanted" as Civilians have. In none of these departments, however, is the theory advanced of an exclusive right of administration.

But if some Covenanted Civilians err in misstating the real nature of the indentures, Uncovenanted Officers make a much greater mistake in accepting that the term "uncovenanted" is objectionable. In a recent memorial to the Secretary of State,

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they have even proceeded to the length of calling it degrading, quite forgetful of the fact that the heads of the Uncovenanted Service was ordinarily the Viceroy and Governors of the several Presidencies, who take up their appointment without executing any covenant or bond with the Secretary of State for India. I fail to see how it can be considered degrading not to be called on to execute an indenture promising not to commit forgery or abet forgery; not to embezzle; not to take bribes; not to abscond without paying debts, and other acts penal in themselves. The wonder is why this relic of barbarism is still retained in the India Office. It was probably introduced in the early days of the trading Company which laid the foundation of our Empire in the East, who desired to have a hold on their employés on their return home, as no proper means existed in India for punishing them when guilty of malpractices. Under whatever circumstances it may have been introduced, there really seems no sane reason for its continuance. A letter of appointment would serve all practical purposes, as everything else connected with the conduct of an officer would be governed by the rules of his service and the ordinary provisions of the criminal law.

It would still be necessary to maintain a distinctive expression to indicate the superior Civil Service ordinarily recruited from Home; but to base this distinction on the execution or non-execution of a useless indenture is misleading. If, however, it be deemed expedient to retain the associations of the time-honoured word "covenanted," let the form of indenture be amended; let all its insulting provisions be eliminated; and let it be really what Sir Lepel Griffin claims for it, a charter of the rights and privileges of a special class of Civil Servants;—but until he can affect this, his assertion is not consistent with facts, that his covenant or indenture gives him any express right to govern India.

SENEX.

THE PARADE OF THE PASHAS.

Much indignation continues to be manifested in Ceylon at the trotting out of Arabi Pasha and his fellow-exiles on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration in Colombo. A correspondent, writing on the subject to the *Times of Ceylon*, says:—

"I am told that it was not their own idea; but that they were in the Moorish Pavilion on Tuesday afternoon, when an official came up in uniform—I can't find out his identity; was it Mr. G. W. Campbell, an old friend of theirs?—and told them they were wanted to join in the procession; otherwise they would not have pushed themselves forward. In the Dark ages, we know, conquerors made their captives take a prominent part in ceremonial procession, but I thought this custom had died out long ago with torture, ransom, and other barbarities, and would not have been repeated in this year of grace. The Egyptians are prisoners and nothing else, and nothing else, and, while keeping guard over them, the Ceylon Government ought to let them severely alone. Their assertions about loyalty to Queen Victoria I call offensive hypocrisy." From the fact that Arabi Pasha took no part in the presentation of an address to the Governor on Jubilee Day, we inferred that all was not harmony between the Egyptian exiles. This is now confirmed by a letter from Yacoub Samy, Ally Fehmy, and Mahmoud Fehmy, who say they were not with Arabi when he paraded in front of the Governor at the Jubilee ceremonial. These request that we shall "not speak of them as Arabi's fellow-exiles, as every one is responsible for his own actions." We take this to mean that the above-named Egyptians do not wish to be linked with Arabi in anything, and that a serious quarrel has taken place between them, Arabi's friends being Abdulal, Toulba, and Mahomed Sami, who, together with Arabi, paraded in front of the Governor.

A joint letter signed by Yacoub Samy, Ally Fehmy, and Mahmoud Fehmy has been addressed to the editor of the *Times of Ceylon* as under:—

"We were astonished when we read in your issue of the 29th ultimo an editorial note relating to the "Egyptian Exiles and the Jubilee." With regard to the procession at Galle Face, that you mentioned the names of Arabi, Yacoub Samy, and Fehmy, who you say, stepped out of the procession and walked past the pavilion. We beg to contradict that we were not among Arabi on that day or walked in front of the pavilion, nor did we accompany Arabi and the procession or occupy a place with them. No doubt there were a great multitude of people, Police-Officers, Europeans, Moors, Malays and others who known to us by name and persons that follow Arabi and the procession. As you have given wrong names, we beg that you will be good enough to correct the names. It is true that we have submitted an address to His Excellency the Governor, by permission, at the Queen's House, as published in your issue of the 29th ultimo. Further, we beg, in future, if you will have occasion to speak of any of us, to mention our names, and not to speak of us as Arabi's fellow-exiles, as everyone is responsible for his own actions."

THE HYDERABAD LOAN.

(*Times of India.*)

We have received from Hyderabad a blue-book, or rather a yellow book, containing a detailed history of the loan of thirty-four lakhs of rupees by the Nizam to his own Government. It seems that in the year 1884 a large amount of the Nizam's money was lying idle in the Surf-i-Khas Treasury, while the Nizam's Government were borrowing temporary loans from the sowcars at the usual Indian rate of 9 per cent. Sir Salar Jung thought this money might quite as well be utilized for the joint benefit of the Nizam and his State. Thirty-four lakhs of rupees were, therefore, handed over to the Dewani Treasury. The money was composed of various currencies, 18 lakhs being Hallis, 15,42,000 Chalnis, and 58,000 Gopalpet—making up in all 34 lakhs. The conversion of the cash of the last two currencies into Halli Sicca cost 2,23,756-9-6, and left only 31,76,243-6-6 Halli Siccas for investment in Government Promissory Notes; and Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 26,70,000 were purchased. The notes were deposited with the Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad Branch as security, and thus his Highness's Government was enabled to borrow from the Bank for purposes of the State thirty lakhs of Halli Sicca Rupees at 6 per cent. per annum, *i.e.*, at 3 per cent. less than what had been previously paid to the sowcars on such loans. The Nizam himself got 4 per cent for his money, and thus made a private gain of Rs. 3,03,600 Halli Sicca Rupees, while his Government in paying 6 per cent. instead of 9 saved upwards of a lakh and a quarter. The money is now to be returned to the Nizam. "As his Highness, writes Mohsin-ul-Mulk, the Political and Financial Secretary, "now takes a more active share [in the control of the Government, especially the financial portion of it, whenever any necessity arises for the State to borrow money, it will be possible for his Highness, if he approves of the arrangement, to give the whole or any portion of these notes as security. In the event, however, of his Highness not approving of this proposal, or desiring to expend this money for any other purpose, the public finance will not suffer beyond an increase from 6 to 9 per cent. in the rates at which money will have to be borrowed." "The present actual cash balance," writes Mohsin-ul-Mulk, "is Rs. 11,325,000, and from these figures it is clearly apparent that the withdrawal of his Highness's promissory notes will not affect the financial condition of the Government in any way whatever. The thirty lakhs of rupees borrowed from the Bank of Bengal, for which his Highness's notes have been deposited as security, can be paid from the cash balance now at the disposal of the Government." This appears to have been a very neat financial transaction, and worthy of imitation by all the Princes who hoard their wealth.

BENGAL.

RUMOURS have been floating about Calcutta for some weeks past of the probability of a Company being got up in England to run in opposition to the India General Steam Navigation Company for the river trade between Calcutta and Assam.

COUSIN JONATHAN has apparently been trying on the "wooden-nutmeg business" in the kerosine oil trade with India. A Calcutta paper say that Messrs. Graham and Co. had bought a cargo of Stella oil, abont 60,000 cases, to arrive, shipped on board the ship *Corboy*, now discharging at Budge-Budge. The cases open out with a considerable proportion of water mixed with the oil, in some cases we believe as much as 50 per cent. The buyers have refused to take delivery, and Messrs. Graham and Co. had to cancel the cargo. Messrs. Gisborne and Co. have also a cargo, which is turning out in the same manner. On board a third ship, consigned to Messrs. Graham & Co., nearly all the tins are leaky, on account of some new acid used with the solder that attaches the labels, which has eaten holes right through the tin. As soon as the tins are lifted the oil literally pours out, and the greatest difficulty has been encountered in getting coolies to land the oil, as a kerosine shower-bath in the sun is more than even Indian coolies will endure without a considerable enchancement over the ordinary wage. These experiments of the New Yorkers will put a fine edge on the oil trade for some time to come.

THE river-borne trade of Assam for the first quarter of the present year shows some strange fluctuations as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The exports fell off by 50 per cent., while the imports increased by nearly 46 per cent. This is chiefly attributed to the injuries done to the crops in Sylhet by the floods in 1886, which resulted in a scarcity and a heavy rise in prices. The imports to the Brahmaputra Valley consisted chiefly of rice, salt, metals, pulses, and sugar, and in all these, with the exception of iron, there was a decrease. The other items of import are kerosine and other oils chiefly sent up by boat from Calcutta, while opium and Government treasure and liquors were sent up by steamer. There was an increase in the quantity of liquors and opium imported, but a decrease in all the other items. The principle item of export from the Brahmaputra Valley is coal, which shows an increase of 16 per cent. over the first quarter of last year. The coal was chiefly sent down by steamer to Eastern Bengal. There was a slight increase in the export of tea to Calcutta, and a large decrease in that of mustard. Timber, canes, and rattans, form a considerable item of export to Chittagong, while the jute went to Bengal, and the rubber, which was more than double that of last year, nearly all went to Eastern Bengal.

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MADRAS.

THE *Bangalore Spectator* says there are ugly rumours of underhand conduct in the keeping of registers during the British Army Contest at the Bangalore Hebbal Ranges on the 14th July. The matter is being investigated.

A MADRAS paper states that the arrangement under which the South Indian Railway Company are to work the Nellore-Tirupati section of the Cuddapah-Nellore line is, practically, that the State pays for the actual working expenses, and that the surplus profits, if any, will be divided in the proportion of 1 to 3.

THE Budget of the Madras Presidency for 1887-88, the current official year, which has recently been passed by the Government of India, will be examined, says the local paper, with more than usual interest as embodying the first fruits of the new provincial contract. From the Budget we learn that the total income of the Presidency is estimated to amount in 1887-88 to 985 lakhs of rupees. The share of this sum which is appropriated to the Imperial revenues is, as might be expected, the lion's share—namely 635 lakhs, leaving some 350 lakhs of rupees as the net income of the local Government. In other words, out of every Rs. 100 collected by taxation in Madras, Rs. 64 go to the Government of India, and Rs. 36 to that of Madras. On the other side of the account dealing with expenditure, we find that the total expenditure of the presidency is estimated to amount to 782 lakhs of rupees, and of this total 428 lakhs are debited against the Government of India, and 354 lakhs against that of Madras. Deducting the expenditure classed as Imperial from the 635 lakhs which Imperial funds receive out of Madras revenues, it will be seen that a net contribution of about 207 lakhs is made by this presidency towards Imperial purposes, and this contribution is rather more than one-fifth of its total income.

THE Government of India have adopted a different view to that held by the Madras Government with regard to the appointment of Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and have decided that it be included in the list of those charges reserved for commissioned Medical officers. Existing arrangements are, however, we understand, not to be interfered with until the occurrence of a vacancy.

THE scheme for the employment of pensioners from the Native army in civil employ appears to have worked very satisfactorily in Madras, as on the 31st of March last there were 1,831 pensioners employed under the new conditions. In addition there were no less than 1,170 pensioners employed previous to the introduction of the new scheme, but these appears to be rapidly decreasing, as there was a falling-off of no less than 213 during the year, of whom 181 voluntarily resigned. Every assistance is given by the officers in charge of pensioners to enable deserving men to obtain work, and registers of those employed or desirous of employment have been opened at the different pension stations. The conduct of the men, so far as has been ascertained by inquiry among their employers has, on the whole, been very satisfactory, and the scheme is likely to prove of great advantage to pensioned soldiers.

BOMBAY.

MR. A. L. P. TUCKER, C.S., has been appointed an Assistant Collector in Sind.

MR. T. M. FILGATE, Inspector-General of Prisons, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

DURING the absence of Mr. Ozanne, Mr. W. P. Symons, C.S., will act as Director of Agriculture.

THE Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 4 per cent.

MR. P. S. V. FITZGERALD, Acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, has been granted furlough for six months.

H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF SPAIN has made Professor O. S. Pedraza Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic.

MR. JAMES HUTTON, the popular agent of the Bombay Branch of the Agra Bank, proceeds to Calcutta to act as agent of that branch. Mr. James Greenwood, who lately acted as agent of the Shanghai branch of the same bank, and whose business connection with the Bombay branch as one of its principal officers extended over several years, succeeds Mr. Hutton.

AMONGST the arrivals from Brindisi by last week's mail steamer was H.H. Nawab Asman Jah, the Minister-Designate of Hyderabad.

MESSRS. B. AND A. HORMARJEE notify that they will pay, on and after July 27, an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per share for the half-year to the shareholders of the Coorla Mills. After deducting commission, interest, and all other charges, the company has made a net profit of about Rs. 75,000, of which Rs. 45,500 will be absorbed by the payment of the interim dividend; Rs. 13,000 has been written off for depreciation, and about Rs. 20,000 carried to the reserve fund. The directors would have declared a larger dividend, but as they are now making large additions and alterations to their property, they deem it advisable to strengthen the reserve as much as possible.

THE LOSS OF THE P. AND O. STEAMER "TASMANIA."

The Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Tasmania*, which was wrecked in the Straits of Bonifacio on April 17, has been continued by Mr. Rothery, Q.C., wreck commissioner, and assessors, viz., Captain Castle, Captain Parfitt, Admiral Moresby, and Captain Harland. The counsel engaged in the case were Dr. Raikes and Mr. Baden-Powell, for the Solicitor to the Board of Trade; Mr. C. Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Mansel Jones, for the P. and O. Company; and Mr. Philip Myburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Howard Smith for the officers of the *Tasmania*.

The inquiry was brought to a close on the 8th inst., when Mr. Rothery, the Commissioner, delivered judgment.

The Wreck Commissioner, after reciting the facts as set forth in the evidence given, dealt with the questions put by the Board of Trade In answer to the first question, as to the vessel having a proper equipment of compasses, the Court found that the evidence showed that every care was taken to ascertain the compass errors, and to apply the proper corrections to the course. In reply to the second question—"Whether the owners took proper and sufficient care in the selection of the master and officers of this vessel, and whether on leaving Bombay, or any time thereafter, the master's health was such as to interfere with his duties, or to render him unfit to command the ship?"—a statement had been handed in showing that the captain had been thirty years in the company's service, for the last twenty of which he had commanded the company's vessels, and that he held a certificate of competency; that the chief officer had been fourteen years in the company's service, and that he held a master's certificate; that the second officer had been seven years in the company's service, and held a master's certificate; that the third officer had been four-and-a-half years in the company's service, and held a first mate's certificate; that the fourth officer had been four years in the company's service, and held a first mate's certificate. It had been said that during the voyage the master was in delicate health, and that he was not in a fit state to perform his duty in difficult and trying circumstances, but in the opinion of the Court there was no evidence that this was so. The Court had received a copy of the last reports of each officer from their commanders, which spoke of them as being sober, steady, and good officers. It would seem, therefore, that the owners did take proper care in the selection of their officers. In reply to the third question—"Whether, when the *Tasmania* left Bombay, she was properly and efficiently manned for her voyage, and whether the persons composing her crew were sufficient, not only for the navigation of the vessel, but also for the proper manning of the boats in case of necessity?"—the Wreck Commissioner said that as regards the engineers', passengers', and stewards' departments nothing need be said. In those departments the crew appeared to have been amply sufficient for all that was required of them, and in tropical seas it was necessary to employ natives, more especially in the engine and boiler rooms. As regards the navigation of the vessel it appeared to the Court that a passenger ship like the *Tasmania* of nearly 4,500 tons gross, and having engines of 800-horse power, going at an average speed of from 12 to 13 knots, ought always to have an officer on the bridge, and yet if the officer had occasion to leave the bridge, either to consult his chart, or for any other purpose, there would have been none. When the master and other officers were probably about it might not be a matter of so much consequence, but from midnight to four A.M., when the second officer was in sole charge, it appeared to the Court that that was not sufficient. It appeared from the size of the vessel and of the trade in which she was engaged that she ought to have had six officers besides the master, so that there might always be two officers in charge and one always on the bridge. The carpenter and joiners kept no watches, while the seven quartermasters were divided into two watches, three in each watch, one a leadsman, and the other two taking the place of any quartermasters who might be ill. The look out men would relieve the man at the wheel, and the other would look out, so that the quartermasters would have continuous work—half-time at the wheel and half-time on the look-out. The third quartermaster had also his duty to attend to, to look after the line, heave the lead, and look after the lights. It certainly did not appear that to keep men four hours at the wheel was compatible with safety and efficiency, and if there had been four on the watch, so that the work was not so continuous, it would have been a better arrangement. The vessel had among her crew for service on deck forty Lascars. Allowing one and a-half Lascar for every European, which was the usual allowance, the Lascars being, it was admitted, physically inferior to Europeans, that would give a crew equal to twenty-six Europeans for service on deck, which, with the officers and quartermasters, would be sufficient for the proper navigation of the vessel. With one more officer, then, the Assessors were of opinion that she would have had an ample and sufficient crew for the navigation of the vessel. He might add, with respect to the Lascars, that they appeared in this case to have been almost the only sailors who had conducted themselves thoroughly well. With regard to the fourth question—"Whether the regulations of the company were proper and sufficient, and were duly complied with, especially as to boat and fire drill and navigation?"—it appeared to the Court that the company's regulations were substantially complied with. In reply to the fifth question—"Whether the chief officer was justified in ordering the four foremost boats to be swung in board on the morning of April 16?"—the Court thought that what was done by the order of the master the chief officer was bound to comply with. In regard to the sixth question—"Whether proper measures were taken, and by whom, to ascertain and verify the position of the vessel off Pertusato Light, at or about 2.53 A.M. on April 17, and whether a safe and proper course was then set, and thereafter steered, and due allowance made for currents and beam wind and sea?"—the Wreck Commissioner said that

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the second officer had stated that, when Pertusato was abeam, he found the vessel to be 3¼ miles from the light, by taking a four-point bearing from the light, and this he could have very well done. Seeing the importance of knowing the exact distance at which they passed Pertusato, it might be that the cross-bearings were taken, but whether they were or not, the Court had no reason to believe that any mistake was made in fixing the vessel's position off Pertusato. Assuming this to be so, then a course of north sixty-nine degrees west true would, if made good, have taken the vessel some three and a quarter miles west of Cape Feno, and the beacon on the Monachi Rocks being in one and the same straight line, it would, in the opinion of the Court, have been a safe and proper course, due allowance being made for leeway. The seventh question was—"Whether alterations were subsequently made in the course and by whom, and at what time; and if so, whether such alterations were safe and proper alterations?" On this point there was some discrepancy on the part of the second officer and Fagg, the man at the wheel. The latter told the Court that while he was steering north 65 degrees west on the compass, the second officer asked him what course he was steering, and on his telling him, the second officer told him he was wrong; that the master meant north 55 degrees west, adding that he was to alter the helm gently, so that the captain might not notice it. Unfortunately the master was not there to say what orders he gave, so it was quite impossible for the Court to say whether the second officer or Fagg was speaking the truth. Be that as it might, the course steered from 3.20 A.M. until the vessel struck was admitted to be north 50 degrees west by compass. It was said that it was a proper course to put the vessel in, and Commander Hull, who had had 22 years' sea service in the Royal Navy in survey and discovery ships, who for the last 13 years had been in the Hydrographer's Department of the Admiralty, and who had been for the last seven years the compiler of the Admiralty wind and current charts, had told the Court that in his opinion the course steered was a perfectly safe and proper one. But to tell the Court that it would be a safe and proper course, with a fresh and increasing breeze from the south-west, and with the wind and sea on the port beam, when there was no absolute necessity for her going so near the rocks, seemed almost trifling with the Court, and they were inclined to think that Commander Hull himself had been trying to see how far he could play on the credulity of the Court, and that he was not giving serious and thoughtful evidence. The best proof that it was not a safe and proper course was afforded by the evidence of Mr. Richardson, the second officer of another P. and O. ship, the *Chusan*, which was off Pertusato some two-and-a-half hours before the *Tasmania*. That gentleman said that he passed Pertusato at a distance of four miles, and that there the course steered was north 77 degrees west true for about 20 miles, when it was altered to north 57 degrees west true to make the Planiers Light—not as the *Tasmania* did, north 69 degrees west true for about four or five miles and then north 69 true. Captain Angove, the experienced superintendent of the P. and O. Company, who had for many years commanded some of their very largest ships, had told the Court that it was not, in his opinion, a safe and proper course, and it was not one which he would have steered. How it was that so able and experienced a commander as Captain Perrins, who had been 33 years in the company's service, and who for 20 years had commanded their finest vessels, had put the vessel, if he did, on such a course, was to the Court utterly inexplicable. The eighth question was whether, having regard to the position of the vessel and the regulations of the company, it was justifiable to leave the deck in charge of the second officer alone, with only a general chart of the Mediterranean and a special chart of Bonifacio Straits, not taking in the Monachi Rocks, in the chart-room, and without special instructions in the night order book? The second officer ought not to have been left without a chart including the Monachi Rocks and without any instructions as to how he was to keep clear of them. The ninth question was "Were proper steps taken by the second officer, after the master went below, to verify the position of the vessel and ascertain that she was making her course?" The second officer admitted that after the master went below he took no steps whatever to ascertain and verify the position of the vessel or to see that she was keeping her course. The tenth question was "How long before the vessel struck was she within range of Cape Ferno light?" Was the light sighted by any person on board before the vessel struck? Was a careful and sufficient lookout kept by the second officer for the light, was there anything in the state of the weather to prevent him seeing the said light or the beacon on the Monachi Rocks? The Cape Feno light had been placed there specially to warn vessels from getting on the Monachi Rocks, and any vessel coming within range of the light would know at once that she was getting into danger by seeing the intensity of the light increased. On the course on which the *Tasmania* was she must have been within the range of the light for the last three or four miles—that was to say, for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before she struck, her speed being between twelve and thirteen knots. The second officer, however, said that he never saw it, and he attributed that to its having been obscured by a land fog lying so low down as to obscure the Feno light, but leaving the Pertusato light clearly visible above it. Other persons on board did see the Feno light. How was it that the second officer, who was in charge of the deck, and whose special duty it would be to keep a sharp look-out for it, did not see this light? From the evidence before the Court, they were clearly of opinion that he was not on the bridge when the vessel struck, and they were disposed to think that he must have been in the chart-room. The next questions were whether the vessel was navigated with proper and seamanlike care, and what was the cause of the stranding? It had been stated that the cause of the casualty was an unusual current caused by a heavy gale which they afterwards encountered, and which set them towards the shore; and that it was only since this casualty had occurred they learnt that in these parts the currents preceded the gale. The evidence on this point was of the coosest possible character, and no Court could safely act upon it.

In the opinion of the Court the cause of the casualty was that the vessel was put upon a course to pass too near to the Monachi Rocks, and that the fresh breeze from the south-west, with a wind and sea on the port beam, set them to leeward of her course and on to the rocks. At the same time no steps were taken to see that she was keeping her course, although there were ample means of verifying the vessel's position. In regard to the next question, the Court were of opinion that the master seemed to have given proper orders when the vessel stranded. In reply to the next question, dealing with the discipline of the crew and the measures taken to lower the boats, the Commissioner said the boats seemed to the Court to have been properly launched and manned. In reply to the next question, the Court considered that the second officer and the third officer were justified in going away in the lifeboat; but as regarded the fourth officer, they were of opinion that there was no justification for his remaining in the boat when ordered out of it, and that his duty was to go on board the vessel. Dealing with the question, referring to the conduct of the officers on shore, the Court were of opinion that there were enough men to take the lifeboat back to the ship, and had the third officer acted promptly in all probability the men would have obeyed him, and he might have gone and brought back a boat-load from the wreck. Instead, however, of doing so, thinking he had not a sufficient number of hands to launch her, although as it afterwards turned out there was no difficulty in doing it, the third officer followed the ladies up the hill a distance of two or three miles in the hope, as he said, of being able to get some Corsicans to launch the boat. There seemed to be some dispute as to how long Mr. Bird was away from the boat, but the Court thought that he must have been away about two hours, which was a waste of most precious time. The next question was whether every possible effort was made by the crew and by the passengers on shore to render assistance to those on the wreck. In the opinion of the Court very few of those who went ashore came out with much credit, the most culpable being the carpenter, Mr. Andrews, and the stewards, who were personally appealed to by the third and fourth officers, and turned their backs and walked away. Nor, indeed, had the passengers come very well out of the affair, for they refused even to lend a hand in launching the boats. The twenty-third question was what was the cause of the loss of life, whether every possible effort was made by the chief officer to avoid it, and whether proper discipline was preserved on board after the departure of the boats? The deaths that occurred appear to have been almost inevitable under the circumstances. The Court saw nothing to complain of in the conduct of the passengers who remained on board the wreck. The twenty-fourth and last question was whether blame attached to the officers. As regards the chief officer, he was deserving of the highest praise, for, although he was the only officer left on board after the captain and fifth officer had been drowned, and had only two quartermasters to carry out his orders, he seemed to have done his duty throughout, taking a leading part in the construction of the rafts and doing everything for the safety of the passengers and crew who remained on the wreck. Everybody, indeed, spoke well of him. As to the third officer, the Court thought that he was wanting in his duty in not at once putting off with the lifeboat to the assistance of those who had been left on board the wreck, in allowing the crew to scatter, and in absenting himself for so long a time from the boat. The fourth officer seemed to blame for having gone off in a boat. His duty was on board the ship. The second officer was in the opinion of the Court chiefly to blame for this casualty. Whether or not he was to blame for the course on which the vessel was put and which would take her much too close to the Monachi Rocks, was a question which the Court must leave to his own conscience, and which the evidence of the master alone could clear up. He unfortunately is drowned. Be this, however, as it may, the second officer had admitted that before the master went below he took him down into his cabin, showed him the chart on which the course of the vessel was laid, which would take him clear of the Monachi Rocks, and read over with him the sailing directions. The second officer stated that the master was under the impression that the Monachi Rocks were further from the shore than they really were. It is clear, therefore, that his attention was called to those rocks, and that he must have seen what course would take him clear of them. Knowing this, and being left in sole charge of the deck from 3.30 A.M., when the master went below, he continued his course at full speed with a fresh and increasing breeze from the south-west, and a high sea on his port beam, without taking any precaution whatever to see whether or not he was being sent to leeward of his course, although there were plenty of lights in sight by which he could at once have verified his position. Not content with this, either he was below for some quarter of an hour or 20 minutes before the vessel struck, while the Cape Fero Light was in sight, when he knew, or ought to have known, he was nearing the Monachi Rocks; or if he was, as he says he was, on deck, he continued his course at full speed without taking the trouble to look for the Fero Light, which was clearly visible to a number of persons on board, and although he was in such a position, being nearly in sight of Persutato, and when he must have known, if he had thought at all, that he was running on the Monachi Rocks. More reckless navigation it had seldom been the lot of this Court to see. The result was that a splendid vessel, as well as a valuable cargo and effects on board had been lost, and for this he could make no compensation whatever. Add to this the great loss of life and the sufferings, privations, and losses of the passengers and crew, and they had some measure of that gentleman's misconduct. Officers who were placed in charge of these large passenger vessels with valuable property and lives intrusted to their care, ought to remember that more than ordinary care and vigilance was required of them. In this case the second officer had shown less care than would be required from the master of a small trading vessel. To inflict a punishment commensurate with the offence of which this man had been guilty was beyond the power of the Court, but the Court would do what it could to mark its sense of his misconduct by suspending his certificate for two years.

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On the application of Mr. Howard Smith, the second officer was granted a mate's certificate in the meantime.

The Board of Trade have awarded testimonials for kindness and humanity shown by certain officials and natives of Corsica to the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the P. and O. steamship *Tasmania*, viz. :—A piece of plate to Mr. C. Souchard, Mayor of Sartene; a gold watch to Mr. P. M. Sinibaldi, chief secretary to the Mayor of Sartene; a revolver in case to M. A. Garot, captain of gendarmes; a revolver in case to M. J. B. Vallier, lieutenant of gendarmes; a gold watch to Dr. J. T. Susini; a binocular glass to M. J. F. G. Serra, overseer of maritime inscription at Bonifacio; a gold shipwreck medal to J. B. Rostini, brigadier of gendarmes; and silver shipwreck medals to two gendarmes, a roadman, and seven peasants.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

IN HIS GRASP.*

Believers in physical science have long held the opinion that there is a mesmeric power which attracts and repels according to the individual characteristics of the persons endowed therewith. We have endeavoured to show in former reviews that the acceptance of this theory, or rather the results which spring from it, involves the most trying ordeal as regards the ordinary everyday experiences of everyday life. This step in itself goes far in the direction of peeping into the unseen world; but what is to be thought of the contention that there are natures on the earth possessing the faculty of influencing their fellow-creatures by means of the "black art," and leaving them, when so constrained, in a state bordering upon madness—a madness which distance does not effect, and upon which the remedial hand of time falls powerless. Picture for a moment what the effect would be in the body politic of mankind if such powers existed and should chance to fall to the lot of designing, intriguing villains eager and ready to turn their transcendent gifts to base and personal uses! Fancy what would happen were our wives and daughters, our maids, our matrons, to be at the mercy of any ruffian who chose to entrance them, and then draw them away from their homes and their protectors to dens of infamy and vice? Can it be supposed that the Great Ruler of the Universe could permit such base criminality—the more dangerous because the potentiality of taking precaution is absolutely non-existent? If this theory be true the future of society is fatally undermined, and home, with all its sacred charms and hallowed pleasures, must be swept into an abyss of ruin and destruction.

Yet "In His Grasp" is founded upon this most nefarious doctrine. That the work is interesting, that there are fine situations and soul-stirring scenes, cannot be denied. Nor do we hesitate to avow that we read the volume with avidity, and laid it aside with more or less regret; but it may, nevertheless, be questioned whether such works are healthy in tone and sound in theory. And to add to the confusion of brain which they are calculated to produce, they are always written as if true, and the reader is made to believe (if willing or able so to do) that such horrible, terrifying tales are but a narrative of the events of the world in which we live.

If, however, people like this style of novel, "In His Grasp" is quite as much calculated to absorb the imagination as any of the numerous physchical *brochures* of recent times.

STRUGGLES FOR LIFE.†

"Struggles for Life" are familiar to everybody in one shape or another. Some of us join in the fray personally, and realise the need of working hard to secure the daily portion of daily bread; others more favoured are forced, perchance, at times to mingle amidst crowds where hunger, want, and destitution hurry to an early and untimely end the seething mass of humanity with whom life is a perpetual struggle against poverty and lack of food.

But there are other struggles not so patent to the unreflective mind, and it is to these chiefly that Mr. Knighton draws attention. "Struggling with Nature." Aye, what a fearful source of meditation does this chapter afford! What terrible scenes must the world have witnessed in the primeval ages when all the forces of Nature poured forth their irresistible fury upon the poor, scarce inhabited earth! What miseries must have been endured when volcanos consumed and floods overpowered; when ice and snow left poor cowering humanity wandering and desolate upon the surface of a relentless land and a dreary solitude!

Then there are "social struggles;" struggles against improprieties in high places and the allurements of position; struggles against bribery, corruption, and deceit; struggles against the evils of party; struggles against unjust laws and offensive ordinances; struggles to improve the lot of the poor; struggles to raise the aspirations of the lowly.

"Religious struggles," too, demand attention. True, the fierce and ardent flames of persecution no longer play upon the feeble frame of the heroic martyr; but are there not countless forms of petty tyranny in matters appertaining to the soul? Do not bitter malice and malevolent uncharitableness still flaunt the standard of scorn, and lay in the dust of despair many a weak-kneed son of religion? Liberty of soul is far distant from this island, albeit nearly 2,000 years of Christianity have softened hard hearts and spoken peace to the people.

What, too, can be said as to the struggles of "greed?" Slavery may be extinct in this land in the grosser form of human bondage; but is there not the oppression of the poor, the sapping of the life's blood amongst the daily toilers in the world's workshop? Can a child that has never seen a blade of grass—and they are to be counted by thousands—be regarded as much better than the slave of circumstances, a mere chattel in the aggregate of mortality?

Further, has not fashion its votaries, who struggle from year's end to year's end for what? Ah! for what, indeed! In some cases for misshapen and diseased frames, the result of a violation of Nature's laws and the rules of health, in other instances for public admiration and general applause. There are legal fashions, there are feudal fashions, there are fashions of wealth and fashions of poverty, there are fashions of dress and fashions of manner, there are fashions of language and fashions of talk. Sometimes all is innocent, at others it is a mingled mass of folly and stupidity.

But why pursue the matter further? Readers can do this for themselves. Guided by Mr. Knighton they will find much subject for reflection and thoughtful consideration. There is a complete absence of cant and intolerance in the volume, while the objects are lofty, and the aspirations worthy of all commendation.

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.*

The career of the distinguished sinologist, Alexander Wylie, a sketch of which, from the pen of Henri Cordier, opens the present number of the J.R.A.S., was in every way remarkable. M. Cordier seems to think it needful to explain how it came to pass that he, "an alien by nationality and religion," should "discourse on the life and labours" of a Protestant missionary. Science, however, and human sympathy rise superior to differences of nationality and of creed. Wylie was born in London, and was by trade a cabinet-maker. His knowledge of Chinese was entirely self-acquired, as, up to a certain point, he actually possessed no dictionary, and had, like so many other linguists of humble origin, commenced his studies by comparing the authorised version of St. John's Gospel with its translation in the language to be studied. "I knew," he told Dr. James Legge, "that the first verse must contain the name for 'God' twice, and the character for 'word' three times." Dr. Legge at once saw the ability of young Wylie, and having procured his initiation into the management of a printing office in London, sent him out to superintend the London Missionary Society's Press at Shanghai. After twenty years' residence in China and careful study of those Chinese classics to which such importance is attached in China, he brought out, in 1867, those *Notes on Chinese Literature*, which M. Cordier describes as "actually the only guide to the general literature of China," and to which the same writer referred in the preface to his own great work, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, as "le *vade mecum* de celui qui cherche à s'orienter dans le labyrinthe de la littérature de la Chine." Mr. Lockhart's obituary notice of this remarkable man (p. 513) well merits attention, while the appended catalogue of his works shows his indefatigable industry.

One of Thomas Love Peacock's characters once observed, that he believed it to be "the ultimate destiny of science to exterminate the human race." Civilisation, of which Science may be called the handmaid, has, it must be admitted, managed to extirpate not a few of the aboriginal races; the process is in full swing, not only in the case of the Indians of North America, but in Oceania, where entire races with the languages which they used, have disappeared, the Bible-translations may, as Dr. R. N. Cust suggests in a very important paper ("The Modern languages of Oceania,"), ere long remain the sole monument of other rapidly disappearing forms of speech. To rescue these ere it be too late is the object of his valuable essay, which is illustrated by a language Map, and a Bibliography, showing the authorities for no less than 196 languages in Polynesia Melanesia, Mikronesia, and Australia. The probability is that English will, throughout this vast expanse, be the language of the future, though it seems occasionally to be introduced in a queer way. It was not surprising that Selwyn—perhaps as good a specimen of a Missionary Bishop as has existed since the days of the Apostles—found that the first European word known in the New Hebrides was "Bishop;" but the second "tobacco," is much less satisfactory; nor is it pleasing to hear that the "British are called in New Guinea 'Biritani Dimdim,' no doubt for the same national word peculiarity which led Froissart to call them the English 'Goddam' at the battle of Agincourt."

General M. R. Haig's long residence in Sind eminently qualifies him to comment on Ibn Batula's account of his experiences

* "In His Grasp." By Esme Stuart. (W. H. Allen and Co.).

† "Struggles for Life." By Wm. Knighton, LL.D. (Williams and Norgate).

* Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. New Series. Vol. XIX. Part III. July, 1887. London: Trübner and Co

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(A.D. 1333) in that province. He traces the traveller's route from the point where the latter first touched the Indus—probably (p. 402) near Bakhar (Sukkur-Bukkur-Rohri) to Lahari in the Delta, long the port of Sind. The date of the foundation of the important city of Tatta, placed by a native of Tatta in the fifteenth century, is, with greater probability, assigned by General Haig to the middle of the fourteenth.

M. Terrien de Lacouperie's "Formosa Notes" is an interesting paper dealing with the Manuscripts, the Ethnology, and the Linguistics of this "beautiful island." It is not a little curious to find (p. 454) in India an analogue to the well-known story of the Formosan "Taylards," or "men with tayles." Mr. G. H. Damant, in the course of his duty as political officer in the Naga Hills, discovered, in 1873, a large and ferocious tribe, the men of which "wear tails about eighteen inches long, made of wood, to which bunches of goats' hair are attached." The paper is, like everything which proceeds from M. de Lacouperie, full and lucid, and its author's notes on the Indo-Pacific stock of languages should be compared with Dr. Cust's article already referred to.

Mr. H. G. Keene returns to the charge in discussing the vexed question, What were the revenues of the Moghul Empire in India? Obviously the recurrence of famines, and of invasions—plural in number in many centuries of the duration of the Moghul Rule—renders it all but impossible to fix data on which anything approaching an average could be struck. It is, indeed, highly improbable that even the most autocratic of the Emperors was himself well informed on the subject. Coryat's estimate, of "forty millions of crowns of six shillings each, say twelve millions" (we presume of pounds sterling) can, at best, be but a rough approximation (p. 498). But we are inclined quite to agree with Mr. Keene in thinking eighty millions sterling a ridiculous over-estimate.

In the "Quarterly Notes," Mr. R. Sewell's communication (with Plates) on the Buddhist remains at Guntupalle, in the Godavari District of the Madras Presidency, is most noteworthy. Though not approaching in importance many others, the names of which are familiar to all who take interest in Buddhist architecture and sculpture, these remains deserve, and will doubtless receive from the Archæological Survey, more attention than has as yet been accorded to them.

A VENETIAN LOVER.*

"The tender little face."

'Tis the keynote of Mr. King's most charming and enraptured strains, depicting the pleasures, the trials, the fears, the hopes, the bliss of a "Venetian lover."

First comes the joy of meeting—

"How my being glowed!
How all the pent-up current of my life
Flowed to her!"

Then followed the "consecration of our love," as with eyes all filled with tender affection she listens to the strains flowed harmoniously upon the ears of the heart-sick maiden—

"Love, if Death prove but a dream,
And we seem
Waking out of it to grow
Dearer to each far
Than we are
In this human life below."

But the course of true love did not run smooth, and it chanced that the girl was marked out by her father for another—a man of years, to whom the latter stood under the heaviest obligations; albeit the parent could say—

"I thought 'twas power, peace, delight
To which I pledged her."

The blow fell heavy. What happens? How do matters end? 'Twere no kindness to the reader to disclose the secret of this "fairy form in rustling draperies."

It is a luscious tale of love, sweet, enrapturing, and replete with those deep, soul-stirring flights of fancy which touch chords in the human heart which vibrate only when the hand of Genius strikes the lyre. Yes, Mr. King is a poet, melodious, pathetic, simple, gentle, soul-inspiring. Who but one bathed with the celestial dew could pen such exquisite lines as—

"I want to feel
The round world throbbing into harmony
With the majestic measure of our bliss;
O, passionately and divinely sweet
To know that high enraptured love was ours;
And thro' it half to guess Infinity
By that strange, vast enlargement of the soul
Which comes with love."

Finally—but supremely first in matter of importance—the poesy is linked with no gross language such as in most modern poets mars the delicacy of thought and refinement of sentiment which should characterise all attempts to clothe the actions of life in raiments of untainted imagination and spotless sweetness of diction. "A Venetian Lover" is a brilliant success, and Mr. King may be warmly congratulated upon this "flight of fancy free."

* "A Venetian Lover. By Edward King. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.).

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for the current month sustains its reputation both as regards literary and artistic merit. General Mitford's charming notes and drawings are continued; Captain Gell still discourses learnedly on military tactics, and Major-General Mitchell on the electric lighting of fortifications, barracks and hospitals. Major-General De Perry, with pen and pencil, depicts the European regimental officer in India, his duties and his troubles; and Dr. Dickinson gives again the story of the capture of Delhi during the Mutiny—a proud story which Englishmen will not willingly let die. Colonel L'Estrange contributes a couple of chapters on "General Boulanger—his influence on the French Army," which will be read with more than usual interest at the present time and the Editor deals in his own lucid manner with some of the latest inventions applicable to the Services. Besides a handsomely coloured frontispiece, showing the Insignia of the Order of the Bath, the story of which Order is told in an interesting paper by Major Lawrence Archer, the number contains several portraits and some thirty illustrations.

The August number of the *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen & Co.) contains an able article on the Organization, Equipment, and Tactics of Mountain Artillery, by Captain H. C. Simpson, R.A., an interesting account of a Six Months' Ocean Tramp through the Straits Settlement, China and Japan, by A. Pill, M D., and a paper replete with information regarding the Greek Army, by Charles Martel. "Our Veterinary Class," by Yeorah, is an amusing skit on a part of the Army Examination craze. Staff Surgeon Dickinson gives an account of the Jubilee festival held by the Corps of Commissionaires, and "Furlough" sums up the news of the month in his usual crisp and pleasant manner. With the continuation of Mr. Colquhoun's story, "Every Inch a Soldier," and Lieutenant Rathbone Low's paper on the British relations with Bunder Abbas and Kism, the Editor of this deservedly popular magazine has set a varied but well selected "table of contents" before his many Service readers.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Kiungani," by A. C. Madan (George Bell and Sons); "Sedan: the Downfall of the Second Empire," by George Hopper (George Bell and Sons); "Half a Century of Changes in Men and Manners," by A. I. Snaad (Blackwood and Sons); "Lectures and Essays of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote" (Blackwood and Sons); "Food Adulteration and its Detection," by Jesse P. Battershall (E. and F. Spon).

Railway construction in Deli has resulted satisfactorily so far, and has answered the most sanguine expectations. A concession has already been asked for a railway from Lower to Upper Langkat, where tobacco planting has acquired a firm foothold. The success of the pioneer railway in Deli leaves not the least doubt that a second line to suit local wants and circumstances, and started on sound business principles, will meet with a favourable reception in the financial world.

On June 21, for the first time since Britishers settled as tobacco planters on the East Coast of Sumatra, a general meeting of Queen Victoria's subjects was held. The occasion—namely the celebration of the fact that fifty years had passed since the accession to the throne of their dearly-beloved Sovereign—was an important and joyful one to all loyal Britishers. The festival took place at Padang Brahang Estate, and consisted of athletic sports, a Jubilee dinner, and a display of fireworks.

AN ACTION has been tried with reference to salvage services rendered by the steamship Ashton to the steamship Clan Munroe, in the Red Sea. About 5 A.M. on April 19 the Ashton, while on a voyage from Rangoon for the United Kingdom with a cargo of rice, fell in with the Clan Munroe, which had run ashore on the Shab Ali reef, at the entrance to the Gulf of Suez. The Ashton proceeded to her assistance, and ultimately towed the Clan Munroe off the reef. The Court awarded £2,000 to the last named steamer.

AN "Indian Rib Roast" has been given in the Wild West encampment by Messrs. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and Salsbury, to "meet General Simon Cameron," who, although in his ninety-first year, is visiting England on a pleasure tour, and is apparently as hale and hearty as many a man thirty years his junior. General Cameron has been a Senator for fifty years. The meal, which may be fairly described as Homeric, was served in a vast tent, at the upper end of which Indian women could be seen preparing the "roast" over a great wood fire. A quantity of straw was scattered upon the floor, and on it was Red Shirt and the Indians in a semicircle, each having a stake of wood facing him, upon which he rested his rib of beef when not using his fingers to eat it. The *menu* was as follows, all the dishes being cooked by the Indians:—Grub stake, salmon, ribs of beef (Indian style), roast beef, roast mutton, ham, tongue, lobster salad *à l Indienne*, American hominy and milk, corn, potatoes, cocoanut pie, apple pie, Wild West pudding, pea nuts, and popcorn.

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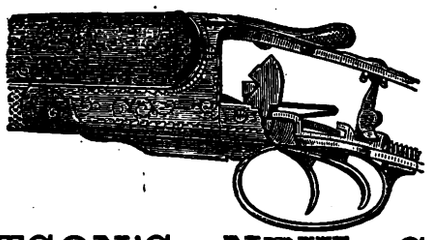
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1887.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

AMONGST the many sins which certain would-be friends of India put to the charge of the British Government there, that of "finding India sober and making it drunken" is one which teetotal orators and Exeter Hall faddists delight in rebuking. The charge is not a new one, but it is continually cropping up, and then speeches, letters, editorial comments, questions in the House, and all endeavours to give it publicity, follow. The British and Colonial Temperance Congress summarised some time ago the extent of England's wickedness in the East in respect of encouraging drunkenness amongst the Natives in very forcible, accusatory language. "Habits of intemperance are greatly on the increase in Bengal and other parts of India and in Burma, and this is largely due to the extension of spirit licences granted for purposes of excise revenue." "The amount of such revenue has more than doubled in the last ten years, chiefly on account of the outstill system, which has resulted in the establishment, in defiance of Native opinion, of liquor shops where these were formerly unknown." "Notwithstanding the well-known fact that both the religious and social customs of India during many centuries have frowned upon the use of intoxicating drinks, and that in the greater part of India their use has been unknown, a change for the worse has taken place under British administration, the fiscal system of which fosters intemperance."

These are serious charges indeed, for they amount to this: that the British Government in India is enriching itself through the deliberate demoralising of the millions it is supposed to protect. If this were true no more damning blot could be found hereafter against British rule in the East, but happily it is not true; on the contrary, the policy of the Government has been to check, by the impositions of severe restrictions, the consumption of cheap intoxicating liquors amongst the people—to prevent smuggling and illicit distillation—in fact, to save the lower orders who would be intemperate from themselves. This is the truth, but it is a truth which fanatical temperance-mongers in England refuse to accept in spite of facts and figures. In expressing horror at the number of gallons of spirits coming into the excise revenue these philanthropists forget, or ignore, what the population of India is. From the latest Return published in India—that for the year 1885-86—it appears that Bombay, with a population of 18,142,956, had a consumption of 1,656,510 gallons, which is less than a gallon per annum for each adult male; exclude the city of Bombay and half-a-gallon only was consumed per male; Madras, population 22,331,954, consumption 1,085,477, average per adult male less than ¼ gallon; Bengal, population 66,589,859, consumption 4,510,228 gallons, average about ¼ gallon; Punjab, population 18,818,220, consumption 135,236, average about ¼ pint. In the North-West Provinces the average for each male adult is only one pint per annum.

In the face of such a Report it can hardly be said that the Government of India is making the people of India drunkards. That there has been an increase in the Excise revenue is not to be taken as a proof that drunkenness is on the increase, but rather as evidence that the Excise administration is better managed, and that smuggling and illicit consumption are being put down. And it should be remembered that the population, who will drink in spite of all moral precepts or legislative enactments, pay now in increased taxation double for the liquor they consume than they did ten years ago. "The closer check on smuggling," says the Calcutta *Englishman*, "which has now been enforced for some years, may be taken as an expression of the wish of the Government to put down, by all means in its power, drinking habits amongst the people."

The statement that the "mild Hindoo" was always a

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sober creature until he came under the evil influence of the British Excise officers is also a falsehood—not a fact. In the *Asiatic Society's Journal* for 1873 Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra showed that intoxicating drinks had been extensively used in India from time immemorial—that the *Ramayana* frequently notices spirit-drinking with approbation, that the *Puranas* abounded in descriptions of spirits and drinking, and that in the time of Kalidasa drinking to excess was common among men, and also among women of high rank. The pure-minded Buddhists drank spirits from the earliest times also. Before British excise touched the Aboriginal tribes of India these tribes, men and women, drank to excess. In fact, there is overwhelming evidence to show that drunkenness was not introduced into India by the British Government. It flourished there long before British Government existed. Did not Bacchus himself, according to ancient mythology, migrate from India to Greece?

But it will be difficult to convince the philanthropists that they are mistaken, and are misrepresenting the intentions and influences of the British Government in India. All that that Government can do is to persevere in its own honest course, and allow calumny to do its worst.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 16.)

WALKER—The services of Deputy-Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W Provinces and Oudh, from the 4th inst.

DUFF, Mr. J G. J., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment.

FENTON, Mr. T. C., is appointed to be assistant district superintendent of police 2nd grade, Central Provinces, sub pro tem.

WOOD-MASON, Mr. J., officiating superintendent of the Indian Museum, is confirmed in that appointment, from the date on which Dr. J. Anderson retired from the service.

RIBBENTROP, Mr. R., officiating inspector-general of forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 2nd August.

SEDGEFIELD—The services of Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield, medical officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

LOWDELL, Surgeon C. G. W., officiating medical officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, is appointed temporarily to be medical officer of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, from the date of joining, vice Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

SHORE, Surgeon R. M.D., officiating medical officer of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry is appointed to officiate as medical officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, vice Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, appointed temporarily to the 1st Regiment.

HALLIDAY—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as in temporary charge of the Consular Agency for the United States of America at Akyab.

FAYOLLE—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. Fayolle, as in temporary charge of the Vice-Consulate for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Pernet.

MUIR, Captain A. M., political assistant of the second class, and temporarily employed on boundary duty in Central India, is appointed to be a political assistant of the first class, sub pro tem., and is posted as cantonment magistrate in Nasirabad, from May 12.

BRANSON, Mr. J. C. E., assistant accountant-general, Madras, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on July 6.

MILITARY.

ALEXANDER, Major E. M., Seaforth Highlanders, to be inspector of gymnasia in India, vice Major S. W. Tyndall, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated June 29.

WELCHMAN, Captain E. W. St. G., wing officer, 2nd Infantry, to be wing commander and second in command Hyderabad Contingent 5th Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Captain Sorell, transferred to the 6th Infantry, dated July 1.

KIRKWOOD, Major J. N. S., wing commander and 2nd in command 6th Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel H. A. Justice, who has vacated that appointment, dated July 1.

SORELL, Captain F. S., wing commander and 2nd in command, sub pro tem., 5th Infantry, to be wing commander and 2nd in command, vice Major Kirkwood, dated July 1.

DUNSTERVILLE, Captain K. S., R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, additional, is confirmed in that appointment.

EMPSON, Major C. A., R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to be ordnance officer, 2nd class, additional, from June 29, vice Captain R. J. Beaven, R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, resigned.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

ROBERTSON, Lieut. G. A., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, from Dec. 18, 1885.

MASTER, Lieut. S. R., East Surrey Regiment, wing officer 2nd battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, from Dec. 31, 1885.

RYDER, Lieut. W. I., Suffolk Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, from April 12, 1886.

LINDESAY, Lieut. A. L., West Riding Regiment, wing officer 24th Bengal Infantry, from May 24, 1886.

WATSON, Lieut. H. D., Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment, from June 2, 1886.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. R. A., Devonshire Regiment, squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers, from Nov. 8, 1885.

SANDERS, Lieut. G. L'H., South Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 19th Bengal Infantry, from Nov. 22, 1885.

MAXWELL, Lieut W. L., Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, from Nov. 30, 1885.

BURTON, Lieut. R. G., 1st West India Regiment, is posted to the Bengal instead of to the Madras Staff Corps.

SARGEANT, Major R. A., R.E., to be officiating commandant Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Major G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., on furlough.

KNOWLES, Colonel F., Bengal Staff Corps (p.a.), has leave for one year pension service, 30th year, commenced 13th Aug., 1886.

MILLS, First Grade Senior Apothecary J. F., subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

KILGOUR, Lieut.-Colonel F., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, from 11th July.

DITMAS, Captain F. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from 10th July.

WALLERSTEIN, Captain P. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from 13th July.

ELLIOTT, Captain and Brevet-Major G. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be major, from 13th July.

MITCHELL, Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary E., subordinate medical department, is permitted to resign the service.

BRISCOE, Captain B., Bengal Staff Corps, has been placed on temporary half-pay, from July 11.

RADDOCK, Brigade Surgeon C. E., is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 6, subject to H.M.'s approval.

THOMPSON, Honorary Colonel Sir A. R., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Behar Light Horse, resigns his commission.

STAFFORD, Lieut. H. L. C. H., R.E., to be an assistant engineer, 1st grade, permanent.

THORLEY, Mr. E. J., clerk, Indian Marine, is dismissed the service, from May 19.

HUMFRESS, Mr. H., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, is transferred temporarily to Beluchistan.

JACOB, Major S. L., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, 3rd class, during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. W. Ottley, R.E.

TUFNELL, Mr. C. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Punjab, temporarily employed in the Simla Imperial Circle, is transferred to the Punjab on expiry of the privilege leave granted him, from July 1.

FRASER, Mr. L. R., assistant engineer, 1st grade is transferred to Bengal.

GOMPERTZ, Mr. R. L. D., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a superintendent, 5th grade, from June 14, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. L. Ovens.

EWING, Mr. W. H. D., assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, has passed an examination in Hindustani, by the Lower Standard, as laid down in paragraphs 1 to 5, sections 24, of the Bengal Army regulations.

OVENS, Mr. J. L., superintendent, 5th grade, Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, from June 14.

KITCHIN Rev. A., senior cathedral chaplain, Calcutta, to officiate as

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archdeacon of Calcutta, duritg the absence of the Rev. F. R. Michell, on privilege leave, from July 1.

BAYLEY, Mr. C. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, Ajmere, returned from the privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. L. W. King, C.S., on June 29.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, July 14.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BARROW, Lieut. G. de S., supernumerary on the establishment of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, on probation, vice Brown, removed.

JORDON, Surgeon J. G., to the officiating medical charge of the 16th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon H. C. Hudson, on field service in Upper Burma.

MARSON, Lieut. H. W. A., West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated June 29, 1887.

OBBARD, Lieut. O. J., supernumerary on the establishment of the 10th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Murray, transferred to the 20th Punjab Infantry.

COLE, Lieut. H. W. G., supernumerary on the establishment of the 15th Sikhs, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Trevor, seconded for appointment to the Burma Police.

RENTON, Lieut. R. R., supernumerary on the Establishment, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing officer 18th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Sage, appointed to the 35th Sikhs.

EDWARDS, Lieut. R. M., supernumerary on the Establishment, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing officer on probation 18th Bengal Infantry, vice Taylor, seconded for appointment to the Burma police.

COOPER, Lieut. E. S., Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 29th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated June 28.

TURNER, Lieut.-Colonel A. H., second in command 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Chowne, vacated, dated June 1.

RAMSDEN, Lieut.-Colonel W. C., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Turner, dated June 1.

STURT, Captain R. R. N., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Ramsden, dated June 1.

DE BOURBEL—Subject to the approval of H.M., Colonel R. de Bourbel, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from July 4.

BLAKE—WESTBY—It is notified that Colonel M. P. Blake, 6th Dragoon Guards, and Colonel B. C. Westby, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, have respectively elected to retire on retired pay instead of being placed on half-pay.

MONTEITH, Captain E. V. P., squadron commander 6th Bombay Cavalry, has passed the transport departmental examination.

GORDON—Rawal Pindi Brigade order confirmed, dated May 26, appointing Colonel H. W. Gordon, commandant 20th Punjab Infantry, to command the brigade temporarily, vice Brigadier-General Luck, C.B., proceeded to Simla on duty.

JENKINS—The leave to England on private affairs granted to Lieut. N. F. Jenkins, 1st Battalion Border Regiment, is extended to Nov. 18.

MONEY, Lieut. R. C., 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 19.)

NOLAN, Mr. P., secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General Revenue and Statistical Department, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days.

MACPHERSON, Mr. W. C., under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is appointed to act as secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General, Revenue and Statistical Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. Nolan.

CARNDUFF, M. H. W. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act as under secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. W. C. Macpherson.

MCGAVIN, Mr. A. L., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Julpigoree, is transferred to Pubna, and is appointed to have charge of the Serajgunge sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. W. Carnduff.

COWIE, Mr. J., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Serajgunge, Pubna, on leave, is transferred to Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad.

CAMPBELL, Mr. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Hazaribagh, is transferred to Serajgunge, in the district of Pubna.

BEAVES, Mr. H. R., officiating second inspector of registration offices, is confirmed in that appointment.

MATHEW, Surgeon-Major R. G., civil surgeon of Darjeeling, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the superintendent of vaccination, Darjeeling Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon, Major J. J. Wood.

GIBSON, Surgeon J. B., resident physician, Medical College Hospital, will continue to act as professor of pathology in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., officiating civil surgeon of Mymensingh, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of Chumparun, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. E. Bovill.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 14.)

ANDERSON, Lieut. R. F. H., 3rd Gurkha Regiment, station staff officer, Almora, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of the 2nd class, and posted to the Jullundur Cantonment, from June 30, vice Mr. C. M. Burton.

BRUNESSEN, Rev. J. B., chaplain of Amritsar, is appointed to the chaplaincy of Cherat, from June 10.

RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Umballa, at present officiating as district superintendent of police, Karnal, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Gurdaspur, during the absence of Mr. M. Morris.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 6.)

ELLIOT, Mr. J., inspector of schools, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade, vice Mr. G. Thompson, on furlough, from the date on which he took over charge of the Northern Circle of Inspection.

DUFF—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. A. C. Duff, C.S., officiating under-secretary to the Chief Commissioner, from the date on which he may be relieved from his duties.

SAUNDERS, Mr. A. L., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed, on being relieved by Colonel T. H. B. Brooke of the charge of the Mandla District, to officiate as under-secretary to the Chief Commissioner during the absence of Mr. A. Duff on privilege leave.

MACLEAN, Mr. N. E., assistant district superintendent of police, 1st grade, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Chanda, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. R. Stuart.

BROWNING—Three months' privilege leave, from Aug. 7, is granted to Mr. C. A. R. Browning, M.A., C.I.E., inspector-general of education, Central Provinces.

JACOB, Lieut.-Colonel H. B., inspector of schools, Southern circle, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of education, Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Browning.

MITCHELL, Mr. A. P., superintendent Male Normal School, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as inspector of schools, Eastern circle.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, July 9.)

HOLLAND, Lieutenant, second in command of the railway police battalion, is appointed commandant of the Meiktila military police battalion, in place of Captain Taylor, transferred to Sagaing.

BAINES, Mr. W. N., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Thayetmyo district.

PRIESTLEY, Lieutenant F. J. B., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Bassein district.

MOLLOY—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. E. H. Molloy, district superintendent of police, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

COLQUHOUN, Mr. A. R., deputy commissioner, 4th brigade, is granted six months' leave on urgent private affairs, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

PRICE, Mr. J. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, on transfer from India, arrived at Mandalay on the 1st July, and is posted to the charge of the Myingyan division.

LANGHARNE—The services of Captain M. Langharne, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Toungoo division, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the special superintendent engineer, Upper Burma.

WALLING, Mr. H. O., assistant engineer, 1st grade, on transfer from India, arrived at Rangoon on the 5th July, 1887. His services are placed at the disposal of the superintendent engineer, Upper Burma.

DODSWORTH, Mr. A. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., arrived at Rangoon on the 5 h July, 1887, and is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Toungoo division.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 16.)

HAMBLIN, Mr. R. E., assistant magistrate, Agra, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. B. Finlay.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, Agra, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Muzaffarnagar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Holmes.

MULVANY, Surgeon-Major E., civil surgeon of Sitapur, is appointed to be in visiting medical charge of the Kheri district, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon D. M. Jack.

BOWRING, Lieutenant G., 17th Bengal Infantry, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Government, to officiate as cantonment magistrate of the 2nd class, and to be posted to the Benares district.

GUTHRIE, Mr. W. J., assistant commissioner, on return from privilege leave is posted to the Hardoi district.

HODGKINSON, Mr. G. D., officiating district superintendent of police, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Potabgarh district.

BOWER, Mr. G., officiating city magistrate Lucknow on being relieved by Mr. L. G. Evans, is transferred to Sitapur as assistant commissioner

JACK, Surgeon D. M., civil surgeon, is transferred from Kheri to Meerut, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. W. Moir.

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LLOYD, Mr. R. A., inspector of schools, North-West Provinces and Oudh, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave from October 6.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 19.*)*

MCWATTERS, Mr. G., collector of Salem, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from or after Aug. 13.

NICHOLSON, Mr. F. A., acting collector, Anantapur, is allowed privilege leave for two months and six days, from or after Aug. 13.

NAILER, Surgeon H. A. F., M.B., to be resident surgeon General Hospital, sub pro tem., from date on which Surgeon D. F. Dymott assumed charge of the officer of inspector of vaccination and deputy sanitary commissioner of Madras.

WORSOP, Mr. M. G. A., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, to act as superintendent of police, Salem district, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel C. J. T. Whitlock.

STRACEY, Mr. C. J., sub-registrar, 7th grade, Arkonam, North Arcot, to be sub-registrar, same grade, Chingleput.

KEYSER, Colonel F. C., C.B., to be a lay trustee of St. George's Church, Wellington, in the place of Captain R. F. Westmacott, who has left the station.

BODDY, Captain O. V., R.E., to act as lay trustee of the Church of Coimbatore, in the place of J. Grose, Esq.

MCGRATH, Mr. A., assistant inspector salt and abkari revenue, is transferred from the Vellore to the Vattanam Circle, to join on relief.

MACKINTOSH, Lieut. W. C. H., officiating commissary-general, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from Aug. 1 or date of departure.

MILITARY.

BURTON, Lieut. H. G., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, wing officer 4th Sikh Infantry, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from July 6, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from Aug. 8, 1885, subject to the confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

BERNARD, Lieut. E. H., Essex Regiment, wing officer 32nd Madras Infantry, Aug. 5, 1885.

LOUDON, Lieut. J. A., Leicestershire Regiment, wing officer 27th Madras Infantry, Nov. 15, 1885.

BROOKING, Lieut. H. T., South Wales Borderers, wing officer 21st Madras Infantry, Oct. 27, 1885.

LILLY, Lieut. G. W., Royal Irish Regiment, wing officer 3rd Madras Light Infantry, Nov. 12, 1885.

MAUR-WYNCH, Colonel H. St., Staff Corps, commandant 22nd Madras Infantry (m.c.), has leave for one year ; pension service, 37th year, commenced Dec. 18, 1886.

NORIE, Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, arrived at Bombay on the 4th July, 1887.

WATSON, Lieutenant G. G., Staff Corps, Commissariat Department, Madras (m.c.), leave for one year from July 5.

GORDON, Lieutenant W. E. E., to be captain, dated 15th July, 1887.

SHERMAN, Colonel S. W. B., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 1, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval, on a pension of £783 5s. per annum.

SARGEAUNT, Colonel C. C., Staft Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service from 14th July.

MENZIES—The services of Colonel H. C. Menzies, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief from the 20th May.

MAYLOR, Mr. W., Malabar Volunteer Rifles, to be lieutenant.

HALDWELL, Lieutenant E., Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, to be captain, vice Captain S. Orr, resigned.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, July 15.*)*

FRITH, Captain J. S., Royal Artillery, has been absorbed from the Seconded List and posted to I Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, vice Captain G. F. F. Shirreff, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxillary Artillery.

NORIE, Colonel E. M., Staff Corps, will, on return from furlough, do general duty at Bangalore, under the orders of the general officer commanding the division.

ARBUTHNOT—MAUDUIT—Lieutenants G. H. Arbuthnot and F. R. M. C. De R. Mauduit, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, will proceed to Kamptee, for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staft Corps.

OSWALD, Lieutenant W. A., wing officer (on probation) sub pro tem. 31st Light Infantry, at present doing duty with 15th Madras Infantry, will rejoin his own regiment for duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard test in Hindustani at Secunderabad on July 4 :—

WARREN, Lieutenant H. L., 7th Hussars.

BEDDOES, Lieutenant H. R., 7th Hussars.

TYNDALE-BISCOE, Lieutenant A. S., Royal Artillery.

HUSSEY, Lieutenant A. H., Royal Artillery.

TANCOCK, Lieut. O. K., R.A.

GRANT, 2nd Lieut. F. D., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

GORDON, Lieut. R. F. C., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

SHEWELL, Lieut. P. G., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

NURSE, 2nd Lieut. H. H., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

DREVER, Lieut. J. W., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, probationer Staff Corps.

BELL, Lieut. R. M., Dorsetshire Regiment, probationer Staff Corps.

PRICHARD, Captain G. P. M., wing commander (sub pro tem.) 31st Regiment Light Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant-general, Belgaum district, dated June 6.

ROSS, Surgeon R., to the officiating medical charge of 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, vice Surgeon M. H. Smith, on other duty.

CASTOR, Surgeon R. H., in medical charge of the 3rd Light Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Surgeon F. Ferrand, on field service.

SHAW, Lieut.-Colonel A. J., wing commander (sub pro tem.) 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in command during the absence, on other duty, of Lieut.-Colonel Smalley.

STEVENS, Lieut. S. R., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, to be officiating wing officer 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated July 6.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :

MAUDUIT, Lieut. F. R. M. C. De R., 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to be attached to 4th (P.W.O.) Light Cavalry.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. S., wing officer 31st Light Infantry, at present doing duty with the 30th Madras Infantry, to be attached to 10th Regiment Madras Infantry.

BATES, Lieut. W. N. R., wing officer 30th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the regiment.

WYLLIE, Lieut. J. A., Staff Corps, to be attached to 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, during the absence, on other duty, of Lieut. Ripion.

WILKINSON, Veterinary-Surgeon H., from the Branch Station Veterinary Hospital, Bellary, to the Chief Station Veterinary Hospital, Kamptee, vice Veterinary-Surgeon G. H. Fenton, on leave.

GALL—Order confirmed, dated June 27, by the General Officer commanding Southern district, appointing Major C. D. M. Gall, deputy assistant adjutant-general, to officiate as deputy assistant quarter-master-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel MacNeill, C.B., appointed to officiate as commandant 14th Madras Infantry.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 21.*)*

FITZGERALD, Mr. P. S. V., acting third assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted furlough for six months from such date after the 12th inst. as he may avail himself of it.

SCHNEIDER—KING—Lieutenant S. M. Schneider and Captain J. S. King delivered over and received charge of the office of adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, on the 7th inst.

FILGATE, Mr. T. M., inspector-general of prisons, is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date subsequent to the 2nd prox. as he may avail himself of it.

MACONOCHIE, Mr. A. F., assistant collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Ahmednagar.

VISHWANATH, Azam Waman, acting head Karkun of Taluka Akola in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Ahmednagar.

LA TOUCHE—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel W. P. La Touche to be magistrate in charge of the sub-division of the Poona District, comprising the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee (including the civil limits).

BONUS, Mr. A. R., assistant collector in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in that district.

ROBERTSON, Mr. B., assistant collector in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Surat.

QUIN—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. O. Quin, assistant collector and magistrate of the 1st class, to be a visitor of the subordinate jail at Broach, vice Mr. M. C. Gibb, transferred.

FITZMAURICE, Mr. J. D. S., assumed charge of the office of acting assistant judge and session judge and assistant agent for Sardars in the Deccan at Poona on the 11th inst.

OMMANNEY—GAMBLE—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. H. T. Ommanney and R. A. Gamble, sub-divisional magistrates in the Dharwar District, to be visitors of the District Jail at Dharwar.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Forest Department :—

FAGAN, Mr. R. S. F., to do duty as divisional forest officer, West Khandesh.

WALLINGER, Mr. W. A., to be sub-assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, vice Mr. Showkiram Pribdas, promoted.

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CLABBY, Mr. J. H., to act as sub-assistant conservator of forests, vice Mr. Wallinger.

RYAN, Mr. R. P., divisional forest officer, Colaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, from the 10th inst.

KENNEDY, Mr. R. M., C.S., has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ARNOTT, Surgeon-Major J., acted as physician, European General Hospital, Bombay, from June 15 to 28, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, on privilege leave.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. A. D., appointed to do duty as assistant collector, Surat, reported himself to the collector of that district on the 23rd ult.

PANSE, Mr. G. D., assistant collector, Surat, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from Aug. 1, or such subseqent date as he may avail himself of it.

LA TOUCHE, Colonel W. P., relinquished charge of the office of the deputy collector of salt, opium and abkari, Northern Division, on the 12th inst.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 21.)

CHITTY, Lieutenant W. W., 2nd battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the 14th July, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

COUSSMAKER, Lieut.-Colonel M. F., Staff Corps, wing commander 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for 4½ months from date of being struck off duty; pension service 28th year, commenced 31st May.

MELLISS, Major H., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

BLANSHARD, Major F. H., Staff Corps, wing commander 12th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 24th year, commenced 16th February.

BROWNRIGG, Lieutenant G. A., 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from the 18th Dec., 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, July 22.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HAZELGROVE, Lieut. H. S., wing officer and officiating quartermaster 14th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer and quartermaster.

BROWNRIGG, Lieut. G. A., S.C., officiating wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry. Lieutenant Brownrigg will remain attached to the 24th Bombay Infantry until further orders.

DURANT, Surgeon R. J. A., medical staff, in medical charge of the Station Hospital, Indore, is transferred to general duty, Mhow division.

HARDING, Surgeon A., medical staff, on general duty, Mhow division, is appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Indore.

WHITE, Lieut. W. F., Cheshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry (on probation), being unable to return to India within the period (six months) of his leave on medical certificate, has, under instructions from the Secretary of State, ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

BISCOE, Major V. R., is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion Royal North Lancashire Regiment, and directed to proceed to England at the public expense. This cancels so much of G.O.C., No. 319 of 1887, as relates to Major Wreford.

SHORTLAND—Under instructions from India headquarters, it is intimated that Lieut.-Colonel D.V. Shortland, R. A. has been appointed to command the R.A. Bombay District.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on July 17:—

JOPP, Colonel K. A, R.E.

BULKLEY, Lieut.-Colonel H. T., S.C., commandant 17th Bombay Infantry.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major J. E. C. Ferris, Lieut. O. B. S. F. Shore, S.C., Major H. A. Graves, S.C., Lieut. W. C. Knight, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Blair, S.C., Col. J. Macdougall, S.C., Col. H. A. Justice, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Depy. Surg.-Gen. L. S. Bruce.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. C. Plant.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. R. Baker.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. Upperton, C.B., one year; Col. A. J. C. Birch, six months; Maj. W. J. A. Birch, six months; Capt. G. U. Browne, six months; Capt. H. E. S. Abbott, thirty days; Lieut.-Col. T. J. C. Plowden, C.I.E., six months; Col. Sir J. Johnstone, K.C.S.I, six months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. S. C. Clarke, six months; Surg.-Major R. V. Power, M.D., two months; Col. D. H. Trail, R.E., two months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. R. Nimmo, till Dec. 11; Lieut.-Col. R. Hennell, six months; Major W. Loch, one month; Col. E. M. Woodcock, twelve days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. M. Madge, two months' s.c.; J. H. Twigg (Cov.), three months' furlough; M. L. Ferrar (Cov.), six months' furlough; C. J. S. Baker, three months' furlough; A. L. Clay (Cov.), one year's furlough; A. S. Judge, two months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—Surg. J. Maitland, six months' s.c.; C. D. J. Carmichael, three months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—E. Lawrence (Cov.), two months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. E. P. Gurdon, S.C., Capt. H. E. S. Abbott, R.A., Capt. A. C. Bunny, S.C., Surg.-Major G. McB. Davis, Lieut.-Col. A. FitzGerald, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Major C. W. Walker, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. S. Babington, S.C., Capt. R. H. Daniell, S.C., Lieut.-Col. C. H. Coles, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. J. McLean (Cov.), P. Duncan, Major-Gen. Æ. Perkins, G. Knox, H. P. Mulock (Cov.), A. W. Mackie (Cov.), J. S. Armstrong (Cov.), F. Baker (Cov.), W. Monement, W. C. L. Floyd.

Madras Estab.—B. H. Young, L. Garthwaite, M. R. Weld (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CALLAND—Aug. 10, at Newlands, Bromley, Kent, the wife of Charles Forbes Calland, late Lieutenant 98th Regiment, of a son.

EARDLEY-WILMOT—Aug. 11, at 83, Cromwell-road, S.W., the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Eardley-Wilmot, of a son.

HOSKING—Aug. 10, at 2, Avenue-villas, Ramsgate, the wife of Edward Hosking, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAREW—CREAGH—Aug. 4, at St. John's Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Robert Thomas Carew, Esq., J.P., of Ballinamona Park, county Waterford, to Constance Charlotte Mary, eldest daughter of Major-General William Creagh, retired, Bombay Staff Corps, and granddaughter of the late General Sir Michael Creagh, K.H.

GILLAM—BULLER—July 30, at St. Matthias, Earl's-court, William M. A. Gillam, late of Aracan, British Burma, to Edith Emily, second daughter of Frederick Pole Buller, Esq., late B.S.C.

PETTIFER—KEELAN—Aug. 3, at St. Paul's Church, Avenue-road, N.W., Edmund C. Pettifer, M.B. London, of The Limes, Tillingham, Essex, to Minnie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Keelan, Esq., Erin House, Dehra Noon, Deputy Superintendent Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

TURNER—PICKTHALL—Aug. 3, at St. John's, Hollington, Sussex, Norman Derington Turner, eldest surviving son of Major Spence D. Turner, late Bengal Army, to Jessie Sinclair Maitland, third daughter of the late Rev. Wallis M. Pickthall, late Vicar of Gold Ash, Berks.

WOLLEY-DOD—BROWN—Aug. 9, at the parish church, Malpas, Arthur George, second son of the Rev. Charles Wolley-Dod, of Edge Hall, Malpas, Cheshire, to Anne Frances, only child of Lieut.-Colonel William Brown, Royal Artillery (Bengal), retired.

DEATHS.

DAVIES—Aug. 8, at Bronte Villa, Lee, Helena Amy, second daughter of the late Major-General Horatio Nelson Davies, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Burma, aged 28.

HARRISON—Aug. 4, at Scotter, Woodstock-road, Oxford, Charles Mathew Harrison, late of H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, aged 75.

JOSEPH—Aug. 5, at 53, Gildridge-road, Eastbourne, Michael Joseph, late Captain in the East Indian Army, aged 88.

MICHELL—Aug. 4, at 8, North-terrace, S.E., of consumption, Gertrude, wife of Captain St. John Michell, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of the Rev. F. Henson M.A., aged 36.

ROBERTS—Aug. 3, at her residence, 100, Earl's-court-road, South Kensington, Charlotte, widow of William Roberts, late Bengal Civil Service, and Judge of the High Court, North Western Provinces, India, and only daughter of the late Major W. M. Stewart, H.E.I.C.S., of Ardvorlich, Perthshire, aged 56.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CLOW—July 4, at Erria Barree, Doom Dooma, Dibrugarh, Assam, the wife of Arthur Edward Clow, Esq., of a son.

CREIGHTON—July 16, at North Trimulgherry, the wife of Major W. M. Creighton, Army Pay Department, of a son.

GREY—July 10, at Murree, the wife of Major H. Grey, B.S.C., of a son.

LANGFORD—July 9, at Muttra, the wife of Rev. R. J. Langford, of a son.

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LUKIS—July 16, at Jhansi, the wife of Surgeon C. P. Lukis, I.M.S., of twin sons.

MACPHERSON—July 17, at Madras, the wife of Captain D. Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MAYNE—Aug, 3, at Government House, Singapore, the wife of Captain Jasper Mayne, A.D.C. to the Governor, of a son.

MCCREADY—July 17, at Tanjore, the wife of Mr. D. A. McCready, Jail Department, of a son.

MCLAUGHLIN—July 16, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. F. J. McLaughlin, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRAY—GIBSON—July 21, at All Saints', Malabar Hill, Cecil, son of the late Rev. John Durbin Gray, late Vicar of Abbotsley, Hunts, to Aimée Rita, daughter of the late Edward Gibson, of Springvale, Isle of Wight.

HUGHES—NICHOL—Aug 9, at Forest Creek Church, Dimbula, Ceylon, James Roydon Hughes, of Gallebodde Estate, son of the Rev. J. R. Hughes, Rector of Long Ditton, Surrey, to Alice, fourth daughter of Andrew Nicol, Esq., of Union Estate, Dimbula.

LODGE—BUTCHER—July 20, at Ootamacund, F. A. Lodge, Madras Forest Department, to Catherine Jane Caulfield, daughter of J. Butcher, Madras Railway.

PECHELL—SHEPPARD—July 21, at Kurrachee, Edmund Donald, second son of Commander C. Pechell, R.N., to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of the late H. W. Sheppard, Esq., of Brampton Abbotts, Ross, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

ADDISON—June 22, at Hoshungabad, J. C. Addison, Captain, Royal Engineers, son of J. Addison, J.P., Castle Hill, Maryport, Cumberland, aged 35.

ANDERSON—July 20, at Kurrachee, of typhoid fever, Alfred Frier, youngest son of Surgeon-Major Anderson, of Bombay, aged 22.

BULKLEY—July 15, at Naini Tal, Helen Lydia, sister of Lieut. G. A. Bulkley, the Leicestershire Regiment, aged 22.

CARNEGY—July 22, at Cheltenham, Augusta, the wife of Lieut.-General A. Carnegy, Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

CHRISTIAN—July 15, at Makwa Factory, Harold Diarmid, infant son of John and Agnes Christian.

DUNBAR—Aug 2, at Bellary, Annie, the wife of Lieut. Louis S. B. Dunbar, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, and eldest daughter of Dr. David H Watson, F.R.C.P.E., Stockton-on-Tees.

FRASER—July 11, at Patna, R. Fraser, Opium Department, aged 50.

FOORD—July 4, at Bangalore, of enteric fever, Hilda Mabel, the younger daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Albert Willoughby and Maria Hooper Foord.

GOYEN—July 19, at Allahabad, J. Goyen, C.S., aged 20.

LINDSTEDT—July 19, at Calcutta, Mr. M. L. Lindstedt, aged 52.

REILLY—July 18, at Deolali, suddenly, Edmond George Reilly, Captain, 17th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, aged 36.

SAMSON—June 30, at Poona, Flora Katherine (Khautoun), the wife of Mr. Moses Samson, of the Bombay Commissariat, now on service in Upper Burma.

STURMER—July 9, at Calcutta, Arthur James Sturmer, of Moira Lodge, 2, Moira-street, and Kajha Azamgarh district, N.W.P., aged 72.

THORNHILL—July 13, at Dehra, W. M. Thornhill, son of Captain H. B. Thornhill, Bengal Staff Corps.

TRAILL—July 21, at Madras, Edward Traill, Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Madras, killed instantaneously at the Paperchase.

WHITWELL—July 6, at Bankipore, Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell, Bengal Medical Service, Principal Assistant to the Opium Agent, Behar, aged 44.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA has received the following telegram from the Prince of Wales:—"I thank you very much for your telegram, and I am much gratified by the liberal amount subscribed by the Bengal Army to the Imperial Institute."

LIEUTENANT W. W. CHITTY, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant A. Brownrigg, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, have been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

MAJOR F. M. BLANSHARD, Staff Corps, wing commander 12th Bombay Infantry, has been allowed one year's leave.

THE six additional garrison batteries of artillery coming to India next trooping season will be temporarily located at Poona (1), Roorke (3), Barrackpore (1), and Kurrachee (1), to be eventually quartered, one battery at each of the following stations:—Quetta, Bombay, Aden, Rangoon, Kurrachee and Fort William.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the inclusion of Parbatia, the language of the Goorkhas, in paragraph 1,055, Army Regulations, India Vol. I, Part 1, and for which munshi rewards will be given.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. F. COUSMAKER, S.C., Wing Commandant 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave on urgent private affairs for four-and-a-half months.

SOME of the cavalry regiments in Burma are having a bad time of it with their horses. The 7th B.C., for instance, who managed to keep clear of "kumri" all the hot weather, are now losing horses daily from "surrab," a fever which is quite beyond the skill of the veterinary surgeons to cure. Every horse acquiring it is doomed. Even if no fresh cases occur, the regiment expect to lose sixty or seventy more horses before the end of the rains. This is especially hard in a regiment that has always taken a justifiable pride in its mounts. By the end of next cold weather, when the regiment expects to return to Allahabad, there will seemingly be few enough horses left.

THE results of the musketry competition for His Excellency's prizes by the British and Native Troops serving in the Bengal Presidency are as follows:—The silver cup presented to the British Army, and the purse of Rs. 100 for British Infantry, have been won by the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment; and the purse of Rs. 100 for British Cavalry by the 6th Dragoon Guards. The gold medal presented to the best shot in the Native Army has been won by Trumpeter Gunga Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, with twenty-six points, winning the tie from Sepoy Ramsing Rajput, 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkhas, and Sowar Kishn Singh, Corps or Guides.

THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA MAIL SERVICE.

Information from Rome reports that the following arrangement in regard to the rates for the transit of the East India and China mails through Italy has been arrived at between Mr. Buxton Forman, acting on behalf of the English Post Office, and the Director-General of the Italian Post Office. The rate to be 4f. 80c. per kilogramme for letters and postcards and 32½c. per kilogramme for printed matter, &c. The minimum guaranteed to the Italian Government to be 625,000f. per annum. The convention to run for two years from Feb. 1 next. The Italian quota of 4f. 80c. to be proportionately raised should France obtain a quota above 6f. The aforesaid conditions will be submitted by Mr. Forman for the approval of the British authorities.

MARITIME ROUTES TO EASTERN SEAS.

Sir Samuel W. Baker writes on this subject:—The year 1869 witnessed the completion of a great undertaking—the opening of the Suez Canal. The commercial world quickly perceived the advantages of the new route. An immense development of the steam mercantile marine was the immediate result, and the Red Sea became the acknowledged channel or highway for European commerce towards the East. England, who had been hostile to the undertaking, became a shareholder to the extent of four millions sterling (now worth about twelve millions), and at the present time we represent three-fourths of the tonnage which annually passes through the Suez Canal. We are now informed by certain authorities that the Canal is a mistake, that the Cape of Good Hope is the only safe and dependable route for the decayed manhood of England, who cannot protect the Suez Canal in time of war, who cannot show their pale faces in the Mediterranean, who cannot defend Malta against an enemy; and therefore we are advised to give up Malta in time of peace rather than have to surrender it with a loss of prestige in time of war, for fall it must if the French fleet were at large in the Mediterranean while ours was at Gibraltar. My own experience would lead me to shun the Cape route at any time and to secure the Canal route at all times. Both routes must be rendered secure by England, and our present occupation of Egypt is simply ridiculous, unless our object is the protection of the Suez Canal.

It is a common error when discussing the relative strength of navies to ignore the enormous importance of coaling stations. Red-hot arguments are introduced *pro* and *con* certain classes of vessels, while the great fact is ignored that all the navies of the world would be useless should there be a lack of fuel. The great maritime Power must possess an unbroken line of coaling stations throughout all the commercial highways which connect our colonies; those stations must be adequately fortified. England alone possesses such coal depôts throughout the globe, and France or any other Power would be discovered helpless in time of war, should our fleets be handled with the dexterity which gained for England the renown that must always be upheld.

Captain T. R. F. B. Hallows, 6th Dragoon Guards, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Bucks Yeomany Cavalry, on the completion of the term of service of Major H. L. Ellis, 6th Dagroons. Captain Hallows served with the Carabiniers in the Afghan War in 1879-80, including the affair at Ali Boghan, under Lieut.-Colonel Fryer, the expeditions into the Lughman valley and against the Wuzeeree Khugianis and to the Hissarik Valley and at the attack and destruction of the villages of Nargozi, Arab Kheyl, and Jokan, receiving the medal awarded. Captain J. W. H. C. Cusack, at present Adjutant or the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Battalion Connaught Rangers (South Mayo Militia), which becomes vacant on the completion of Captain C. E. Harman's term of service. Captain Cusack served as adjutant with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers in the Egyptian War of 1882, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, receiving the medal with clasp and Khedive's star, and the order of the 5th class of the Medjidie. The Adjutancy of the 6th Battalion Connaught Rangers (North Mayo Militia) has been given to Captain A. H. Wood, who served with the 88th Regiment throughout the Kaffir War of 1877-8, receiving the medal with clasp.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 9, Cuba (s), Bombay; City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; Merton Hall (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 10, Clan Ogilvie (s), Clyde.—13, Huzara (s), London.

MADRAS.—Aug. 10, Clan Macarthur (s), Clyde.—11, Clan Mackay (s), Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 6, Britannia (s), Bombay; Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 12, Clan Stuart (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 7, Arabia (s), London.—8, Goorkha (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Verona*, from London, Aug. 18; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Aug. 25; from Brindisi, Aug. 29.

For Port Said: Sergeant Powseland, Sergeant O'Brien, Sergeant-Major Nunn.

For Bombay: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. S. Baily, Mr. J. W. Oliver. *From Brindisi:* Capt. H. Farrant, Capt. Longe, Mr. Saville, Mr. R. Shaw, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. S. Mure, Mr. A. S. Moore.

For Aden: Mr. Thynne.

For Malta: Mr. Hughes, Lieut. Judge.

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Aug. 25; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wilds, two children and infant, Mr. W. H. Robinson, Mr. H. Warren, Mr. Krieg, Surgeon-Major Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mr. Godden, Mr. A. Grey, Mr. J. L. Wilkinson. *From Brindisi:* Mr. H. Bathe, Mr. Bradley, Mr. A. B. Forde, Mr. A. W. Davis, Mrs. Eck, General Perkins, Colonel Tayleur, Mr. C. Dunnel, Major G. W. Rogers, Mr. E. A. Elwin, Mr. J. T. Menzies. *From Venice:* Capt. Griesbach.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Aug. 25; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Malta: Brigade-Surgeon Colahan, Colonel and Mrs. Slade, Mr. Jackson.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Hart and three children.

For Calcutta: Dr. W. Holman, Mr. P. Lake, Mrs. Dyer and two children, Mr. J. H. Lindquist. *From Suez:* Mr. Ralli.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Clay.

For Port Said: Sergeant-Major Dalton.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 1; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Sept. 8; from Brindisi, Sept. 12.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ferran and child, Rev. G. E. and Mrs. Nicolls, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant, Mrs. W. Pendlebury, child and infant, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. Ashwood, Mr. C. Bunning, Capt. Sir E. Walter, Lady Walter, Miss Walter, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. N. W. Ray. *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. C. Orr, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Mr. P. Gray, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Dr. J. King, Mr. Melhuish, Dr. H. K. Fuller, Colonel Clementi, Mr. J. R. Munro, Mr. Menzies, Mrs. E. E. Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. Maynard, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. Kidd, Mr. H. E. Chappel. *From Venice:* Mr. Newvill, Dr. W. and Mrs. King, Mr. H. S. Schurr.

For Malta: Major G. C. Bayly, Surgeon-General Sinclair, Mr. J. B. Wookey.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. Drysdale.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Sept. 8; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Sept. 15; from Brindisi, Sept. 19.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. T. Moss, Miss Moses. *From Venice:* Miss M. Kunzel, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton.

For Calcutta: Mr. Pinfield, Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. F. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. Le Mesurier and two children, Mr. A. H. Berney.

For Bombay: *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Benson. *From Brindisi:* Colonel H. M. Evans, Sir C. and Lady Aitcheson, three Misses Aitcheson, Mr. Butterfass, Major R. F. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Carter, Mr. J. Macdonald, Capt. M. Owen, Major St. J. Kirke, Surgeon-Major Hughes, Mr. Ellis, Mr. T. C. Hannyngton, Mr. Toozs, Mr. R. G. Kennedy, Capt. Davies.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and infant.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 15; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 22; from Brindisi, Sept. 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lock and child, Mr. A. H. Reid, Miss Rosa Phillips, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Savage, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. and Miss Madge, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. Joseph, Mrs. J. P. White and infant, Mr. A. Willes, Mrs. Gordon Carmichael and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Eastaway, Mrs. Joseph, Mr. C. Potter. *From Venice:* Mr. K. M. Sett, Colonel Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Dunlop Smith and friend. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Macpherson, Mr. D. Morris, Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Pope, Dr. Pilcher, Major and Mrs. O'Gorman, Mr. R. Lang, Mr. Barry, Mr. W. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. J. Denman, Surgeon C. E. Nicholls, Surgeon-Major Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Jenkins, Colonel A. Walker, Major Shepherd, Mr. H. Waldron.

For Malta: Mr. Rodgman.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Butcher and infant, Colonel G. Hewitt, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. R. H. Greave, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Burn, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Mrs. and Miss Newell, Mrs. G. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Thorogood and child, Mr. J. H. Holloway. *From Venice:* Mr. J. Frizelle, Mr. F. St. C. and Mrs. Grimwood, Mr. Tileman, Mr. Durst. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. F. Woods, Mr. J. A. Grant, Surgeon-Major Franklin, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. D. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. M. Brodhurst, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. J. H. Ivens, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, Major Greenstreet, R.E., Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. Talbot.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Calcutta: Miss Cauderoy, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Miss Williams, Mr. George Crammond, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. George Webster, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phelps, Mrs. Spademan.

For Malta: Mrs. Tytler, three Misses Tytler.

For Colombo: Mr. L. W. and Mrs. Booth and three children.

For Madras: Mrs. Emery and three children, Rev. W. Hines's nurse and two children, Miss Florence L. Minto, Mr. L. F. Laker.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Misses Atkins, Major J. Fraser.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 6.

For Colombo: Mr. James Watt.

For Malta: Colonel and Mrs. Rogerson, two children and nurse.

For Calcutta: Dr. W. Brown, Mr. Stewart.

For Port Said: Mr. Gourley, Mr. MacCormack.

Per s.s. *Clan Forbes*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 20.

For Bombay: Mrs. White, infant and friend, Mrs. R. C. Broome.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail from Liverpool, Sept. 17.

For Calcutta: Mrs. M'Culloch and infant, Miss Sprot, Miss Macdonald.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Skrine and two infants, Miss Skrine and nurse, Mr. Black.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Jenkins, Mr. Jenkins.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. M de Horne, July 25.

From London: Mr. W. Macgregor, Mr. E. Tumber, Mr. T. Sheffield, Lieut. C. H. Dann, Lieut. C. D. Sandford, Lieut. F. M. Shadwell, Mrs. Davidabhai, Mr. J. Shaikhoa, Mrs. Bridges, Dr. King.

From Venice: Mr. A. S. Mills, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, Mr. Stallibrass, Mr. Mason.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. L. Tickell, Mr. F. L. Goldmid, Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, Mr. G. V. Martin, Dr. M. L. Morrison, Captain F. H. Taylor, R.N.R., Baron Otto Von Rappard.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. & O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. E. G. Stead, left Bombay July 26

For London: Mr. MacIver, Colonel and Mrs. F. J. Fane, Surgeon-Major W. Moir, Mr. R. R. Deaus, Mr. P. E. Troy, Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. G. Wylie, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Monk, Mr. T. S. Hollis, Mr. J. Holt Mr. R. H. Holmes, Mr. Maltby, Mr. Aginton, Mr. E. Graham and child, Colonel E. B. Burnaby, Mr. J. Harwood.

For Brindisi: Mr. Rees, Mr. H. C. William, Capt. J. E. Mein, Mr. A. S. Thomson, Mr. J. T. Woodruffe, Sir Comer Petheram, Mr. Molloy, Mr. Heckle, Dr. R. Harvey, Capt. A. P. G. Gough, Surgeon-Major J. Robb, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. A. E. Orr, Mrs. C. J. Walter, Mr. A. C. Duff, Lieut.-Colonel A. Mayhew, Mr. R. Allen, Colonel Bushmann, Dr. J. Clarke, Mr. W. O. Horne, Mr. W. R. M. Macdonald, Lieut.-Colonel G. T. Shipworth, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Brigadier-Surgeon and Mrs. Preston, Mr. F. W. Chanter, Captain W. T. Shone.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, from Liverpool, Aug. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. G. Remington, Mr. J. Bateson, Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. A. Williams, Mr. J. Wilson, Mrs. Broome, Mrs. Dawson and child, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Edwards, two children and nurse.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Aug. 2.

For Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Ottley, Mr. F. A. Wright, Mr. A. A G. Molet, Major G. W. Anson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodburn, Colonel and Mrs. M. Tweedie, Mr. J. W. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Beatson, Colonel J. H. Gordon, Mr. James, Rev. F. E. Cameron, Miss Cameron.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ozanne, Mr. T. M. Filgate, Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Mr. H. Nelson.

Per s.s. *Parramatta*, Capt. R. G. Murray, sailing on Aug. 9.

For London: Mr. T. Inglis, Colonel and Mrs. E. Vibart, Miss Minor, two Masters Hard, Mr. H. C. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Browning.

For Brindisi: Captain Langham, Miss Searle, Mr. H. M. Thompson, the Hon. Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., Miss Colvin, Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast, Mr. O. Gleadour Newxomen.

For Venice: Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ghose and child.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97¼	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		102	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1891		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		101¾	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	7733
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	875
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	... 125 ...	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	... 18 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	... 100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	... nil. ...	225
Bellary	1,100	... nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	... 15 ...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	... 16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	... 50 ...	550
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	... 12 ...	100
East India	1,000	... 150 ...	1,400
Fort	8,500	... 150 ...	1,350
French	all	... 80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	... 25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	... 45 ...	363
Mercantile	125	... 7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	... 55 ...	440
Munmar M.	all	... 40 ...	245
New Berar	500	... 60 ...	580
New Indian	125	... 0 ...	115
Prince of Wales ...	400	... 30 ...	325
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	... 75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	... 25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	... 120 ...	1,300
Sind	750	... 75 ...	495
Volkart	500	... 45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	... 20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	... 2 ...	340
Alliance Spinning ...	500	... 17½ p.ct. ...	570
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	... 90 ...	460
Anglo-Indian	500	... 18½ ...	92
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	... 9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	... 80 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	... 20 ...	835
Central India	500	... 95 ...	815
Coorla Mills	1,000	... 20 ...	560
D. Spinning	all	... — ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	... 75 ...	900
Empress Co.	all	... 25 ...	1,025
Framjee Petit	1,000	... 25 ...	615
Golam Baba	400	... 20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	... — ...	160
Hindustan	1,000	... 40 ...	780
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	... 60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning ..	1,000	... 30 ...	840
Imperial Cotton ...	500	... 20 ...	480
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	... 70 ...	1,375
James Greaves ...	500	... 25 ...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	... 40 ...	200
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	... 30 ...	1,085
Khandeish	1,000	... 30 ...	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	... 20 ...	760
Leopold	100	... 5 ...	140
Madras United ...	1,000	... 160 ...	2,500
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	... — ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	... — ...	1,225
Mazagon	250	... 9 ...	170
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	... 50 ...	1,390
Naigam	100	... — ...	60
National	1,000	... 40 ...	380
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	... 20 ...	820
Oriental	625	... 15 ...	540
Parell	400	... — ...	—
People of India ...	—	... 0¼ ...	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	... 30 ...	80
Sassoon	1,000	... 40 ...	1,500
Tholapore Mills ...	1,000	... 35 ...	1,140
Soonderdas	1,000	... 50 ...	650
Southern India ...	500	... 20 ...	260
Southern Mahratta ...	250	... — ...	230
Victoria Mills	1,000	... 35 ...	450
Western India ...	1,000	... 50 ...	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares ...	190-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	66-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	230
Bombay Ice Co.	100	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,875
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrobee Landing and Shipping ...	500	210
Kemp & Co.	175	350
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	18½
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,165
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 97	7 to
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100	4 to 100 8
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102	0 to 102 4
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	0 to 102 4
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1897)	100	4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	103	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	103	8 to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	0 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	96	4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India	£12½	122 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Allpore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to 94
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,500 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	10½ to 10¾
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to 7¾
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	68 to 68
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	81 to 82
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	109 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	140 to 145
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	80 to 81
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	205 to —
Gourepore	100	99 to 100
Great Eastern Hotel	100	90 to 91
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	94 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	88 to 89
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	105 to 110
Landing and Shipping	100	68 to 70
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300 to —
Murree Brewery	100	145 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	60 to 65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	101 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	48 to 49
Riverside Press	90	22 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	60 to 50
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 51
Watson's Patent Press	100	83 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	50 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	40 to 45
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	66 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	59 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory	100	40 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	21 to 22
Central Cachar	200	106 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	20 to 32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	28 to 29
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	33 to 34
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	31 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	54 to 55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	12 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	94 to 95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	35 to —
Indian Terai	500	430 to 440
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	18 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	108 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	23 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory	90	7 to 8
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)		— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 55
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabaro (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	48 to 50
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63 to 65
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	25 to 26
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting-Ling (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	135 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—August 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91½ to 9
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	102½ to 102
4 Do. October 10, 1888	102 to 102½
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-8	103 to 105
4½ Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6 Do. 1895-96	109 to 114
4 Do.	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¼ to 4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to 167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23¼ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ...	—	23¼ to 23¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ¼)	—	24¼ to 25¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua. 4 p.c.	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to 156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	127 to 129
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½ to 23¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23¾ to 24¼
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	27 to 129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	106 to 108
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	110 to 112
Do. Do. ...	35	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	21½ to 22

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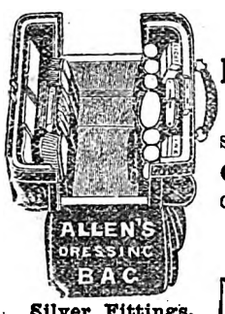
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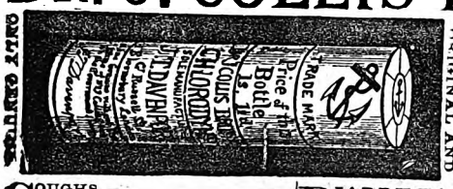
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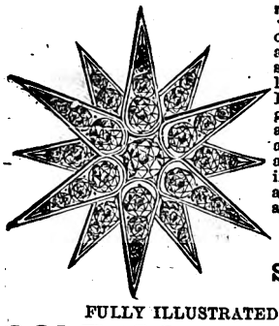
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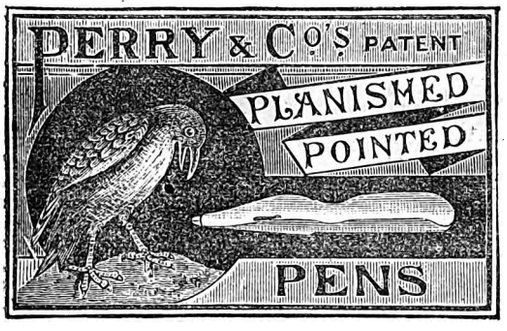
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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ESTABLISHED 1844.

OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 2nd August; from Allahabad and Madras to the 31st July; and from Calcutta to the 30th July.

ON July 27th the Bill for the Regulation of the Police in Burma was passed in the Viceroy's Council at Simla. His Excellency expressed, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, their great satisfaction at the manner in which the Native police had discharged their duties from the moment they were despatched to Burma. Those duties, he said, had often been as arduous as any imposed on the Military Forces, and the Police had frequently distinguished themselves in a very remarkable manner.

THE Report of the Select Committee on the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills has been presented to Council.

THE Governor of Bombay's Legislative Council met on July 23rd, when the new Bombay Municipal Bill was introduced.

THE Governor of Madras, accompanied by his personal staff, has gone on tour.

THE HON. SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN has been granted three months' leave from August 4th, Mr. Westland officiating in the Financial Membership.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is on tour visiting important centres in his Province situated on the Ganges.

MR. CROSTHWAITE has been making inquiries into the alleged cases of land jobbing in Upper Burma which have attracted notice in the London Press.

MR. E. F. ATKINSON officiates for Mr. Westland as Financial Secretary when the latter takes up Sir Auckland Colvin's duties.

THE Hon. Mr. Peile will not leave to take up his appointment in the India Council until Sir Charles Aitchison returns in the autumn.

SIR ALFRED LYALL, who had been suffering from severe indisposition, is now rapidly improving in health.

MR. C. W. MELLOR, Judge of Gorakhpur, resigns the service on account of ill-health.

THE Government of India has re-issued the rules regarding the receipt of testimonials and addresses by public servants, and has drawn the renewed attention of the local governments to them, impressing upon all concerned the duty of exact obedience to the regulations. The Government views with disfavour all manifestations, even in the case of retired officers when following immediately upon retirement.

IT is said that on the retirement of the Hon. J. C. Hope the Hon. General Chesney, R.E., will succeed him as Public Works Minister, and that Major-General O. R. Newmarch is likely to be appointed Military Member of Council in General Chesney's place.

CHOLERA numbered 31,328 victims in the North-West Provinces and Oudh in May last, whereas in May last year the number was only 1,016. Over 200 persons died from cholera in Peshawur during July last. Up to the despatch of the mail there had been twelve cases amongst the troops there, eight proving fatal. Brigadier-General Keene, who was on leave at Simla, rejoined his command at Peshawur on hearing of the outbreak.

THE charge of libel against Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, in regard to the publication of Rukhmabai's letter rebutting the accusations made by her husband, Dadajee, has been withdrawn.

Under the agreement between the Government and the Bombay Trading Company, the Government resumes the management of all forests leased by the company, who extract timber on Government account.

LORD CROSS has refused to confirm the resolution of the Government of India to extend Captain Taylor's time as Master Attendant of the Port of Madras, which office he will consequently vacate in November next.

MR. MACBEAN, billbroker, Calcutta, and formerly of the Chartered Mercantile Bank there, shot himself in his office-gharry on August 1st, whilst proceeding home.

M. USSÉLE, Garde-Générale of French Forests, who is visiting India to study the Indian forest system, has arrived at Simla.

M. NICHOLAS NOTOVITCH, the Central Asian correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya*, is also there. He intends to visit Kashmir, and afterwards to make a tour through Bengal, Madras, and the Bombay Presidencies.

IT is contemplated to hold a Cavalry Camp of Exercise near Neemuch this cold weather. The Carabineers and the 7th Dragoon Guards marching in relief meet near that station. The Central India Horse and two Bombay regiments will also probably share in the manœuvres.

THE Roorki Committee on telegraphic service with an army in the field finished their work some little time ago, and their recommendations are now being embodied in the general mobilisation scheme.

THE Government of India have no objection to discharged Native soldiers, who are fit in all respects, being enlisted for the Military Police Force now being raised for service in Upper Burma. The question of allowing such men to count their previous military service towards pension is under consideration, and a decision on this subject will shortly be given.

THE road between Kandahar and the British frontier is unsafe for travellers. It will, therefore, be more difficult than ever to obtain news of the state of affairs in Afghanistan.

A CONFLICT is reported to have taken place between the Ameer's troops and the Herat mutineers, both sides claiming the victory. One account says that Gholam Hyder's men refused to fight, with the result that six pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the rebels.

THE latest news is that the Andari mutineers in Mizan are retiring before Gholam Hyder's advance, which may be a ruse to entice him into more difficult country. The Governor of Herat is enlisting troops locally to complete the strength of his garrison. The accounts of a large gathering of tribesmen being collected near Atarghar are fully confirmed, and any day may now bring news of decisive events.

TAIMUR SHAH, the ringleader of the Herat rebellion, was executed at Kabul on the 13th July.

THE Governor of Herat is enlisting troops locally to complete the strength of the garrison.

OBITUARY.—Surgeon-Major J. A. Cooper, M.D., at Mussoorie; Lieutenant the Hon. E. Ward, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, at Myngyan, Upper Burma.

Rear-Admiral C. J. Rowley, the newly appointed Second-in-command of the Channel Squadron, entered the Navy in 1845. In August, 1855, serving in the St. Jean d'Acre, Captain King, he took part in the expeditions to Kertch and Nemkall, and the surrender of Kinburn (medal with two clasps, Turkish medal, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). He then had command of the Renard, East Indies and China, from April, 1862, to 1863. Lieutenant Guy A. J. Greville has been appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Rowley. Lieut. Greville served as sub-lieutenant to the Minotaur during the Egyptian War of 1882, receiving the Egyptian medal and Khedive's bronze star.

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NOTES.

THE news of the week from India is dull enough in all conscience. The *Times* correspondent wires that the Maharajah Holkar has arrived at Bombay, and has been interviewed. He had no fault to find with the reception accorded to him by Her Majesty or the Secretary of State for India, but he has a complaint against minor officials. His carriage was provided with two horses instead of four at the Jubilee procession, and at the Volunteer Review he had to walk a certain distance from the precincts of Buckingham Palace to the seat allotted to him. This forced peregrination was certainly a mistake, for upon such a matter all Indian chiefs are very particular and punctilious.

BUT it is rather amusing to be told by telegraph from the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta that the Maharajah of Indore "complained of the heat of the weather." What next? Those who have been at Indore during spring and summer time can form some idea of the heat there, and to which the warmth of which Holkar complained in London must have been that of an ice-house.

BUT not only was London too warm for him; it was not artistically enough built. It was a fine city, but there was room for many improvements, and Hyde Park and Kensington would look better if fashioned after the style of the Parisian Boulevards. And his Highness would have appreciated the Boulevards better had he known more of the French language.

Such is the nonsense wired to the leading journal by its Calcutta correspondent, who further informs the readers of that paper that the Maharajah did not enjoy his return voyage to India, as his fellow-passengers were uninteresting! Many of us who have made that voyage have possibly not been delighted with it because we were going away from home comforts or home pleasures, but Holkar going back to his own ought to have been a little less fastidious. Very possibly, however, the *Times* telegram must be taken more as the views of the reporter rather than as those of the Maharajah.

IT would be difficult now, perhaps, to discover who are the minor officials with whom the Maharajah found fault. Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India, upon whose shoulders one evening newspaper laid the blame of discourtesy or want of tact in dealing with the Indian Princes during their visit here, is evidently not to blame, for he has been made a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

ACCORDING to the latest reports from Afghanistan, so far as they can be relied upon, it would appear that the rebellion against the Ameer has been crushed. The telegram published from Calcutta in to-day's *Times* says that "there can be no doubt that the collapse of the rebellion will greatly increase his prestige." His prestige in a favourable sense was certainly not great before, nor was it likely to be increased by the story which was told of his ordering a whole regiment of mutineers to be put to death. But it may be satisfactory to those who think otherwise, to learn from the *Times* correspondent that his Highness is "said to be in good health, suffering only from toothache," but to cure which complaint he has summoned an English dentist from Simla.

THE *Times* publishes a letter from a correspondent suggesting the establishment of an asylum for the child-widows of India—an idea which the leading journal thinks "an eminently practical one." Out of 21 millions of widows in India 79,000 are under nine years of age, 207,000 under fourteen years of age, and 382,000 under nineteen years of age. We do not know how these figures have been arrived at, but, even if correct, it should be remembered that the population of British India is supposed to be close on three hundred millions to-day, and the proportion of child-widows is not—considering this fact—so very large after all.

THAT the condition of such widows is "deplorable" may be allowed. But it is not so easy to provide a remedy for a state of things which has grown out of the superstition of ages. Relief and remedy can only come from the people themselves. Interference on the part of the Paramount Power can only result in mischief, and will fail to do any good to the sufferers themselves. The subject is one beset with difficulties; but Christian zeal, however laudable, is not yet strong enough to break down Hindu prejudices. The best thing to be done is to trust to Time and its enlightening influences to bring about reforms which cannot be forced in a moment, however desirable such reforms may be.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. W. G. Seymour Vesey Fitzgerald, C.S.I., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, in the room of Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.J.E., C.S.I., deceased.

THE last pillar erected by the Afghan Boundary Commission is known as No. 65, and is just south of Dukchi, being distant 32 miles in a bee line from the Oxus at Bosaga. But the frontier agreed upon in this quarter runs 20 miles east from this pillar and then goes practically due north to Bosaga, another 20 miles. There will be no difficulty in marking out these 40 miles, some five or six boundary pillars only being required. Colonel S. C. Maclean, C.B., now on special duty on the Persian frontier, and Captain Yate might well be deputed for the duty in conjunction with Russian officers. The demarcation in the Kushk Valley would be nearly as easy as that on the Oxus owing to the natural features of the ground.

THOSE who are giving forth that the British Government is encouraging drink in India may be interested in the following figures:—The spirits consumed in Bombay in 1885-86 amounted to 1,656,510 gallons, which, for the population of the Presidency, gives less than a gallon yearly per adult male. Excluding the city of Bombay the average would be half-a-gallon. The consumption in Madras for the same year amounted to 10,085,477 gallons, less than a quarter gallon per adult male. Bengal consumed 4,510,228 gallons, or about a quarter gallon per adult male. In the North-West the consumption amounted to one pint for every adult male. In the Punjab the consumption was only 135·236 gallons, or only a quarter pint for every adult male.

MR. EDGAR GALBRAITH, C.S., has written to the *Pioneer*, demanding an unreserved apology for the very libellous statements he alleges it has published concerning him in regard to his action as honorary secretary of the Mussoorie Band Committee. The paper declines to do anything of the kind, and deals very severely, both with Messrs. Galbraith and Macpherson (the latter the Superintendent of the Doon), charging them with rushing through the committee an offensive resolution regarding the officers of the 2nd Goorkhas, who had refused to lend their band for the occasion.

MR. GIBSON, who died in Bombay on the 14th July, was the Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Khandeish district. On the 16th April, he was out shikaring in the extreme west of the district, and was "loafing about in search of anything that might turn up," when he espied a fine tigress, and had a shot at her, slightly wounding her. The tigress, however, got away, but Mr. Gibson followed after her the next morning, with a small party. After a long search, the animal was found in a river bed, where, also, almost hidden by the grass, was found the body of a Native boy, dreadfully mauled. Mr. Gibson's party was examining the dead body when the tigress bounded out of the jungle from the other side of the river bed to that on which Mr. Gibson was standing, and charged. The followers quickly disappeared with all the spare guns, etc., leaving Mr. Gibson with only an Express rifle. When at about fifteen paces from him, Mr. Gibson fired, hitting the tigress hard, but failing to stop the infuriated beast, which rushing up to within four yards of him, received the second barrel, which mortally wounded her. Bounding into the air, she turned a somersault and in descending knocked Mr. Gibson down, falling over him. In her dying agony she bit him in the arm and in the thigh. No bones were broken, but as the nearest medical attendant was 63 miles off, viz., at Surat, Mr. Gibson had, with the assistance of Colonel Pullen, to do the best he could for the time being. The journey to Surat was accomplished in four days, and from thence Mr. Gibson, after some time was conveyed to Bombay, where he expired of blood-poisoning on the morning of July 14th.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 21.

Holkar arrived in Bombay on Monday. Shortly after landing he was visited by a correspondent of the *Times of India*. From the account of the conversation published in that newspaper it appears that the Maharajah said the treatment he had received in London was not altogether satisfactory, but neither the Queen nor Lord Cross was responsible, for the Queen had received him most kindly. He thought it was attributable to some subordinate officials, who seemed to lack acquaintance with the manners and customs of the people of India, and consequently were not aware of the amount of dignity attaching to representatives of the Indian Empire. On being asked for particulars, Holkar replied that his carriage was only provided with two instead of four horses, and again, on the occasion of the Volunteers' march past, his carriage was not allowed to enter the precincts of Buckingham Palace, and he had to walk to the pavilion, instead of driving there like other visitors.

He complained of the heat of the weather, and said London was a fine city, but he thought there was room for many improvements. For instance, Hyde Park and Kensington-gardens would be more attractive if fashioned after the style of the Parisian boulevards. He considered the illuminations very poor, and said they were not to be compared with those of India on the Prince of Wales's visit. He went to a London theatre, but did not think the performance equal to that at the Opéra in Paris. He was much pleased with Paris, but would have enjoyed it more had he possessed a knowledge of French. He did not enjoy the return voyage, the weather being trying and his fellow-passengers uninteresting.

The Thakore Sahib of Gondul, who returned in the same steamer, was also visited by the correspondent, and when asked about his reception in England replied that it was a broad question, but he would say that the arrangements might have been somewhat better.

The managers of Lady Dufferin's fund for supplying female medical aid announce that they propose to forward to the Queen next month the book containing a register of all the subscriptions received. They state that the movement is now taking firm root, and local committees are coming forward cordially to support the scheme, which is now recognised as capable of affording practical relief to a great deal of suffering. The record of the recent work in connection with the fund shows that the municipal and district boards in Madras are apportioning sums for the support of lady doctors and trained nurses. Arrangements have been made for placing a European lady doctor at Delhi. Qualified midwives have been established in Bombay, and the Female Hospital at Agra is rapidly becoming both efficient and popular. It is proposed to give two Indian scholarships at the London School of Medicine for Women out of the money subscribed to the fund in England.

The Indian Government has published a long resolution and a number of papers on the subject of the proposed Benares and Pooree Railway. The objects of this project are, first, to provide a quick and easy means of travelling for pilgrims visiting the shrines of Benares, Gaya, and Pooree; secondly, to open up the resources of large and important tracts now almost cut off from the rest of India, to supply these tracts with food, if scarcity prevails, or to carry it elsewhere, if a surplus be available; and, thirdly, to facilitate emigration from the overcrowded districts to those which are sparsely inhabited, and are capable of supporting a large increase of population. The result of the surveys in progress since 1882 proves that the project practically resolves itself into two portions—first, the laying of a line 308 miles long from the East Indian Railway at Mogulserai to the Bengal Nagpore Railway at Purulia, with a branch 80 miles in length to Gaya; secondly, the construction of a line 222 miles long from Panchpara on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, to Pooree, with a short branch to Cuttack. It is expected that these lines will greatly facilitate the opening of the Chota-Nagpore coal-fields, while the pilgrim traffic to Pooree is estimated at not less than 300,000 persons annually.

A Lahore newspaper announces the discovery of coal in Hazara, the most north-westerly district of the Punjab. The seam is said to be of good quality and appearance. Should the field prove capable of development, this discovery will be one of great importance to the Punjab.

A DACOIT affair of some consequence is reported from Burma. A notable leader who has been troubling the Toungdwingyee district was surprised on the 21st by Lieutenant Jenner, of the Rifle Brigade, who shot him dead with his own hand, and killed or captured a number of his satellites. The success of this foray is expected to restore quiet to the country to the north of the old frontier.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

Some years ago, when examinations for promotion were yet in their infancy, the Department of Military Education in London propounded a conundrum which fairly broke the hearts of the competitors. It was this: "What are the principal conditions which have led to the success of armies in war?" An able and distinguished officer of a scientific corps replied: "The absence of contradictory orders on the part of the Staff," and was promptly disqualified; as, indeed, were all the competitors. The Board, unfortunately, are not compelled to answer their own questions; hence to this day we remain in ignorance of the true solution of the problem. But we are inclined to believe, with the late General Sir Charles Macgregor, that good communications with the base are really the principal item in the list. In this connection, therefore, it will be interesting to our readers to call attention to the excellence of the Russian communications with Central Asia at the present moment. These are, at present, the River Volga, the Caspian Sea, and the Trans-Caspian railway system. With regard to the first, we have received the following information from the work of Gospodin Togel, the officer in charge of the Karan section of the navigation. Thanks to the admirable system of inland canalisation, there is an uninterrupted waterway from St. Petersburg to the terminus of the Trans-Caspian line. The tonnage of the Volga amounts to 58 per cent. of the total river tonnage of the Empire. The actual annual traffic amounts to over ten million tons, carried by 650 cargo steamers and 3,000 barges, with a united tonnage of over three million tons. The ordinary Russian barge carries as much cargo as an average English sea-going ship, many of them exceeding 1,000 tons cargo capacity. A flotilla of these barges towed by some of the 650 tugs would be ample to convey the largest army and its stores down to the Caspian, across which Nobel's fleet of steamers built for the petroleum trade would rapidly convey them. Out of the 3,000 vessels some 200 have a cargo capacity of from 5,000 to 8,000 tons, and even these dimensions are likely to be soon superseded; but these very large vessels cannot get through the locks into the Neva, the dimensions of which are only 147 ft. by 27½. As regards the railway beyond the Caspian—bad as it undoubtedly is—it will yet bear comparison, in speed, with our mail trains in the North-West, and in point of comfort apparently surpasses them; as we are informed by the Russian newspaper that a dining saloon is attached to the "Flying (?) Turkoman" between Merv and Charjui. This, however, may be less an index of travelling luxury than of the absence of refreshment-rooms in Central Asia.

THE P.W.D. IN BOMBAY.

(*Indian Engineering.*)

The state of affairs in the Bombay P.W.D. is rapidly becoming unbearable, and is a scandal to the administration. For the last three months chaos has reigned supreme, and a sense of uncertainty and distrust has prevailed throughout the department. Yet the patience which has for so many years characterised the members of the Service under injustice and neglect has not deserted the officers on the Bombay establishment, though we can imagine the weariness of spirit and the half-heartedness with which their duties are carried on. Two of the senior officers on the list were retired on 1st April, and it would naturally be thought that steps of promotion would follow. No. For the last three months there has been no Secretary of Government. His duties have been carried on by the Under-Secretary, a 2nd grade Executive Engineer. Another 2nd grade Executive has been posted "temporarily," as Superintending Engineer in Sind. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has had to take over the duties of Superintending Engineer, Central Division, in addition to his own, to the exclusion of the Senior Executive Engineer. All appointments are made as a temporary measure, and the air is full of rumours as to impending changes, concerning which, however, no one in the department knows anything, for no one has been consulted. H.E. Lord Reay has, we understand, no confidence in anyone outside the pale of the heaven-born services and thus his ideas are unknown in the P.W. Secretariat. It is generally believed that he has formulated two or three schemes, all of which have been vetoed by the Supreme Government, and one of which we presume, was that which included the placing of the department under a junior Civilian, a scheme upon which we have already commented. It is time that this playing with an important department should cease, that something definite should be done, and the tension of anxiety and unrest to which the department is now subjected be relaxed. It cannot be that the Bombay P.W.D. is incapable of furnishing an efficient Secretary, or that the whole of the 1st grade of Executive Engineers are unfit for appointments as Superintending Engineers. Of the six administrative appointments on the sanctioned establishment why should three remain unfilled? And why are members of the department deprived of the steps of promotion to which they

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naturally looked forward as a right? It is not fair to the department that things should any longer remain in the state they now are, and Government work will surely suffer if responsible officers have their legitimate hopes crushed, and are made to feel that their interests and prospects are matters in which Government has no concern.

THE PRIVATE SERVICES COMMISSION.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

It owed its origin to a fortuitous combination of accidental circumstances; and its birthplace was the back verandah where the ferash trees shut out the road. The *khansamah* had insulted the *bhisti's* mother, and I was called upon to arbitrate.

I was all the Commission, for Absalom, my long-haired Skye, wouldn't attend to his duties as Recorder He sat in the *mehter's* lap throughout; and I regret to record that the levity of his behaviour was only equalled by his shameless and glaring partiality. There were present, the *khansamah*, my bearer, and the cook, as representing the educated classes; the *khansamah's* son, the bearer's sons, the cook's nephew, and the *mussalchi*, who was an orphan. These stood for the sons of the educated classes who hoped for employment. They were full of ungratified ambition, and wore their turbans fantastically. Apart from these were the *bhisti* and the *bhisti's bhai*, the *mallee*, and his mate, the *ayah* and the *ayah's* children—some hundreds—both *saises*, the coachman, and the two grass-cutters, besides a person who did grass cutters' work when the regular ones were sick. Last of all came the *mehter* and his broom. I was the State, and I had the chair with the leg-rests. The *khansamah* filled my pipe, in order to show that he identified his interests with mine; and the bearer brought the matches for the same reason.

The charge against the *khansamah* was disposed of in a few minutes. The *bhisti's* mamma had called him a black lizard without a backbone, and he had retaliated by comparing her to a toad before the rains break. Both comparisons were absolutely accurate; so both parties were dismissed with a warning.

But the evening was pleasantly cool, and no one had much to do, or showed any desire to get off the grass. So I declared myself a Commission, and announced my willingness to hear everybody's views on everybody's grievances. No one spoke for a long time; the witnesses began plucking the grass blade by blade, and smiling dubiously.

Then I said, "What sort of *nokri* is this your *nokri*, and what is your opinion of the *nokri*?" Then they all shouted, *Hazur-ki-parwashti*," or words to that effect, and I felt that the Commission was going to be a sham.

But the *bhisti's* mother saved me. She drew the chudder over her nose and growled, "The coachman is a liar, Protector of the Poor." I had often suspected this and had hinted as much to the coachman, but I did not see that it was evidence exactly. The coachman said "*choop*" to the *bhisti's* mamma, but the *bhisti* said, "That is truth. I water the horses and he should give me two annas and nine pie a month, but he only gives me two annas." Now I pay the *bhisti* seven rupees a month, and his duties are not heavy. He has no right to perquisites. But I felt that this was evidence. The coachman got angry and abused the *bhisti*, but the horse *sais*—not the *sais* attached to the carriage—said to the *bhisti*, "That is true. But who gives you the double handful of gram weekly from the *sahib's* bin?" Now the *ayah* had a *tendresse* for that *sais*, and she had quarrelled with the coachman on the same gram question. She screamed:—"And who gives the grass short weight, and takes five annas dustoorie on each shoeing. O base born and rat-hearted, inadequate one?" That fetched the *méhter*, whose wife the *ayah* was, and he said nasty things about her, till she wept, vowing that he had never swept out the drawing-room to her own certain knowledge for three weeks.

You see the *bhisti* had quarrelled with the coachman, who was hated by one of the *saises* who again was beloved by the *ayah*, who backed his accusation against the coachman, she being the wedded wife of the *mehter* who naturally did not approve of her weakness for a *chumar*. That is clear enough, isn't it?

From this point onward things began to get complicated. There is an enormous amount of subordinate administration about a *serai* if you really go into it.

When the *mehter* was accused of neglect of of his official duties, the evil spirit prompted the leader of the educated classes, the *khansamah*, who, up to this point, had been ostentatiously impartial to wag his head slowly and tell me that the *mehter* was, without doubt, a careless servant. Now, the *ayah* allowed no one but herself to abuse her husband. She came to the *mehter's* rescue, and the two lifted up their voices and accused the *khansamah* of brandy and sugar stealing from the almirah, and called upon the *mussalchi* to confirm their statement. Now the *mussalchi* was an orphan, owing nothing to any man, and he made answer that he was so busy, doing all the *khansamah's* work, that he had no time to watch his superior's thefts.

Here the cook, who wanted his own nephew to be the *mussalchi*, called the Orphan a black-mouthed gambler, a waster of time and pice in the Sudder Bazar, a thief and a vagabond. The Orphan was fighting for his own hand, with none to help him. He answered sweetly that, whatever his vices might be he did not go shares in the rupees which the bearer stole from the *Sahib's* pockets of a morning. He stole from the *kala admi* when any theft was necessary. I admired the Orphan's freedom from fear. It provoked a high-pitched catalogue of his crimes at the mouths of the cook's nephew and the bearer's two sons. The bearer retired about this point. He tendered no evidence, but said that my *kamra* wanted *saf-karo* ing. His sons were his delegates.

My *mallee* is a man of few words. He had no special views or grievances. He only knew that the *Sahib* had given strict orders that neither the cook's nephew nor the *khansamah's* son nor the bearer's sons should be allowed to live in the *serai*. He was a childless widower himself, and, besides, those young devils stole his onions. He did not recognise their right to speak at all. He was a poor man and raised onions—

"And stole vegetables from Esmit *Sahib* for the *Sahib's* dinner table," said the *khansamah*. "All these *Arains* are one. The *mallee* grunted, but the *mallee's* mate, who is evidently a man of culture and extensive reading, murmured abstractedly a proverb, which gives the chemical formulæ of *khitmatgars* and *khansamahs*. Everyone tittered—the *ayah* loudest of all. Which was a pity, for there is another proverb giving the formulæ of an of an *ayah's* composition, and this the cook's nephew made use of. The *ayah* wept copiously. Heaven was her witness she had served the *memsahib* for three years without an increase of pay, and the cook's nephew should never have been allowed into the *serai*.

Then the uneducated classes shouted that this was an incontrovertible fact, and the *serai* was full beyond proper limits. The *khansamah's* son and the bearer's son put their hands upon my boots and asserted I was unique among *Sahibs*. The Orphan had no partialities. He knew that the *serai* was full because the *saises*, all of them, took in their *bhai bund*, all of them; and there was a lady in a pink *saree*, about whom the less said the better. He was not surprised to learn that the *serai* was full. The Orphan gets kicked by the other servants and sleeps, like a dog, curled up in the dust of the garden. He is an Ishmael among *mussalchies*, and therefore a firebrand; though his light be hidden under the *degchies*. The *khansamah* professed virtuous indignation. The lady in question was the maternal aunt of one of the punkah coolies. He regretted that all the coolies had gone away to get a drink of water just then but. . . .

I don't quite understand the dialect of the villages. A pigeon-breasted old man in a blue cloth broke into the circle of the witnesses, saying that by my favour he was permitted to pull my honoured punkah. I understood him to observe that the crops had failed in his parts, but even in the wildest accesses of frivolity, his co-villagers never recognised the existence of ladies in pink *sarees*, and, further, the *khansamah*, though a Mohammedan, was a thief; which is a money-lender. Also, that that same well-scoop of abomination financed every pie of money that passed through his evil hands. The old man was a poor man and his crops had failed, but he was still virtuous and the *khansamah* was not.

Then the rest of the witnesses made common cause against the *khansamah*, not because of his lack of virtue, but because he did not pay away fairly the money entrusted to him. You must know all my household accounts pass through the Khansamah's hand, and he seems to grow fat on the process.

I heard nine different anecdotes of the perfidy of the *khansamah*, and a great deal of mixed bad language.

This seemed to prove the mistake of administering the bulk of the population through the educated classes; but I remembered that my subjects had desired me to do this thing.

Then I rose up out of my long chair and said:—"I am an Englishman and incorruptible; caring neither for the frowns of the *khansamah* nor the flatteries of the cook, nor the favour of the *ayah*. I will administer you personally, paying to each into his own hands his just dues and no more, and visiting with a bamboo all who would prey upon their fellows, or encroach upon their neighbours' string and grass fence, or illegally fill the *serai* with their *bhai-bund* I will extendedly employ myself among you and your belongings, and will see to your welfare, and when your wives and children are sick I will doctor them."

My subjects said:—"*Hazur-ki-parwashti*," in tones of very subdued delight, and whispered to one another. They did not put garlands round my neck as I had expected. On the contrary, they scowled at me. Even the promise to look after the welfare of the womenkind was not appreciated.

Then still sitting on the grass and whispering they told stories—interminable stories—of two anna oppression, and one anna wrong, and infinitely tiny intrigue. There was the *bhisti's* clique, which included the *malli* and his mate who fought against the coachman, but also against the *ayah* and her following, who further hated the coachman and liked the other *sais* before mentioned, who, occasionally and to serve his ends against the *chowkidar*, was a friend of the coachman. But the *chowkidar's* faction, which included the punkah coolies, was in the hands of the cook, as was the *mehter's* following—which must by no means be confounded with that of the *ayah*—by reason of the broken meats they received from the cook's hands, and to which they had no rights. The cook was a friend of the *bhisti* for obvious

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reasons, and this brought the cook, *mehter*, *chowkidar*, and *bhisti* and *mallee* against the coachman and the *khansamah*, and, semi occasionally, the other *sais*.

This statement, simple as it seems, was further complicated by some indirect relations between the bearer's son and the *ayah's* eldest daughter, and a gambling debt to the *goalla*. Behind all was the lady in the pink *saree*, who had turned the *khansamah's* mind from the paths of legitimate *dustoorie* to theft.

These things, and many others I learned while the witnesses were sitting whispering among themselves, and from what I heard I evolved a plan of Government.

Selecting the Orphan, whose voice is of a peculiar and rasping *timbre*, I bade him retire into the belly of the *serai* and there scream as though the bearer were beating him. When his yells were softened by distance to a merely melodious wail, I walked to where he stood, and with the tennis court brush, drew a white line across the *serai*.

Then I spoke :—

"Oh people! On the side of this line which is furthest from my house you may scream and fight and bully and intrigue as you will, for at this distance your voices cannot reach me. But if I hear noises—unseemly noises—which break my rest, I shall know that you have crossed the line, and evil will follow. The *khansamah* through whose hands my money passes has cheated the punkah coolies, who are rustic folk unable to protect themselves. These, therefore, I shall myself pay. The *khansamah* has also cheated you as you cheat one another, and all collectively rob me. Therefore I shall not now dismiss the *khansamah*, nor shall I dismiss you. Once a week, because the weather is warm, I shall sprinkle *phenyle-ki diwai* in and about the *serai* and shall severely punish all uncleanliness, because this is a danger to me. I shall accept no complaints. The horses must be fat, the harness must be clean, and for these things the *khansamah* is responsible."

All this happened eight weeks ago and, since that day, great peace has fallen on my *serai*.

Next month I dismiss my *khansamah*, and his successor only holds office for a year. For six months of that time the servants will cheat him, and for the other six he will defraud them. The phenyle sanitation arrangement was temporarily checked by a subsidised *Sunnyasi*, who said that it was unclean. I, however, have more funds at my disposal than a syndicate of *chamars*, and the phenyle is now accepted as a rare and precious balsam. I am only afraid of someone drinking it.

Beyond painting the white line in the *serai* from time to time, and docking, without reason given, certain rupees from the *khansamah's* account, my domestic administration costs me neither time nor trouble. Curiously enough, my people are happy. I think this must be because they are allowed free scope to develop their national characteristics, and never know, when I descend into the *serai* whether I shall give four annas to a *sais's* baby, or order the demolition of the *chupper* hut wherein the bearer strives to imprison an aged low caste female, declared by him to be a *pardah-nishin*.

They understand an administration which they can't understand, you see.

SMITH.

THE LAND POLICY IN BURMA.

(*Rangoon Times.*)

The more one looks at the policy pursued in the matter of land in this province, the more one is astonished at the attitude of the Administration. Admittedly an agricultural country, the necessities of agriculture demand that capital should be attracted to the land; nevertheless capital is not attracted. Holdings are small, the average in parts of Pegu not exceeding thirty acres; and though there is a great deal said of the well to-do-ness of the people at large when such assertions are brought to the test they miserably fail. The fact, is notwithstanding appearances, the masses are poor. Not long ago it was found that in a lately settled tract of Pegu the land assessment had for years been very low, ranging from seven to ten annas per acre, so the assessment was raised to Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8. What was the result? Nearly a revolt of the people. Certainly, great hardship was caused, so much so that on inquiry being instituted it was found that nearly sixty per cent. of the people were in debt, the average amount owed by the old debtors being Rs. 579 each. Does Mr. Crosthwaite need a test of the well-to-do-ness of the Burmese, let him institute an inquiry as to how many of them are worth over a lakh of rupees, and we are sanguine he will have such an insight into the nakedness of the land as will startle him and prove instructive for the rest of his tenure of office. How is the rate of cultivation increasing? Again regard industries—see how these have increased. How many new ones have been established since our occupation of the country? Look again at the state of development of the place. How many miles of railway have we?—how many made metalled roads? Compare the number of schools to the area of country—see the proportion of revenue raised per square acre—the land revenue the same way—calculate how many policemen wil give the people per square mile of territory and per hundred of the population. When all this is done then the fact will be patent that notwithstanding all our immense latent resources, notwithstanding all natural wealth, the people are poor, destitute of ordinary public comforts and conveniences, and the province generally a howling wilderness outside of the centres of population and trade. We have on the right Bengal with its teeming millions, on the left China with its dense masses averaging some 400 to 500 per square mile, and none of these overcrowed and crushed people will come into Burma to take up her rich wastes to grow more grain, raise more produce, establish new industries. Yet there is a wealth of wood, oil gums, resins, fibres, minerals, such as gold, silver, tin, lead, precious stones, sapphire, rubies, garnets, amber, jade, all in the country, all only waiting the touch of capital and enterprise to endow the adventurer with wealth untold. Our policy is a suicidal one. We stand in the way of our own advancement, and it is our own folly that keeps us from developing as we ought to do. We have no population, hence we have not the means of acquiring the wherewithal for opening out the country. The land revenue of the united province is a little over 132 lakhs of rupees. Spread this over the surface of the country and the result is, an acre yields something like one anna per year. We ask, with all due deference, what can be got out of this miserable sum of one anna. We need railways, roads, reclamation of water-logged lands, canals, embankments, &c. We also sadly want police, justice, education. Is it possible to get all these for the people of the country where the land does not yield its due quota? Neglecting what should be made to pay we keep piling on taxes on the shoulders of the people and out of revenue, that is taxes, we not only maintain the administration but provide public works of utility and improvement. The condition of the people in the matter of administration of justice is simply scandalous. Yet we cannot give them better for want of funds. Our roads spread themselves over the face of the country at creeping pace. We have had Arakan and Tenasserim for more than half-a-century, and yet the length of made roads in the province does not exceed 2,500 miles, that is to say, we have given the older divisions such communication at the rate of fifty miles per year, and the newer one—Pegu—the same at the rate of about seventy-five miles per year.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

The *Statesman* of Calcutta writes:—A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* professes to publish the verbatim text of a letter which he says has been addressed by the Secretariat at Darjeeling, to a titled Native gentleman of Calcutta, asking for a subscription to the Imperial Institute, and that was couched in the following terms:—

"At the desire of the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor directs me to ask what will be your subscription to the Imperial Institute. An early reply is solicited."

The writer adds:—"Similar letters, it is understood, have been addressed to several other Native gentlemen in Calcutta, whose only misfortune seems to be that they been favoured by the Government with titular distinctions." We think there must be some mistake. We have seen the letter, we believe, thus referred to; ill-advised and improper as we think the letter was, it was not conceived in terms so offensive as these. It is possible, of course, that we are mistaken, and that letters we have not seen have been couched in this language. We hope very earnestly, for the sake of the Government itself, that the writer has not given the real text of the letter, but what he thought was a true rendering of its import. We refuse to believe that his Excellency the Viceroy would permit such a letter to be addressed to any one in India, under his authority, or "at his desire," as the writer has it. There is far too much, however, of this official solicitation for subscriptions in India. It is an old and unworthy practice that received a great development in Bengal, under Sir Richard Temple's administration, when it had almost become the practice for the Secretariat to dictate to Native gentlemen of position the subscriptions they were expected to make to any project that the local Government wished to carry out. It is most unseemly that it should be revived on behalf of this Imperial Institute, and we should be glad to see the matter brought before Parliament.

To speak plainly, it is a positive indecency to ask the people of India to subscribe money for a great Institute in London, the usefulness of which is utterly discredited there, and the whole benefits of which, if there should be any, will be confined to Englishmen. It is not enough it seems that India has been made to pay the cost of such establishments as those at Addiscombe and Haileybury, and within the last few years some forty lakhs of rupees for Cooper's Hill College, but she is now to subscribe an indefinite sum of money for another educational establishment, for English youth. Any just conception of what the Jubilee means, in so far as India is concerned, would have suggested that it should be signalised by some act of Royal grace towards its people. It would have been a small thing for the Home Government to have proposed to commemorate the event in India, by the establishment of a Royal College of Technical Education therein, while the one thought has been to make India subscribe largely to a great building in London, in the establishment of which her children have no interest whatever, and never will have any. England is

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so poor we suppose, and India, so rich, that it is but right and just to make her contribute to the education of English youth, although her own are starved for the want of institutions that cover every district in England with educational facilities. There is but one feeling throughout India on the subject, and the pressure that has been put upon the Viceroy, to be reflected by him upon the people, is a reproach to the nation.

MILITARY CHANGES IN BURMA.

(Times of India.)

Among the military changes rendered necessary in Burma by the recent annexation of the upper country, the necessity of having a strong force near our new frontier is, of course, one of the most obvious. The old frontier station at Burma was Thayetmyo; the new one is Bhamo. As Thayetmyo, therefore, has lost its importance as a frontier post, it has been decided, we hear, to withdraw all or nearly all the troops from it, concentrating them where they will be more useful. Already, the battery of artillery which used to be quartered at Thayetmyo has been withdrawn, and it is probable that the headquarters and wing of the British regiment now stationed there will be removed after the rains, leaving only the headquarters of a Native regiment to garrison the place. Whoever is to garrison Burma in the future, whether the regiments be drawn from Bengal or Madras, or from all three Presidencies, the loss of Thayetmyo as a station (should it be really abandoned) will be a serious one. It is admittedly the best cantonment in Burma. Situated on the Irrawaddy, it occupies a site of great natural beauty, and it is well covered with large and handsome trees. Its climate, take it all the year round, is good, for though its cold weather is nothing particular, yet it escapes the fierce summer heats of Upper Burma, and its rainfall is moderate. That Thayetmyo will be altogether denuded of troops is, we think, hardly probable. It has a large jail, in which are something like a thousand Burmese prisoners; and it is well known that, however gay and light-hearted a being the Burman may be as an ordinary well-behaved citizen, yet when once he becomes a criminal he is a very desperate criminal indeed. So the jail will require some troops to look after it. Then there is the fort which commands the river, but which is no longer likely to be of any use for strategic purposes, there being no frontier adjacent. It is proposed, however, to turn the fort into a military prison for the whole of Burma, and this scheme if carried out will also necessitate the retention of troops in Thayetmyo. But it is not easy to say with certainty what will be done in Burma in the immediate future in regard to keeping up or abandoning garrisons. Much depends, of course, upon the progress made in pacifying the country, which, it is satisfactory to know, is progressing steadily. In the meantime, military police are being poured in everywhere, and should the presence of regiments now in Burma be urgently required elsewhere, it is thought that they may be considerably reduced with safety. The two most important places in Burma now are Mandalay and Bhamo, and with strong garrisons in these, the military police ought to be quite equal to the work for which they were enrolled, and which is to keep order in the districts. That Lower Burma should until recently have been giving as much trouble as Upper Burma is not a pleasant fact, considering the time that has elapsed since we annexed it. But everywhere the force of the movement against us appears to have spent itself, and if this rain passes without any revival of last year's troubles, by the end of the present year the whole country will be thoroughly well in hand.

BENGAL.

The large arrear balances due to the different Road Cess Funds have attracted the attention of the Bengal Board of Revenue, who observe with regret the little attention paid by District Officers to previous instructions on the subject. The Board observe that "if improvement is not speedily effected in this direction, they must consider what serious notice to take."

There is some probability of an innovation in the manner of payment of Government dues being introduced in the Calcutta Collectorate. Under the present rules such dues must be paid in cash, which entails all the inconvenience that has led to payment by cheques being almost universal in the commercial community. There is no real objection to the payment of Government dues by cheque, as all mercantile pecuniary obligations are paid, except the standing dislike of innovation. But the world is moving too fast even in India for bags of rupees being the one and only shape in which money is recognised at a Government treasury. The risk of a cheque being dishonoured is one against which there are well understood safeguards to be used. It does not deter merchants nor tradesmen, and it should not deter an efficiently organised department of the Government. An application on the subject is before the Commissioner of the Treasury for reference to Government.

MADRAS.

The Bishop of Mylapore purposes erecting a new Cathedral after the Gothic style of architecture on the site occupied by the present building, which is to be levelled to the ground. Several plans of the new building have been already submitted to the Bishop, who will, it is said, devote his energies to the scheme immediately after his return from Ootacamund.

The total of next year's indent of the Madras Medical Department which has gone home, aggregates £14,707. This is more than double the average of the past three years, which was only £7,180. The wherefore of this has not been explained by either the Principal Medical Storekeeper or the Surgeon-General; it is probably due to anticipated demands from Burma. It is understood that no drug or instrument, which can be obtained locally of Indian manufacture, to the advantage of the State, has been included in the present indent.

The necessity of providing more accommodation than at present exists for the staff of the Madras Railway is at present engaging the serious attention of the authorities, and during the last few months a large number of estimates for providing house accommodation for drivers, foremen, guards, clerks, signallers, porters, &c., have been sanctioned; it being considered desirable and to the advantage of the company that such accommodation should be provided, as far as possible, for all members of the staff, except in the vicinity of large towns through which the line runs, where such provision can be secured outside the company's fences. The staff occupying these quarters will have to pay a percentage of their salary as house rent, such percentage not exceeding the rental value of the quarters.

The condition of the Madras Civil Orphan Asylum premises has for some time past been the cause of considerable anxiety to the directors, the building generally being in a most dilapidated state, and some portions having of late become so much so that in the event of immediate repairs not being carried out they bid fair ere long to become too unsafe to be made use of. The cost of general repairs to the building had been estimated at Rs. 15,594, but the very low state of the funds at their disposal debarred the directors from undertaking even the most urgent of the repairs needed. This being the case, the only course open was to apply to Government for aid, and an application, which was made by the secretary, has been so far successful that the Government has sanctioned an immediate grant of Rs. 6,000 to be utilised in carrying out the most emergent of the repairs needed, with a promise of a similar amount next year. An estimate of Rs. 8,960 had also been framed for reconstructing the school chapel, which had to be pulled down owing to its being in an unsafe condition, but the Government are not disposed to aid in the rebuilding of the chapel, but have left this to be carried out by the directors when funds are available.

BOMBAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Corporation met again to discuss in detail the provisions of the New Municipal Bill. The discussions were mainly confined to verbal alterations. It is proposed in the Bill that a meeting of the Justices of the Peace held for the election of a member of the Corporation, the chairman of that body should, in the case of an equality of votes, determine the result by his casting vote. But the Corporation passed an amendment, on the motion of the Chairman, Captain Selly, to the effect that the result should be declared by drawing lots.

The recent misunderstanding between Mr. Thomas Lidbetter and his partner, Mr. Henry Stead, has resulted in a suit which was heard recently before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court. The plaintiff in the suit, Mr. Lidbetter, claimed to recover from the defendant, Mr. Stead, the sums of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 660, praying that the partnership may be dissolved, that an account may be taken of the partnership dealings, and that the affairs of the partnership may be wound up. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, who appeared for the plaintiff, informed the Court that Mr. Stead had left for China without any reference to his partner, and was not represented. The plaintiff was examined, and said he had been on friendly terms with his partner until December, 1886. Upon Mr. Stead's return from China in March last plaintiff learned that he had brought a Japanese woman with him, who eventually proved to be the cause of the rupture between the partners, and with whom Mr. Stead had now left for China. Mr. Justice Bayley ordered a dissolution of the partnership, and made a reference to the Commissioner to take an account of the partnership dealings.

Cholera seems to be increasing in Bombay, though it has not attained proportions which should cause any uneasiness. During the week ending the 26th July, 12 deaths occurred as against 9 in the previous week, and a mean of 14 in the corresponding weeks of the preceding five years. The victims consisted of seven Hindoos, three Hindoo outcastes, one Parsee, and one Mussulman.

Mr. James Hutton, agent of the Agra Bank in Bombay, on being relieved by Mr. James Greenwood, who lately acted as agent in Shanghai, will go to Calcutta to assume the management there, relieving Mr. W. Wood, the present manager. Mr. Wood, it appears, has been compelled to place his resignation in the hands of the Directors, owing to a difference of opinion in a matter in which, according to a local paper, he has the general sympathy and approval of his banking colleagues and the commercial community generally, but as there has recently been some changes in the Home management of the Bank, it is not improbable that

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Mr. Wood may ere long again occupy the managerial chair in Calcutta.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Simla that frequenters of the Mall have been not a little amused of late by an annoucement in a shop window that "St. Paul has arrived." Of course, it only implies that copies of the oratorio, which is to be given later in the season, are obtainable within; but to the casual passer-by, who is in ignorance of what is coming off in the musical line, such a statement is somewhat bewildering.

THE little piece of litigation which has been going on at Meerut since the death of Mr. Alexander Skinner, son of the celebrated Colonel James Skinner C.B., has come to a somewhat abortive conclusion. On the death of Mr. Alexander Skinner in January last, his eldest son, Robert Hercules Skinner, set up a document purporting to be the will duly executed and attested, of the deceased, and applied to the District Court of Meerut for letters of administration. Before the order of the Court was passed on this application, Mr. Robert Skinner submitted a second application, praying for the grant of the probate of the will and the guardianship of the minor children left by the deceased. Notice of this application having been communicated to all persons claiming to be interested in the subject-matter, on the day fixed for the hearing, Mr. Alexander Van Cortland Skinner, Mrs. Alice Forster, Mr. A. R. Forster and Mr. C. W. Kinloch opposed the grant of the probate upon the ground that the will set up was invalid, because it was either forged or obtained by misrepresentation. The 9th of July was fixed by the Court for an inquiry into the validity of the will, and Mr. Robert Skinner then produced the two witnesses whose names appear on the alleged will as attesting witnesses. These gentlemen, however, swore that they had nothing to do with the will, and did not even know the deceased. The signatures on the will were not theirs. The application was then refused, and there now the matter stands.

THE Punjab Court scandal has not yet been finally disposed of, though the Chief Court at Lahore has pronounced an opinion on the subject. On the 25th of May, the Registrar of the Chief Court of the Punjab forwarded a copy of the judgment in the case of Macauliffe *versus* Browne to the Punjab Government, for such action as the Lieutenant Governor might wish to take. On the 28th of last month his Honour is said to have asked for the file of the case for perusal. An opportunity has been given to Mr. Macauliffe to submit a reply to Mr. Burney's judgment, and when the *Civil and Military Gazette* last heard of this reply, it extended to more than one hundred pages, and was not then concluded.

BURMA.

THE taste for whisky in preference to other spirits has spread to Burma. The imports in 1882-83 amounted to 11,576 gallons, in the next three years they were 13,344 gallons, 13,834, and 19,137 respectively, whilst in the twelve months just ended the total had risen to the large figure of 43,904 gallons. The imports of brandy were highest during the past five years, in 1884-85 69,279 gallons having been received. There was a fall to 53,791 gallons in 1885-86, and a rise again to 61,246 gallons in 1886-87. The imports of ale, beer, and porter increased from 213,753 gallons in 1882-83 to 452,009 in 1886-87, and those of rum from 47,641 to 50,471. There was a decrease in champagne and claret, and an extraordinary decline in the imports of gin, which in 1882-83 amounted to 101,654 gallons, whilst in the last twelve months they were only 63,802. The increase in malt liquors is attributed to the large qantity received from the Murree Brewery for the use of the troops.

THE Beeling correspondent of a Rangoon paper states that a Burman magistrate, two Burman sergeants of police, five Gurkhas and seven Punjabis recently started to attack dacoits reported to be near Melong village, twenty miles from Beeling. The party reached the place at seven o'clock in the evening, and, proceeding through jungle for about 200 yards, found the dacoits' hiding place, where four dacoits were cooking and thirteen were concealed in a hut behind a rock. The police opened fire, killing one dacoit, and the dacoits in the hut replied with a volley, which killed one Gurkha and wounded one Punjabi, and then they bolted, leaving four guns and eight dahs. The correspondent states that the European police officer had lately been transferred, and that, had the police been under a trained officer, probably the whole gang would have been captured. It was, he adds, absurd to send trained police out after dacoits under a Burman who could neither speak Hindustani nor even utter English words of command.

A DACOIT affair of some consequence is reported from Burma. A notable leader who has been troubling the Toungdwingyee district was surprised on the 21st by Lieut. Jenner of the Rifle Brigade, who shot him dead with his own hand, and killed or captured a number of his satellites. The success of this foray is expected to restore quiet to the country to the north of the old frontier.

THE presence of a strong military force in Upper Burma last year, for which large quantities of provisions, oil, sugar, &c., were required, had a favourable influence on the import trade of the province to the extent of one crore of rupees. The improvement, however, was also due to the more settled state of the country, as was shown by the better demand from stations on the Irrawadi beyond the old frontier at Thayetmyo. The most important increases in imports were—wearing apparel 3¼ lakhs; cotton piece-goods, 2½ lakhs; coal, 3; earthware, 1; fruits, 2; grain and pulses, 7; hardware, 4½; jute, 1; leather, 1¾; liquors, 11¼; matches, 1¾; metals, 1¾; oils, 10¾; provisions, whatever they may include, 21; silk piecegoods, 6; sugar, 12; and tobacco, 1½. There was a falling off in the exports, but the whole of the diminution in value took place in the teak trade, the demand for that product in Europe having become much less. There was a considerable increase in the quantity of several exports, but a decrease was very noticeable in mineral oil, and was attributed to American competition in both Lower Burma and India.

THE TRICKS OF TRADE.

A perusal of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Merchandise Marks Act (1862) Amendment Bill leaves (says the *St. James's Gazette*) an impression on the mind that almost every branch of British manufacture and commerce is based on fraud of the most shameful character. The middlemen make use of their command of the market to coerce the manufacturer into assisting them to swindle the consumer; and from beginning to end—what with pirated trade-marks, false descriptions, stolen reputations, short weight and measure, and inferior quality—the whole fabric of our trade and commerce looks like a mass of organised dishonesty. The first point that strikes one is the shameless way in which the names of certain places which have made a reputation in some particular industry have been appropriated and traded upon. A great deal was said before the Committee about the grievances of Sheffield. No doubt that town made out a strong case. Goods manufactured at Solingen, in Germany, come over here or are sent to our colonies marked "Sheffield," "Warranted Sheffield," &c. One instance is given in which the well-known firm of Rodgers was concerned. The German maker stamped his cutlery "Rotgens, Sheffield." In another case goods were found to be selling largely in India and other places under the name of the "Sheffield Knife Company, Victoria Works, founded A.D. 1837, Queen street, Sheffield, Cutlers to her Majesty"—Queen-street, Sheffield, being a street occupied mainly by lawyers. But Sheffield herself has been no small sinner; for there are plenty of firms there which import German cutlery into Sheffield and then re-export it as genuine Sheffield make. Besides, Sheffield, even if she herself were not to blame, is only resisting a piracy which in scores of other cases has been only too successful. Brussels has long since been deprived of her specialty in carpets. Cardigan jackets are no longer made in Cardigan, but in Leicester; so also with Guernseys, Jerseys, Grampian hosiery, and other textiles. "Tweeds" are made all over the country. Not a single Kidderminster carpet is now made in all Kidderminster; the name was stolen and the industry taken up by Axminster. Wilton carpets are now made at Halifax, and no longer at Wilton. Dutch tapes are made in Manchester. The French cambrics we use come from the North of Ireland, and the largest quantity of Barnsley sheetings are also made in Ulster. American cloth, Saxony velvet, Stilton cheese, Limerick lace, Balbriggan hose, Havana cigars, Swedish amber—all these are made and sold under their original names, although their manufacture is carried on in twenty different places, and has practically disappeared, in some cases, in the place where it originated. Almost everything we eat or drink or clothe ourselves withal sail under false colours. It was high time indeed for the Legislature to step in and check these fraudulent designations, which have not only been used to defraud the public, but have absolutely ruined many a local industry, whose good name has first been appropriated and then brought into contempt. The hosiery trade of the Midlands has been carrying on this system of piracy for hundreds of years. The only victim that showed fight before the committee was Balbriggan. It was proved beyond doubt that certain great firms had long been sending out from Nottingham and elsewhere so-called Balbriggan hose, and their competition very nearly killed the genuine Balbriggan industry. Indeed, there is now only one mill in Balbriggan; and, instead of making reparation now, these great firms contend that, having used the name unmolested for fifty or sixty years, they have established a prescriptive right to it, and that the original seat of the industry must go definitely to the wall. Then there are the German and British cigar pirates. For cigars made in Houndsditch or Bremen they have appropriated some of the best-known Havana brands; and every single box of cigars they send out is labelled as being real Havana. The watch business is another notable example. English-made cases are hall-marked here, sent over to Switzerland to be fitted with Swiss works, and then brought back to be sold as genuine English-made watches. We import all the materials for the manufacture of umbrellas; but as we put them together here they are, of course, "best English make." "Best English pipes" consist, too, of a mouthpiece from Germany and a bowl from France. The "real amber," so fondly loved by the smoker, consists partly of "ambroid," which is made in Vienna, and partly of "celluloid," which catches fire like sealing-wax. The well-known firm of Curtis and Harvey, gunpowder manufacturers, has to contend against pirates styling themselves "Cortis and Hadney," "Cubtis and Marvey," &c., and using identical labels. These are the examples of the appropriation of a well-known name either of a place of manufacture, a firm, or a thing, for the purpose of deceiving the public; and they stand on precisely the same footing as "butterine," now happily expunged from the dictionary.

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But even these are not so reprehensible as certain customs of trade which have grown up and are in some quarters accepted as quite legitimate. For years our Indian and Chinese customers have been cruelly swindled in Manchester piece goods. Originally, figures were stamped on each piece denoting its length, breadth, and quality—the length in yards and the breadth in inches; while the quality was indicated by a number. Gradually, "yards" has been changed to "folds" and "fids.," so that the innocent native now buys thirty-seven "folds" in the belief that he is buying thirty-seven yards. Similarly, the ticketing of yarns gives to the uninitiated an utterly false idea of the length. Innumerable little tricks of this sort exist in the textile trades, and they have gone on so long now that they are regarded as perfectly honest. Now, it seems to us a mere waste of time to discuss the causes of the depression of trade while this sort of thing goes on. Here we see local industrial reputations snapped up and traded upon with inferior goods until the pirated name itself is made a byword; imitations palmed off as the real article; short measure and short weight given; colourable infringements of well-known brands right and left; a conspiracy of manufacturers, middlemen, and retailers to cheat the consumers—in brief, a gigantic system of fraud carried on in the name of business; and yet on every side there is wailing over the decay and depression of our trade.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

(BROAD ARROW.)

Russia and China are destined to play a striking part in the future of Asia. That is a simple, geographical, and ethnic fact not to be overcome by any amount of sophistry. There is little use in arguing metaphysics with any man who will not concede that human beings are conditioned by time and space. There is about as much use in discussing Asiatic questions with persons who rule out Russia on the one side, or China on the other. We are not contending that the two Powers exhaust the factors in the Asiatic question. That is quite another matter. India will not play a less significant part, but it may be as goal or prize and not as a mobile force. Are Russia and China going to be enemies or allies? Everything depends on the answer we can obtain to this question, and it must be confessed that it is difficult to meet with two intelligent Englishmen who agree upon the point, or with any clear statement of the latest aspects of the problem. It has been sanguinely assumed that England has entered into a good understanding with China, and that we may now count upon Chinese assistance whenever Russia should be troublesome in Afghanistan or on the Pacific. This impression is widespread, and it has formed the groundwork of many reassuring articles of that ultra patriotic type we are all supposed to admire. We could have wished there had been more data than can found in official documents and well-known facts for this pleasant view of a great question. Our own opinion is that we have really no reliable ground for imagining that China will befriend us, but that she now holds herself free to act as circumstances arise, and that Russia can put as much diplomatic pressure upon her as we can, at any time, and with more chance of a subtle and successful effect. China is not troubled with an inquisitive Parliament and the tendency there is in democratic countries to discuss quarrels in the open market place. Russia is just as free. The two countries are not called upon to publish despatches for the benefit of the curious and for the annotation of the "enemy," whoever he may be. They can make an engagement and keep it an absolute secret. They can establish and renew the most delicate understanding without much comment in the papers, or with comment of the inspired kind that is intended to delude the people of both countries. England cannot do this, and so we are not in a position to be on even terms with Russia in negotiating with China. It is an ugly fact, but it is our duty to look at ugly facts as well as pleasant ones. As an illustration of China's attitude towards the two countries, take the evidence given in the recently issued Blue Book about Port Hamilton. Could anything be more conclusive as to the difference in the action of the Chinese Government towards us and towards Russia? The occupation of Port Hamilton has the assent of China at first. The Marquis Tseng assured Lord Granville that "His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China would offer no objection to such occupation; and Earl Granville having taken due notice of this declaration, it was mutually agreed that from the day on which Her Britannic Majesty should deem it advisable to occupy those islands they should be acknowledged by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China as lawfully occupied and administered by England." This agreement was made in April, 1885, some days after Admiral Sir W. Dowell had obeyed his instructions to occupy Port Hamilton. News of that occupation had probably not reached Russia, as we find a Russian volunteer steamer, the *Vladivostock*, entered the port on May 10 to find the British flag flying there. Between the date of the Marquis Tseng's agreement and May 10, China, in response to the Russian Minister's remonstrance at Pekin, had changed her attitude and practically backed out of the agreement of April 28. Our ships continued to remain at Port Hamilton, and there was a temporising acquiescence in their presence until Russian diplomacy was once more active. When it was known that our Government had offered to rent the islands constituting Port Hamilton for £5,000 a-year it was intimated to us by China that if the Korean Government made the bargain "a demand would be presented from another quarter within ten days for the cession of other territory on the same terms." If we went on with our occupation, it was subsequently stated, Russia would be compelled to occupy some other Korean port. In the end we were induced to evacuate the place on the understanding that Russia would not seize the islands or take possession of any Korean territory whatever. These negotiations seem to give a sufficiently explicit answer to the question we have asked. The illusion that England and China were allied against Russia is dispersed. It was a beautiful dream, and it vanished almost as rapidly as it had appeared. But there are many persons who still cling to it, and fancy that it means a good deal. Two facts may be cited from the recent Blue Book, however, that are pregnant with meaning on the main question we are discussing. It is clear, in the first place, that we were diplomatically manœuvred out of our position in the Pacific, and that it was Russia who supplied the pressure at Peking as well as at Tokio and Soul that made retention dangerous, whether we fortified the islands making Port Hamilton or not. In the second place it is not less clear that the guarantee of Russia, on the strength of which we eventually left Port Hamilton, was given to China and not to Great Britain. The net result of the whole of these Port Hamilton negotiations is to convince an unbiassed reader of the despatches that China is far more likely to be an ally of Russia than an enemy in questions which may involve British interests and Russian interests also. This may seem a large inference to draw from a special case, and it will be said at once that Russia and China have been at war in Kuldja, not so many years ago, and may be so again if the advance of Russia westward from Bokhara should begin with serious intent. But the recent turn of affairs has given us a clearer view of Russian policy, which has to be studied in the light of facts, and cannot be observed in the clear language of Parliamentary exposition. China then, is likely to play an increasingly important part in Asiatic politics, and to act in closer agreement with Russia than will be agreeable to this country, or in accordance with our position in the Pacific whenever war should break out. It is as well that our military men, not less than our statesmen, should take this contingency into account in present ideas and future plans.

THE NEW TARIFF IN INDO-CHINA.

It is some consolation after all to English traders whose intercourse with the French possessions in Indo-China was brought to an end upon June 1 by a harsh and rashly-applied tariff that the French traders at Hanoi, who got it carried, and the local authorities who recommended it, have deeply injured the interests of the Dominions. A large Customs revenue was necessary to balance the Budget, and a highly prohibitive tariff was required to satisfy influential cotton-spinners and others at home. At the desire of the Hanoi Chamber of Commerce the French Parliament extended to Cochin China and Tong-King the general tariff, that is to say, the highest scale of taxation, such as is only applied to goods entering France from countries which neither have a treaty of commerce nor, as is the case with England, enjoy the most favoured treatment. Between France and her Eastern possessions trade was to be free. An interesting letter to the *Temps* from its Hanoi correspondent in date June 14, shows how utterly the attempt to seize the trade of a whilom open country has broken down. Among the chief articles of import was Chinese moist sugar shipped from Hong Kong at 26 shillings the picul. Under the new tariff it was subjected to a duty of 32 shillings. From the first days of June official traffic in that produce stopped. Smugglers began to bring it in by land and water, and their calling, subventioned, as it were, to the extent of 120 per cent., has risen to be a national one, in so far as supplying an enormous native need. As for their buying French refined sugar, it is out of the question unless they made ounces last as pounds. The cotton trade is similarly crippled. Whereas red cotton stuffs paid 7½d. before June 1, they are now taxed 2s. 2d. On blue twills the duty is 11d. instead of 4d., on fine coloured prints 3s. 8d. instead of 6d., and the monstrous duty of 1s. 11d. instead of 2½d. is now exacted on English and American cottons. Many manufactures come from Bombay, where handiwork and raw material are cheap, but now the Indian cotton spinners are erecting mills at Pondicherry, thus thwarting the plans of the Rouen monopolists. It is anticipated that the Customs receipts of the Port of Hanoi will fall below £4,000 for June, having been £10,400 in May, and by the time the French have supplanted foreign traders they will dwindle down to nothing.

The free-trade newspapers—*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*—strongly condemn the protective tariff to be introduced into French Indo-China. The *Débats* urges that the French merchants settled there will be ruined, for they chiefly sell foreign manufactures.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has addressed a letter to the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company. He states that the general meeting of June 4, 1885, instructed the directors, as the works for the improvement of the Canal were carried out, to raise the means necessary to meet the expenses to the extent of f.100,000,000. The chairman of the directors had on a previous occasion stated that in whatever way the funds necessary for the completion of the works were raised, he should propose to reserve for the shareholders a privilege in the formation of this capital. It is in fulfilment of this promise that the board of directors places at the disposal of the shareholders of the company the bonds now issued to meet the improvements which are being carried out in 1887, or are to be carried out in 1888. Each shareholder is entitled to one bond for every three shares held by him. The form will be that of a three per cent. bond, second series, yielding f.15 per annum, payable half-yearly, with deduction of taxes, repayable in seventy-five years by means of an annual drawing. The price of these bonds to the shareholders has been fixed at f.380. To make use of his privilege the shareholder must appear with his share certificates at the Rue Charras, Paris, or at the agencies of the company in France or abroad, between Sept. 1 and 10.

We regret to record the death of Mr. JAMES PADDLE, for many years connected with the "Jerusalem." Mr. Paddle was sixty-six years of age.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

KIUNGANI.*

At Kiungani, one mile from the city of Zanzibar, is a Boys' Home, tenanted by liberated slave children from Equatorial Africa. Amongst them Mr. Madan has laboured for a period of five years, seeing in the while many strange sights and hearing many a marvellous story. Impressed with the value and importance of getting a true and accurate account of the adventures—or rather misadventures—of these helpless waifs, he induced several lads to put down in their own dialects the story of their lives, and, this done, he translated the MS., and now presents it to the public under the title of "Kiungani."

"Geographer, anthropologist, philanthropist, all may find material to their hand, not very abundant, perhaps, or exact, but of its kind genuine, and as here presented almost unique." Such, in the words of the author, are the results of his labours. The narrative is chiefly interesting as serving to throw light upon the slave trade of Equatorial Africa, with all its horrors and all its cruelties. From this point of view the work demands careful perusal. But apart from this humanitarian aspect of the matter, there is much to interest in the stories which embody the "folk-lore" of the African Continent. Amongst them are to be found much that is curious and more that is quaint. Our old friend the fox appears as the rabbit whom no one can deceive, but who deceives all. The episode of Joseph and his master's wife finds expression in the fidelity of a slave who is tempted in like circumstances. Why do rats always infest houses? One of Mr. Madan's tales will explain the reason. "Man, when you get wealth use it with self-restraint, and God will bless you by it," is the moral of another story replete with instruction, and by no means lacking in dramatic interest.

Such, in brief outline, is "Kiungani." Plain, simple, unpretentious, it is a new chapter in the world of letters, and an hour or two may be worse spent than in learning how they "live, move, and have their being" in the wilds of a region hallowed by the memories of one of England's greatest sons—the honoured missionary, Livingstone.

THE SILVER POUND.†

"No measure short of restoring a fixed par between silver and gold at a rate as near as possible to that which formerly obtained will meet the requirements of the time." This is plain and clear, showing distinctly that Mr. Horton is a "Bimetallist." The sentence also is refreshing, as indicating an amount of perspicacity quite unusual in works on currency; but as the reader proceeds further the golden dream of finding somewhat which can be "understanded of the people" vanishes like thin air, and the volume is read and re-read with an air of bewilderment and regret—bewilderment that so much ability is brought to bear upon the subject as to display the writer in a higher atmosphere not breathable by poor ordinary folks; regret that with so much ability there is an entire absence of the power of conveying to others what the author himself knows at his fingers' ends.

Why and how is this? The fault, or peculiarity, is common to all who treat upon financial matters of the nature at issue, and it must, therefore, be supposed that there is an inherent abstruseness in the sight which defies all attempts at simplicity. Take an instance. What is the plain purport of such a paragraph as this:—"The reader can obtain a glimpse into the subtleties of this matter of 'preference for gold' if he dwells thoughtfully upon the psychological condition of the plexus of business communities to Europe, &c., &c." We plead ignorance as to the meaning of the last phrase. It may allude to bimetallism, or to anything under the sun so far as we can interpret its hidden mysteries.

To attempt to analyse a work which, we confess, we do not ourselves understand, would be little better than the "blind leading the blind." As far as we can gather the drift of the writer's arguments, the introduction of a double standard would not only restore the poor rupee to its proper and normal rate of exchange, but would render the agricultural profession profitable, and the farming of land financially successful. If this be so, in the name of Heaven let the measure be tried. To an uninitiated mind it seems a simple means to ensure a grand result; but surely something *must* be done in the direction of the tillage of the soil. Be it free-trade that is wrong, be it the coinage that is the offender, it matters not. So long as a remedy be found, that is all which concerns the public. If to this inestimable boon of fertile and productive fields be added the further good fortune of a rise of exchange, which will bring up the rupee to par, it may well be conceded that the author of such good things as pass man's understanding is worthy of a niche in the temple of fame. It may be hoped that Mr. Horton's theories are as sound as his enthusiasm in his cause is genuine and sincere.

* "Kiungani—Story and History from Central Africa, by A. C. Madan. (George Bell and Son.)

† "The Silver Pound." By P. Dana Horton. (Macmillan and Co.)

THE GREAT SILVER RIVER.*

So much has been written as to Brazil that Sir Horace Rumbold can scarcely expect—indeed, does not pretend—to have much that is new to tell the public; but, even from this point of view, his work conveys a fair amount of information in an eminently readable form; and, as he himself points out, his account of a visit to the out-of-the-way regions of Uruguay, amidst the scenes of early Jesuit triumphs, is attractive and novel, though, *en passant*, it may be questioned whether all his readers will extend to the worthy Fathers the unqualified praise which the author places at their disposal.

The portion of the work, however, which is entitled to, and will doubtless receive, most attention is the chapter wherein Sir Horace examines the question as to the advantage or otherwise of Brazil as a field of emigration from home. Possessing, as Minister on the part of England, a position of huge responsibility, it may be assumed that he has kept in mind the necessity of weighing well his words in regard to a question of such surpassing magnitude, while his official standing exempts him from the temptation of "writing up" a country to serve some individual interest. And what is his verdict? On the whole, decidedly favourable. "To those in England who may be allured by the prospects so temptingly displayed, I would say—Come out by all means, but do so with your eyes well open. Bear in mind that if there is much that is good here, there is not a little that is evil. No better field probably exists for patient, self-relying industry, backed by a moderate amount of capital; but whoever comes here to settle, and try his hand at farming or stock-breeding in the Pampas, must first of all be prepared for rude contests with uncontrollable natural forces, in the shape of destructive tempests and desolating droughts, plagues of locusts and wide-spreading murrain." He then proceeds to point out the loneliness and insecurity of life which a settler must be prepared to face before he can pocket his large returns or capital, or reap the harvest of success. This is plain, honest, practical advice, and stamps Sir Horace as a sound and sincere adviser, upon whom the public can bear with confidence and safety. Pleasure and profit is the motto which may fitly be inscribed on the frontispiece of the "Great Silver River."

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Principles of Civil Government," by John Boyd Kinnear (Smith, Elder and Co.); "The Apotheosis of Antinous," by E. Sharpe Young (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.); "Hungary in Ancient, Mediæval and Modern Times," by Arminius Vambéry (T. Fisher Unwin); "Lady Burton's Edition of the Arabian Nights," Vol. V. (Waterlow and Sons); "Treatise on the Principle of Sufficient Reason," by Mr. P. Y. Fitzgerald (Thomas Laurie).

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., died at Poonah on the 5th inst. After serving in the Bombay Revenue and Judicial Departments as assistant collector and magistrate, he was sent to Scinde as Judicial Assistant Commissioner in 1866, and in the same year he became Judge of the Sudder Court. In 1868-69 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to inquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay. In 1871 he was appointed Judge of the Bombay High Court, which post he held until, in April, 1884, he was nominated member of the Governor's Council. In 1886 he was made a C.S.I., and his name appeared among the first recipients of the new honour of a K.C.I.E. He was tempted more than once to give up his career in India for a seat on the India Council at home, but his health forbade it.

General Edward Price, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery, died on the 13th inst., at his residence in Gledhow-gardens, in his seventy-second year. The deceased officer served in India at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857, and commanded the artillery at the siege and capture of Kotah, in Rajputana, the action at Saugor, and the defeat of the rebels on the right bank of the Bunnas. His name was mentioned in despatches, and he received the Indian medal, with the Companionship of the Bath. From 1865 to 1876 he was inspector and purchaser of horses for the remounts of the Royal Artillery. Since 1883 he has been Colonel Commandant of the Royal Artillery.

THAT most expensive of hill-stations, Darjeeling, is said to be—not under a cloud, for it is in that state during most of the year, but—under some mysterious ban. It is deserted by all but the permanent "children of the mist"—the school-girls and school-boys, nurses and babies, and wives mourning for their husbands far away on the burning plains. The place is so dull that invalids sent there to recruit their strength have been obliged to flee precipitately to the places whence they came, dreading melancholia more than malaria, and the club is said to be inhabited by the honorary secretary and one unhappy companion. "It's an ill wind," &c.—the proverb is sometimes musty; but if the result of this desolation is to reduce house rents and hotel and boarding-house charges to something within the limits of reason, Bengal will eventually have cause for jubilation.

* "The Great Silver River." By Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G. (John Murray and Co.)

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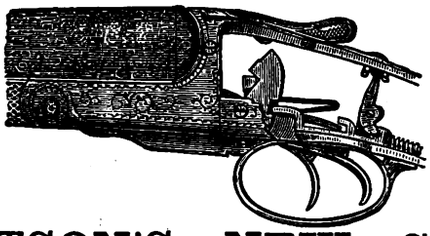
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1887.

THE STORY OF THE RUBY MINES.

THIS story has at length been told officially in a Parliamentary paper, but not very satisfactorily after all. It is curious why there should have been any concealment about the matter, but the information which has now been made public appears to have been dragged out of the Government only after much outside pressure. On the 25th of February, 1886, the Viceroy telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India that it was proposed to give a provisional lease of the Burma Ruby Mines to Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot of Calcutta and Rangoon, on condition of an annual payment by them of two lacs of rupees and a free examination by the Government of the firm's accounts; the lease to be terminable at the end of any year by Government or lessees on six months' notice. This telegram, which seems to have been founded on a Report from Mr. Bernard, further stated that this appeared to be the best arrangement which the Government of India, with the information at its disposal, could make. "Gillanders Arbuthnot," thus ran the Viceroy's telegram, "have had much to do with the Ruby trade and present Native lessees, and are ready to work with the latter as far as may be necessary, and generally to give satisfactory assurances. Do you approve?" To this the Secretary of State for India wired back to the Viceroy on March 4, 1886, "I have no objection to offer." On the 27th of that month, however, the Viceroy of India telegraphs to the Secretary of State: "Captain Aubrey Patton, representing Syndicate which comprises Streeter, offers three lacs per annum for lease of Ruby Mines. Could you make inquiries, and inform me whether the proposals are *bonâ fide*, and the Syndicate good for the amount?" The Secretary of State telegraphs back: "Proposals *bonâ fide*. Streeter believed to have sufficent means, but, as Syndicate is to be formed after concession received, I advise caution lest it might fail, and so damage value of property." About a fortnight afterwards there is a third bid for the Ruby property, and the Viceroy telegraphs: "Local house offers three lacs, and Streeter's agent offers four. Do you consider that latter offer may be accepted?" The Secretary of State thinks that there are some "obvious advantages" in securing a local firm, but leaves the decision with the Viceroy. In the meantime a newspaper report has got abroad that a concession has been granted to a French company. This alarms the Secretary of State, who wires to the Viceroy to "telegraph facts." His Excellency replies that the report in question is unfounded, and that the highest offer for lease of the mines was made on behalf of Messrs. Streeter, and that the intention of the Government was to accept that offer if certain details could be satisfactorily arranged. In accordance with this decision a draft agreement was actually drawn out between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, on the one hand, and Messrs. Streeter and Co., of London, on the other, in which, for the consideration of the payment of an annual sum of four lacs of rupees in quarterly instalments, the lease of the Ruby Mines was to be granted to Messrs. Streeter and Co. for five years and six months from November 1st, 1887, under certain conditions. Under these conditions the rights of Native miners were fairly secured, the lessees guaranteeing that they would not mine within twenty-five yards of any licensed claim, and consenting to submit all disputes or questions to the decision of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. Very elaborate draft rules were drawn out defining this contract with Messrs. Streeter, whose agent was allowed to accompany the field force, which advanced and took possession of the mining district. But further complication arose. Another competitor came upon the scene. A Mr. Moritz Urger, the representative of "certain unnamed European capitalists," did not make a definite offer, but hinted that better terms might be

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secured through him as the agent of a "very wealthy syndicate in Paris" when geological and other surveys had been made, and the country become "sufficiently safe." This was rather discounting the future, but Mr. Unger, not producing any credentials and not making any definite offer, the Government of India inclined to rest upon the arrangement which they had almost concluded with Messrs. Streeter. That arrangement has now fallen through, owing no doubt to the agitation which has taken place in the Press and in Parliament about this matter. Under the Native dynasty these mines never produced a revenue exceeding one and a-half lacs of rupees per annum. Messrs. Streeter offered four lacs, and this appears to have been a very good bargain on behalf of the Government of India. It has, however, now been quashed, and the latest despatch from the India Office, dated August 4th, informs all the competitors that "in the absence of full information with regard to the value of the Burmese Ruby Mines, or the probable effect of bringing to bear upon them, for the first time, the application of capital and the results of modern invention in the shape of machinery and explosives, Viscount Cross does not feel justified in sanctioning at present any lease or engagement."

His Lordship proposes without delay to take steps to inform himself upon these points.

In the meantime, if newspaper reports can be trusted, the Mines are being worked by the Government of India officials on the spot at a loss. The competitors for the concession are all dissatisfied—there is a talk of legal proceedings being taken against the Government—and this has been the result of what has been called "healthy agitation" in Parliament on this subject.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 23.)

SEDGEFIELD—The services of Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield, medical officer of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

VAN SOMEREN—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieut.-Colonel G. J. Van Someren, General List, Infantry, conservator of forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following promotions are made, from the date on which Lieut.-Colonel Van Someren may avail himself of the leave in question, and until further orders :—

POPERT, Mr. E. P., conservator of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Pegu Circle, Burma, to continue to officiate in the 2nd grade of conservators.

DANSEY, Mr. E. P., deputy conservator of the 4th grade in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and assistant inspector-general of forests and superintendent of working plans, to officiate in the 3rd grade of conservators, and to have charge of the Forest Department in the Hyderabad Assigned District.

FERNANDEZ, Mr. E., officiating deputy director of the forest school at Dehra Dun, to be assistant inspector-general of forests and superintendent of working plans.

SMYTHIES, Mr. A., B.A., deputy conservator of the 4th (officiating 3rd) grade in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as deputy director of the forest school.

ROBERTSON, Major D., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is posted as 1st assistant and secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, from the date of joining.

KING, Mr. L. W., C.S., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, is posted as assistant to the Resident in Mysore and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg, from July 8.

CLAUSET—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. V. T. Clauset as consular agent for Italy at Madras.

PRITCHARD, Mr. L. E., probationer, Financial Department, formerly attached to the office of the comptroller, Central Provinces, having been transferred to the office of the accountant-general, Bengal, made over charge of his duties in the former office on June 20, and assumed charge of his duties in the latter on July 1.

HOWE, Mr. R. T., chief superintendent in the office of the comptroller and auditor general, having been granted leave for three months, availed himself of the leave on June 2.

MILITARY.

GLASGOW, Major J. C. R., Suffolk Regiment, brigade major, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general on the Establishment, vice Major E. A. Brind, who has resigned that appointment, dated June 6.

The following appointment, made in the late 6th Brigade Burma Field Force, is sanctioned :—

WILKINSON, Lieut. T. H. Des V., Rifle Brigade, to be superintendent of army signalling, dated Oct. 12, 1886.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. W., Suffolk Regiment, squadron officer 18th Bengal Lancers, from July 6, 1884.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. M. E. Northumberland Fusiliers, squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from Nov. 23, 1885.

CLAY, Lieut. C. H., Royal Irish Fusiliers, wing officer 43rd Bengal Infantry (Goorkha Light Infantry), from April 11, 1886.

BARROW, Lieut. G. De S., Connaught Rangers, squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, from April 28, 1886.

VANRENEN, Lieut. A. J. H., Scottish Rifles, squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, from June 5, 1886.

STAINFORTH, Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from June 5, 1886.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. J. O., to be captain in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, to complete the establishment.

SCOTT, Lieut.-Colonel W., Bombay S.C., to be colonel in the army, dated 20th July.

SETON, Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. S., Bart., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, dated 20th July.

SANDWITH, Lieut.-Colonel W. F., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army, dated 20th July.

The following appointments are made to the Indian Marine from the 1st July, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India :—

COXON, Mr. S. W., to be a 2nd grade officer.

ELDRIDGE, Mr. G. B. T., to be a 3rd grade officer.

MORSE, Mr. F. H. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, transferred temporarily to Burma for employment on Provincial Works.

ENGLEDUE, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., R.E., is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as an executive engineer, 1st grade, Railway Branch, and attached to the office of the consulting engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

PARTRIDGE, Mr. J. S., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as examiner of accounts, Madras State Railways, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Newcombe on privilege leave.

FOY, Mr. H. A., is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an apprentice examiner, sub pro tem., on probation, and is posted to the office of the examiner of accounts, Sind-Pishin Railway.

Confirming respectively Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Thuillier, R.E., as surveyor-general of India, and Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E., as deputy surveyor-general, in charge Trigonometrical Branch, from Feb. 19, vice Colonel G. C. DePree, S.C., deceased, the following promotions are made from the same date :—

CODDINGTON, Colonel F., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

SANDEMAN, Lieut.-Colonel J. E., S.C., officiating deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

WILMER, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., S.C., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, on furlough, is promoted to the 3rd grade.

TALBOT, Major Hon. M. G., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, on furlough, is promoted to deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

SCOTT, Mr. G. B., officiating assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

GLENNIE, Captain E., R.E., executive engineer, Military Works Department, is, with the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Military Works, appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Pishin Irrigation Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. G. Kennedy, executive engineer.

GREEN—Owing to the abolition of the 4th Division, Frontier Road, Mr. H. H. Green, assistant engineer, is transferred to the 2nd Division, Frontier Road; and is granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 1.

TICKELL, Mr. R. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examinations as laid down in Public Works Code, Volume I., Chapter II., paragraph 14.

BOILEAU, Colonel F. W., resumed charged of the office of cantonment magistrate, Deoli, from Captain J. A. Bell on July 7.

ROBERTSON—KING—Major D. Robertson made over and Mr. L. White King, C.S., assumed charge of the offices of the Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Companies in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore on July 8.

FURLOUGHS.

STAINFORTH, Lieut. L. C. H., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant 39th Bengal Infantry (p a), for one year.

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SHAWE, Captain R. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 16th Bengal Infantry (p a), for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced 11th February.

BATTYE, Colonel A., C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Goorkha Regiment, for one year in extension of that allowed in G.G.O. No. 651 of 1886; pension service, 31st year, commenced 23rd April.

MCNAIR, Mr. W. W., surveyor, 3rd grade, survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month from Aug. 1.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, July 18.)

MARSH, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. B., General List, Infantry, to be station staff officer, Dinapore, from date of joining.

OSWALD, Lieutenant J. H., 4th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Harris, seconded for appointment to the Burma Police.

HAWKINS, Lieutenant G. A., supernumerary on the establishment of 4th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Fleming, vacated on being confirmed in his appointment in the Survey Department.

BOWER, Lieutenant D. M., 7th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Digan, transferred to the 32nd Pioneers.

HOLMES, Lieut.-Colonel A. L. E. H., Bengal Staff Corps, to be commandant 16th Lucknow Regiment, vice Minto, vacated, dated June 24.

MEACHAM, Major W. M., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Clare, retired, dated June 24.

MONTANARO, Captain A., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Meacham, dated June 24.

MOSLEY, Lieut.-Colonel J. E. P., wing commander 3rd Sikh Infantry, to be second in command 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Rivaz, appointed commandant 37th Dogras.

BROWNE, Lieut. W. S., North Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated July 4.

LEAROYD, Lieut. C. D., Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Presidency and Oudh command, Military Works, to the Meerut command.

EDGELL—On return from field service, Lieut. E. A. Edgell, Royal Engineers, is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Inspector-General's headquarters.

The undermentioned officer qualified as interpreter at the final examination in Russian, alluded to in Horse Guards:—

KUNHARDT, Captain H. G., Royal Engineers.

FURLOUGHS.

BEVAN, Captain R. J., Royal Artillery, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BATESTON, Surgeon J. F., for four months, on urgent private affairs.

(*July* 19.)

MARSON, Lieut. H. W. A., 8th Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the Establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Pritchard, seconded on appointment to the Burma Commission.

SKENE, Lieut.-Colonel C. McD., wing commander 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Beresford, retired, dated June 23.

GOLDNEY, Captain F. C. N., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Skene, and to remain seconded while employed as adjutant Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, dated June 23.

BARRETT, Captain A. L., wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Goldney, dated June 23.

MAITLAND, Lieut. H. R. S., a candidate for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, on probation.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examination in Burmese by the elementary standard:—

SAGE, Captain C. A. R., 18th Bengal Infantry.
BUTTS, Lieut. F. R. M. de, Royal Artillery.
PULLEN, Lieut. A. F., Royal Artillery.
MORTON, Lieut. W. R., Royal Engineers.
BARRY, Surgeon J. P., Indian Medical Service.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following orders are confirmed:—

Burma Field Force orders, dated April 13, appointing the following officers of Royal Engineers serving with the Upper Burma Field Force, to be field and assistant field engineers, from the dates against their names:—

LLOYD, Captain R. O., field engineer, from March 23.
EDGELL, Lieut. E. A., assistant field engineer, from March 28.
TILLEY, Lieut. W. F., assistant field engineer, from March 28.
DUFF, Lieut. G. M., assistant field engineer, from April 2.

Dated April 25, appointing the following officers of R.E. serving with the Upper Burma Field Force to be assistant field engineers, provisionally, from the dates against their names:—

STOKES-ROBERTS, Lieut. E. R. B., assistant field engineer, from April 5.
CLOSE, Lieut. G. D., assistant field engineer, from April 5.
PERCEVAL, Lieut. C. C., assistant field engineer, from April 5.
HULEATT, Lieut. A. J., assistant field engineer, from April 6th.
SORBIE, Lieut. R. F., assistant field engineer, from April 6th.

JERRARD—Oudh Division Order, dated June 4, 1887, appointing Major F. B. J. Jerrard, assistant adjutant-general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the division, vice Grierson, proceeded to Simla to join the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 27.)

OWEN, Mr. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for four months from the date on which he availed himself of it.

PEACK, Mr. F. B., C.S., reported his departure from India, on special leave, on the 5th inst.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Rajshahye, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Patna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. C. Quinn, or until further orders.

MACPHERSON, Mr. D. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Giridhi Hazaribagh, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. B. Oldham, or until further orders.

O'DONNELL, Mr. C. J., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Kurseong, Darjiling, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Julpigori, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. J. T. Dalton, or until further orders. Mr. O'Donnell is also appointed to act in the 2nd grade of deputy commissioners.

MEAD, Mr. C. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Chittagong, is transferred temporarily to Kurseong, in the district of Darjiling.

LILLINGSTON, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., deputy commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of deputy commissioners from the 2nd August next, vice Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, on leave.

JENKINS, Mr. T. L. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Dinagepore during the absence on leave of Mr. C. R. Marindin.

MAUDE, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for fifteen months from the 1st August next.

MANSON, Mr. A., magistrate and collector of Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months from the 25th August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of that district during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Manson.

SAMUELLS, Mr. C. A., officiating collector of customs, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months from the 15th proximo.

LYON, Mr. G. K., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as collector of customs, Calcutta, in the 3rd grade of magistrates and collectors, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Samuells.

WESTMACOTT, Mr. E. V., magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of magistrates and collectors, from June 15.

GEEEN, Mr. W. R., district superintendent of police, Chumparun, is allowed leave for three months, from August 2 next.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. C., officiating superintendent of police, Gya, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Chumparun, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. R. Green.

DALY, Mr. W. W., officiating district superintendent of police, Howrah, is allowed leave for three weeks, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

BERINGTON, Mr. J. R., is appointed to act, until further orders, as an assistant superintendent of police, and is posted to the district of Gya.

HUTCHINSON, Mr. R. H. S., is appointed to act, until further orders, as an assistant superintendent of police, and is posted to the district of Midnapore.

PEPPE, Mr. T. F., sub deputy opium agent, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month and five days, from August 1 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

CLARKE, Mr. H. G. C., assistant sub deputy opium agent, Gya, is appointed to act as sub deputy opium agent, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. F. Peppe, or until further orders.

POLDEN, Surgeon R. J., is appointed to act, until further orders, as civil surgeon of Chittagong, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 21.)

RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., district judge, Kangra, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of that district from July 15, vice Mr. C. M. Rivaz, transferred.

CRUTCHLEY, Colonel R. J. L., cantonment magistrate, resumed charge of his duties at Meean Meer on July 10, on return from the privilege leave of absence, relieving Lieut. C. S. Gough.

TAYLOR, Rev. J., assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Rawalpindi, is transferred to Dagshai from July 2, vice the Rev. W. G. Manson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

HUTCHINSON, Major J. B., deputy commissioner, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, from July 14.

RENNICK, Major A. de C., cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district from the above date.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, July 23.)

SMYTHE, Inspector W. T., 1st grade, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Bara Banki, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. W. Clifford.

GREGSON, Mr. G. W., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Allahabad, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent

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of police, Bareilly, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. F. Knyvett.

HANNAGAN, Mr. J. S., subordinate judge, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as district judge, Lucknow, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Newbery.

DEASE, Mr. R. P., executive engineer, 4th grade, is retransferred to the North-West Provinces and Oudh, that officer is posted to the 1st Circle of Provincial Works in these Provinces.

BENNETT, Mr. W. E. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Benares Division, Provincial Works, during the absence of W. E. Parry, executive engineer, on privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days.

HODGES, Mr. E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of the Allahabad Provincial Division from Mr. G. J. Joseph, executive engineer, 3rd grade, on July 14.

CONES, Mr. J. A., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. A. H. Baron, executive engineer.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, July 16.)

GEORGE, Mr. E. C. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Yamethin district.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. F. T., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate on the 1st class in the Meiktila district.

The following transfers are ordered :—

DIXON, Mr. J., district superintendent of police, from Mergui to the charge of the police of the Hanthawaddy district.

MILLER, M. A. A. St. C., assistant superintendent of police, from Rangoon to the charge of the police of the Shwegyin district.

DONOGHUE, Mr. C. J., district superintendent of Police, from Shwegyin to the charge of the police at the Mergui district.

CHOLMELY, Mr. N. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to Meiktila, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Meiktila district.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. F. T., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Meiktila, and appointed to the charge of the Meiktila District as a temporary measure until relieved by Mr. N. G. Cholmely, C.S.

GEORGE, Mr. E. C. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Yamethin, and appointed to the charge of the Yamethin District as a temporary measure.

CAMPBELL, Mr. D. J. A., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date on which he avails himself of it.

KERNAN, Surgeon J., I.M.S., is appointed civil surgeon of the Kindat Subdivision, Chindwin District, from March 1.

MORISON, Mr. W. T., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Chindwin District, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain F. D. Raikes.

PRITCHARD, Lieut. A. B., assistant commissioner, who has been transferred to Burma, is posted to Alon, and placed under the orders of the deputy commissioner, Chindwin District.

WARDE-JONES, Mr. G. E., extra assistant commissioner, assumed charge of the office of registrar of this Court on July 2.

MORISON—ROSS—Mr. W. T. Morison, C.S., assistant commissioner, made over, and Mr. D. Ross, assistant commissioner, received charge of, the office of assistant commissioner, Mingin, on June 8.

JOSEPH—WILLIAMS—Mr. H. G. Joseph, C.S., deputy commissioner, made over, and Lieut. F. T. Williams, assistant commissioner, assumed charge of, the Meiktila district on June 27.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 26.)

THOMPSON, Mr. A., acting district judge of North Malabar, is allowed privilege leave for two months from date of relief of his present appointment.

SHAW, Mr. P. D., barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Crown Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor for the Town of Madras, during the employment of Mr. Branson on other duty.

LANCASTER, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., is appointed to act as superintendent of the Central Jail, Vellore, during the absence of Mr. Gadsden on leave.

COOK Mr. J. H., acting deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, to be deputy superintendent, 2nd grade, Madras Survey, vice Colonel Liardet, transferred to the Military Department from May 1.

WYBROW, Mr. G. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from charge of the II. Circle to the I. Circle, for charge of the Ganjam division, on relief by Mr. J. W. Bundall.

LALOR, Conductor J., sub-engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from Nellore to Buckingham Canal division, for charge of Pulicat subdivision.

MILITARY.

GREATOREX, Hon. Major J., Retired List, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Bangalore, vice Colonel S. W. B. Sherman, who retires, dated August 1.

MCLEOD, Major D. S., to be lieut.-colonel, dated July 20.

RAWLINSON, Captain S. R., to be major, dated July 20.

JOHNSTON—The services of Lieut. J. T. Johnston, Royal Horse Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

DOBBS—The services of Lieut. A. H. Dobbs, Staff Corps, wing officer 32nd Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Resident, Hyderabad.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, July 22.)

The undermentioned officers are temporarily attached to the regiments specified opposite their respective names for duty therewith :—

BELL, Lieut. R. M., 19th Madras Infantry to 13th Madras Infantry.

DREVER, Lieut. J. W., 19th Madras Infantry to 13th Madras Infantry.

PEASE, Lieut. L. W., 20th Madras Infantry to 14th Madras Infantry.

BERNARD, Lieut. H. C., 12th Madras Infantry (at present doing duty with 29th Madras Infantry) to 15th Madras Infantry.

MARLOW, Lieut. B. W., 12th Madras Infantry (at present doing duty with 29th Madras Infantry) to 17th Madras Infantry.

CREAGH, Lieut. R. C. O., 32nd Madras Infantry to 21st Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed direct probationers for the Madras Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officers (on probation) of the regiments specified opposite their respective names :—

SHADWELL, Lieut. F. M., 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry—1st Batt. York and Lancaster Regiment.

SANDFORD, Lieut. C. D., 12th Regiment Madras Infantry—1st Batt. York and Lancaster Regiment.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard test in Hindustani :—

MONCRIEFF, Captain W. S., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment—at Kamptee, July 4.

NEWNHAM, Lieut. H. E. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers—Wellington.

CHAPMAN, Lieut. L. P., Royal Engineers—Bangalore.

ROE, Lieut. C. H., Royal Engineers—Bangalore.

DALE, Lieut. G. A., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment—Bellary.

POYNDER, Captain C. E., wing officer 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing commander (sub pro tem.), vice Atkinson, seconded for service on the Staff.

MACKENZIE, Colonel C., from commandant 10th Madras Infantry, to be commandant 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Colonel F. Boone, deceased, dated July 13.

LEGGETT, Colonel J. B., 2nd in command and officiating commandant 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Mackenzie transferred, dated July 13.

CARRICK, Lieut. E. W., wing officer (on probation) 13th Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem., to be wing officer, on probation, vice Richardson, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

ALLENBY, Lieut. A. H., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Lowry, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

YOUNG, Captain H. H., wing officer and officiating wing commander 27th Madras Infantry, to officiate as second in command 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, pending the return from furlough of Captain MacDonnell.

CREAGH, Lieut. R. V. O., officiating wing officer (on probation), 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Tenant, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

ROLLAND, Major S. E., Staff Corps, 26th Madras Infantry, who has been brought on the Brigade Staff as a deputy assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Ceded district.

The following orders are confirmed :—

SMYTH—By the general officer commanding, Ceded district, dated July 1, directing Major S. G. Smyth, S. Battery, 1st Brigade, to reassume command of the Royal Artillery, Ceded district, vice Captain Hewson. relieved.

HEWSON—By the officer commanding Ceded district, dated July 15, directing Captain J. J. Hewson, G Battery, 2nd Brigade, to assume command of the Royal Artillery, Ceded district, from April 16, vice Major Smyth on leave.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 28.)

ASHBY, Captain J. S., is appointed to act as fourth assistant to the political resident, Aden.

POLLEN, Dr. J. acting collector, Hyderabad, performed, in addition to his own duties, the duties of the district superintendent of police, Hyderabad, from May 22 to June 21, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. H. J. Duggan.

HARVEY, Mr. W., assistant collector, Bijapur, to be a visitor of the district Jail at Bijapur.

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EBDEN, Mr. E. J., is appointed to act as inspector-general of prisons during the absence of Mr. T. M. Filgate.

JENKINS, Mr. J. L., C.S., passed an examination on April 15 in Sindhi according to the high proficiency test prescribed in Government notification.

PEDLEY, Mr. W. E., to act as executive engineer, Karachi Canals, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. M. Thompson.

TUCKER—HARVEY—Messrs. A. Tucker and W. Harvey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the assistant collector in charge of the talukas of Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund in the Bijapur district, on the 30th ult.

RYAN—MITRA—Messrs. R. P. Ryan, assistant conservator, and H. Mitra, sub-assistant conservator of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Colaba, on July 11.

MILITARY.

LATOUCHE, Colonel W. B., Staff Corps, to be superintendent of army clothing sub pro tem., vice Colonel J. M. Sexton, Staff Corps, dated Aug. 4.

WALKER, Captain J. N., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from July 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BRUCE, Deputy Surgeon-General L. S., Indian Medical Service, is allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

CATES, Brigade-Surgeon W. E., Indian Medical Service, to be deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General L. S. Bruce, Presidency Circle.

ANDERSON, Lieut. S., to be captain in the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain J. Pollen, promoted.

JONES, Surgeon-Major F., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 2, on a pension of £292 per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

HENNELL, Major R., General List, Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut.-colonel, from July 25, subject to H.M.'s approval.

COX, Lieut. C. L. H., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, July 29.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ANDERSON, Surgeon J. W. T., I.M.S., having returned from field service, Burma, to the medical charge of the Staff and details at Assirgarh, vice Surgeon A. C. Thompson, transferred.

HARRIS, Lieut. A. M. A., R.E., officiating company officer Sappers and Miners, to be company officer, with effect from June 1, vice Lieut. H. V. Briggs, R.E., transferred to the Bengal Presidency.

MCELHINNY, Lieut. W. J., R.E., to be company officer Sappers and Miners, with effect from July 6, vice Lieut. C. S. Rose, R.E., transferred to the Bengal Presidency.

FOOKS, Surgeon G. E, officiating in medical charge, Sappers and Miners, to the medical charge 5th Bombay Light Infantry, vice Surgeon G. J. Ward, deceased, continuing to officiate in medical charge, Bombay Sappers and Miners, until further notice.

THOMPSON, Surgeon A. C., medical officer at Asirgarh, to the medical charge 10th Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major F. Jones, retired.

MELLIS, Major H., S.C., to be wing commander 17th Bombay Infantry, vice Captain E. G. Reilly, deceased.

BRAGANZA, Surgeon M.B., on general duty, Poona Circle, to officiate in medical charge 19th Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, proceeding on leave, or until further orders.

BROWN, Surgeon-Major D. B., Medical Staff, on general duty in the Poona Division, is appointed to the medical of the Station Hospital, Colaba, temporarily.

MELLISS, Major H., S.C., returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on July 11.

GOLDIE, Captain M. H. G., R.E., instructor of army signalling, officiated as superintendent of Instruction Park and Train Corps of Sappers and Miners, from May 26 to July 7, in addition to his own duties, no other officer being available.

PRESTON, Brigade-Surgeon A. F., has leave for six months, on medical certificate.

With reference to G.O.C. of 1887, intimation is hereby given that volunteers belonging to the Bombay Presidency will be permitted to compete at the annual assault-at-arms, held at Poona, in certain events which will be specified in the programme, but that no part of their travelling expenses can be defrayed from the funds.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. G. F. Watson, S.C., Lieut. E. H. Bernard, Essex Regt., prob. for S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. H Macdonald, S.C., Surg.-Maj. R. Bowman.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. S. Symes, C.S.I. (Cov.), C. V. Harris, A. H Gayer, F. W. Chanter, A. S. Thomson, F. W. J. Rees (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. G. C. Ross, three months; Maj. W. Hailes, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Pollen, R.E., three months' p.l. converted into furlough on m.c. for nine months; J. Lambert, C.I.E., five days' furlough (this does not cancel permission to return); R. H. Story, three months' leave; G. Moyle, six months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—J. H. A. Tremenheere (Cov.), one month's furlough.

Bombay Estab.—A. Dalzell, three months' p.l. converted into nine months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. J. C. Birch, S.C., Lieut.-Col. E. C. S. Jackson, Inf., Maj. J. P. D. Vanrenen, S.C., Lieut. C. Hamilton, prob. for S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Gen. J. Irvine, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. P. H. Saulez, S.C., Lieut. C. de C. Hamilton, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Col. M. Furlong, J. A. McKie, C. T. Evans, G. A. Anderson, G. M. Currie (Cov.), J. E. Gill, J. J. F. Lumsden (Cov.), H. C. Nigel-Jones (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—J. Y. Fullerton, G. B. Lambert.

Bombay Estab.—E. Hosking (Cov.), J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ANSTRUTHER—Aug. 16, Lady Anstruther, of Balcaskie, of a daughter.

GUINNESS—Aug. 14, at 24, Great Cumberland-place, Lady Henrietta Guinness, of a son.

LEITENITZ—Aug. 13, at 46, Bryanston-square, London, the wife of Colonel Leitenitz, A.D.C. to H.M. the King of Italy, of a son.

MOSTYN—Aug. 11, at Cloddeth Hall, Llandudno, Lady Mostyn, of a son.

YARBOROUGH—Aug. 14, the Countess of Yarborough, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUDD—CORNMELL—Aug. 15, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Claud Currie Budd (Major), A.P.D., youngest son of the late General Richard Budd, Madras Army, to Annie, younger daughter of Richard Richard Cornmell, Esq., of 16, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington.

COOKE—SHAPLEIGH—Aug. 11, at St. Mary's, Bath, Lieut. William Nevinson Macdonald Cooke, Madras Staff Corps, only son of the late Colonel William John Cooke, Madras Staff Corps, to Mary Ellen, elder daughter of the late Henry Shapleigh, Tiverton, Devon.

FAREWELL—COLLINGWOOD—Aug. 16, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Frank Arthur Senior Farewell, Lieut. R.N., second son of Major-General Freke Farewell, Westwood, Bath, to Florence Augusta Anna, daughter of the late Captain Carlton Collingwood, R.A. (Madras), of 1, Stanford-road, Kensington.

FORBES—FORBES—Aug 13, at Galleries, Aberdeen, Alexander Mansfield Forbes, of Ernan, Ceylon, third son of Duncan Forbes, Esq., of Ernand Lodge, Aberdeen, to Mary Antoinette, eldest daughter of Alexander Forbes, Esq., of Galleries.

JERVIS-WHITE-JERVIS—CAMPBELL—Aug. 9, at St. Philip and James', Cheltenham, Captain Sir John H. Jervis-White-Jervis, Bart., Royal Artillery, to Margaret Frances Lockhart, youngest daughter of the late Captain George Junning John Campbell, R.H.A. (Madras).

MICHELLI—PHILLIPS—Aug. 17, at St. Luke's, Old Charlton, Kent, M. A. Pietro Michelli, son of the late Francesco Michele Michelli, Australian Consul at Cork, to Mary, younger daughter of Major-General Phillips, H.M.'s Indian Staff Corps (retired).

MYERS—LUTMAN—Aug. 16, at St. Thomas's, Godolphin-road, Shepherd's-hush, Ernest Myers, of Racquet Court and Gunnersbury, to Harriet Margaret (Minnie), eldest daughter of Major J. H. Lutman (late 24th Regiment).

SANDES—SHELDON—Aug. 11, at the British Episcopal Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Captain T. W. Sandes, Madras Military Staff Corps (retired), to Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the late Henry M. Sheldon, Esq., late of Staverton House, Gloucestershire, and granddaughter of the late C. Smallridge, Esq., Solicitor and Proctor and Justice of the Peace for the City of Gloucester.

STANSFELD—MARTINEAU—Aug. 11, at St. Marylebone Parish Church, James Rawdon Stansfeld, Royal Artillery, youngest son of Colonel T. Wolrich Stansfeld, Madras Staff Corps, to Eleanor Susan (Nina), eldest daughter of William Martineau, M.Inst. C.E., of Nottingham-place, York-gate, W.

TINDALL—BURNIE—Aug. 11, at Christ Church, Bradford, William Arthur Tindall, Commander Designate s.s. *Patrick Stewart*, of H.M.'s Indo-European Telegraphs, son of the late Robert Edwin, and grandson of the late John Tindall, of the White House, Scarborough, and Knapton Hall, Yorks, to Mabel Ellen Alice, only daughter of William Burnie, M.D., of Bradford.

WOLLEY-DOD—BROWN—Aug. 9, at the parish church, Malpas, Arthur George, second son of the Rev. Charles Wolley-Dod, of Edge Hall, Malpas, Cheshire, to Anne Frances, only child of Lieut.-Colonel William Brown, Royal Artillery (Bengal), retired.

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DEATHS.

BIRCH—Aug. 17, at Ewell, Surrey, Harriet, widow of the late William Charles Birch, Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Army, aged 68.

FARQUHARSON—Aug. 12, at 5, Victoria-road, Gipsy-hill, S.E., Major-General Lenox James Farquharson, late Commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry, aged 63.

FORDE—Aug. 11, at Sandgate, the Rev. Arthur Frederick Forde, late Vicar of St. Peter's, Eltham, son of the late Arthur N. Forde, H.E.I.C.S.

PRIDDEN—Aug. 13, of paralysis, at Bognor, of Shopwhyke, Chichester, Elizabeth, widow of Charles Pridden, Esq., late of Grove Lodge, Sutton, Surrey, and daughter of Lieut.-Colonel John Ward, Bengal Infantry, aged 78.

THURSTAN—Aug. 8, at Guernsey, the Rev. Joseph Thurstan, late Canon of Colombo Cathedral, Ceylon, aged 68.

YOUNG—Aug. 11. at Eastbourne, Lady Frances J. Erskine Young, the wife of Lieut.-General J. Nowell Young, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 55.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BAZELY—July 13, at Madras, the wife of Mr. W. E. Bazely, Civil Medical Department, of a son.

BEAN—July 29, the wife of Captain Maurice Bean, I.M., of a daughter.

BUTLER—July 17, at Fyzabad, the wife of Sergeant Instructor J. Butler, O. V. Rifles, of a daughter.

CORRINGHAM—June 26, at Bangalore, the wife of G. H. Corringham, Supervisor, P.W.D., Bellary-Kistna State Railway, of a son.

DAVIDSON—June 9, at Singapore, the wife of J. Guthrie Davidson, Barrister-at-law, of a son.

FRASER—July 15, at Nagpur, Central Provinces the wife of J. C. Fraser, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

GILBERT—July 24, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. H. W. Gilbert, junior, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MARTIN—July 11, at Kodaikanal, the wife of Mr. C. W. W. Martin, Madras C.S., of a daughter.

MCMAHON—Aug. 16, at Murree, the wife of A. H. McMahon (late 1st Sikhs), Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, Punjab, of a daughter.

OLDHAM—July 21, at Simla, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Oldham, R.E., of a son.

THOMPSON—July 21, at Dinapore, the wife of T. M. L. Thompson, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., of a son.

THOMPSON—July 28, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon C. M. Thompson, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

WALTON—July 5, at Calcutta, the wife of William Menlove Walton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKE—ROMNEY—July 16, at Madras, E. S. Brooke, Lieut. Royal Artillery, to Ettie Romney, stepdaughter of Colonel H. S. Robinson, late 1st Madras Pioneers.

GRAY—GIBSON—July 21, at All Saints', Malabar Hill, Bombay, Cecil, son of the late Rev. John Durbin Gray, late Vicar of Abbotsley, Hunts, to Aimée Rita, daughter of the late Edward Gibson, of Springvale, Isle of Wight.

HENDERSON—BEVAN—July 23, at Coonoor, Captain C. B. Henderson, R.E., son of J. Henderson, Esq., of Truro, Cornwall, to Annie, daughter of the late W. G. Bevan, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Madras.

SALMON—HANCOCK—July 25, at Rajkote, Kathiawar, Maud Ethel, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Hancock, President, Rajasthanik Court, and Officiating Political Agent, Kathiawar, to Mordaunt Broome Salmon, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, son of Lieut.-General W. B. Salmon, late Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

BROOME—Aug. 9, at Edwardesabad, from the effects of cholera, Colonel John Howard Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, second son of the late Major-General Arthur Broome, C.S.I.

BULKLEY—July 15, at Naini Tal, Helen, younger daughter of George Bulkley, Barrister-at-law, aged 22.

CLAYTON—Aug. 10, at Calcutta, of dysentery, Robert Ongler Clayton, C.E., only son of the late Rev. J. P. Clayton, M.A., of Bedford, aged 29.

COOPER—July 24, at Mussoorie, Surgeon-Major J. A. Cooper, M.D. late Civil Surgeon, Hissar.

HOSKINS—July 20, at Allahabad, H. J. Hoskins, Assistant Examiner, Public Works Accounts, aged 23.

LANE—Aug. 11, at Dibrugarh, Assam, Charles Alexander Lane, the son of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Lane, J.P., of Broad Oak, Bexhill, Sussex, aged 31.

LUKIS—July 26, at Jhansi, William Henry, infant son of Surgeon C. P. Lukis, I.M.S.

MCCARTHY—July 13, at Naini Tal, Gladys Evelyn, infant daughter of Lieut. G. A. McCarthy, 39th Bengal Infantry.

MELVILL—Aug. 5, at Poona, Sir Maxwell Melvill, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., member of the Bombay Council.

ODENWALD—July 20, at Bhamo, Upper Burma, Mr. Odenwald, Bandmaster, 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment.

THOMPSON—July 23, at Ghazipur, the wife of R. M. Thompson, Supervisor, P.W.D., aged 25.

WARD—July 10, at Myngyan, Upper Burma, Lieut. Hon. E. Ward, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, aged 24.

LIEUT. B. B. RUSSELL, R.E., Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been ordered to Simla to report himself to the Inspector-General of Military Works.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL W. P. LATOUCHE, S.C., will succeed Colonel J. M. Sexton, S.C., as Superintendent of Army Clothing.

MAJOR REGINALD HENNELL, General List, Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain John Newman Walker, S.C., having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to a majority.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL L. S. BRUCE, I.M.S., having been allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days, Brigade Surgeon W. E. Cates will act for him, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.

SURGEON-MAJOR FRANCIS JONES, I.M.S., will retire on the 2nd prox. on a pension of £292.

THE proposed scheme for the reduction of the Mhow Arsenal and conversion of the Poona Ordnance depôt into a Second Class Arsenal has been shelved, the Government of India holding the opinion that the latter would be utterly unprotected by defensive works.

THE 18th Bengal Infantry on return from the Chindwin Valley goes to Jubbulpore, displacing the 2nd Madras Infantry, which proceeds to Secunderabad.

AN officer absent on leave in India when the order for his removal from the Indian Establishment is received at his regiment or station, will, from the date he ceased to draw Indian pay and allowances, be granted the personal allowance until his departure from the country, provided he is entitled to British pay, half-pay, or retired pay, and a passage, and proceeds to the part of embarkation with the least possible delay.

THE tenure of the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer, Quetta District, has been limited to four years.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a Company of Sappers and Miners for service in Burma, to be composed of half Burmans, quarter Shans, and the other quarter of Ka-Chins and Karens. The Company will be affiliated to the Madras Corps of Sappers and Miners.

GARRISON batteries at a distance from arsenals and depôts will under the sanction of the Inspector-General of Ordance, be allowed a reserve blank ammunition of not more than one year's supply for firing salutes.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, Commanding the Oudh Division, has been granted privilege leave to England from the 15th August, 1887.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JACKSON, Second in Command of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, vacant by the death of Colonel Shakespear.

A MAN, named Bhagat Singh, of Amritsar, claims to have discovered an invention which can be used for committing notes of reconnaissance, &c., to paper on occasions when ordinary writing is difficult or impossible, such as on very dark nights, or in the open in stormy and wet weather. His instruments are a stick with several cross bars and a reel of thread. He winds the threads about the bars according to the observations he wishes to record, and, on unwinding the thread, writes off his memoranda from its convolutions. He claims to be able to twist up a memo in the greatest darkness, to be able to put his record into his pocket, and to be able to unwind and read it off hours afterwards. He has a special alphabet, and reads off his thread backward. The whole process is very slow and laborious, and is not likely to be of much practical value.

THE following appointments in the Bengal Army have been made:—

1st Bengal Cavalry—Captain W. H. Cazalet, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, seconded; Captain C. H. Hayes, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Captain Cazalet; and Lieutenant H. L. Roberts, attached, to be permanent Squadron Officer.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant S. F. Crocker, attached to the 18th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

4th Bengal Cavalry—Captains H. C. Lamb and E. H. H. Montressor, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession, vice Lieutenant-Colonel D. Adamson, retired; Captain W. G. Yate, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander; and Lieutenant H. G. Stainforth, attached to the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be permanent Squadron Officer.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Fletcher, Squadron Commander, to officiate as second in command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Newnham, deceased.

10th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant Cardew, attached to the 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant C. H. Schlesinger, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

1st Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant W. E. F. Burlton, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Major D. W. Hickman, transferred to the 34th Pioneers.

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6th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant N. T. Parker, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer.

15th Sikhs—Lieutenant W. A. L. Cowie, from the 6th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Cole, transferred to the 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.

16th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant A. B. Harvey, attached to the regiment, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Captain A. Montanaro, promoted.

26th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant C. I. H. Williamson, from the 16th Bengal Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant C. C. Anderson, seconded.

37th Dogras—Lieutenant Campbell to be Quartermaster.

39th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant R. E. H. Dyer, West Surrey Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

2nd Battalion 2nd Gurkhas—Lieutenant Cole, from the 15th Sikhs, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

3rd Punjab Cavalry—Captain C. G. Mansel, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Captain C. C. Egerton, seconded.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HEADQUARTERS.

The despatch of the Government of India on the annual transfer of its headquarters to Simla went Home some time ago, and although the reply of the Secretary of State has not yet been received a telegraphic summary is understood to have reached the Viceroy. The following is quoted as a trustworthy summary of the final conclusions of the Government of India, as sent home to the Secretary of State :—

1. That it is essential that the Viceroy should spend a portion of the year on tour in the Indian provinces.

2. That it is impossible to separate the Council from the Governor-General, except during the period of his tour.

3. That the duties of the Government of India to the Empire, as a whole, will be best discharged by appropriating the year.

(*a*) to residence at Calcutta during its busiest season, for a time adequate to the importance of its interests and those of Bengal, and sufficient for the legislation which is the most appropriately undertaken there ;

(*b*) to movement among other provinces as circumstances may require ;

(*c*) to residence at a hill station, where, at a season when heat and rain render residence in the plains unfavourable to administrative vigour, the Government of India may exercise its control of all local administrations, may be in contact with Army Headquarters, may carry on the preliminaries of its legislative business, and enact such laws as may best be dealt with at such residence.

4. That the permanent location of the Government of India at any Presidency town would be adverse to efficient supervision of the interests of the Empire as a whole, and would establish a disproportionate provincial influence at the seat of Government inconsistent with impartial and well balanced rule.

5. That while in regard to facility of communication and proximity to the localities of greatest political interest a summer residence in Northern India is preferable the fact that a large expenditure has been incurred in adapting Simla for that purpose is adverse to any change which is not recommended by an indisputable superiority on the part of any other hill station ; and finally,

6. That the recurring annual expenditure incurred in the movements of Government and its residence at Simla is to a great extent inseparable from any movement, and therefore inevitable unless all movement is to be abandoned, and that the cost is inconsiderable compared with the great advantages thereby secured to the administration of the Empire.

It is believed that the India Office despatch in reply to this expression of opinion will be of a colourless character, and that no desire will be expressed to upset the arrangements of the Government of India in the matter, or to interfere with the Viceroy's entire liberty of movement.

A TRIP TO INDIA.—There are comparatively few who have realised that a trip to India and back, with a stay of two to three weeks there, is capable of accomplishment within the compass of a two months' holiday or even less. The P. and O. Company have done well to bring the fact prominently before the public in a practical form, and the tour which they are now organising bids fair to be as instructive as it will undoubtedly prove popular. Their fine new steamer *Victoria*, of 6,500 tons, the latest and most luxuriously fitted of their large fleet, is to leave London on the 1st October for Bombay, touching at Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt and Aden *en route*—a stay of twenty days at Bombay will give ample time for a visit to Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypoor, Agra, Lucknow, Lahore, Benares, and numberless other places of interest ; and on the 11th November the *Victoria* will return, calling at Naples on her homeward journey. By making use of the ordinary mail route, *vid* Brindisi, one way, the time occupied in transit can apparently be much lessened, and the duration of stay in India lengthened, so as to suit all tastes ; while the cost to Bombay and back seems moderate enough, only £90. A more thorough rest and change to body and mind can hardly be conceived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 15, Rohilla (s), Bombay.—19, Navarino (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 15, Bokhara (s), London.—17, Victoria (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 18, Capella (s), Liverpool ; Sutlej (s), London ; California (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Aug. 15, Sutlej (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 15, Draco (s), Bombay.—18, Eastbourne (s), Bombay ; Clan Forbes (s), Bombay ; Verona (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 14, India (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Australia*, from London, Aug. 25 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Bombay : Mr. and Mrs. Wilds, two children and infant, Mr. H. Warren, Mr. Krieg, Surgeon-Major Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mr. Godden, Mr. A. Grey, Mr. J. L. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. H. Sullivan, Miss Kemp. *From Brindisi :* Mr. H. Bathe, Mr. Bradley, Mr. A. B. Forde, Mr. A. W. Davis, Mrs. Eck, General Perkins, Colonel Tayleur, Mr. C. Dunnel, Major G. W. Rogers, Mr. E. A. Elwin, Mr. J. T. Menzies, Mr. J. Warwick. *From Venice :* Capt. Griesbach, Lieut. W. G. Wyld, Mr. Mann.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Aug. 25 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 1 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 5.

For Malta : Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. E. Turner.
For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Hart and three children.
For Calcutta : Dr. W. Holman, Mr. P. Lake, Mrs. Dyer and two children, Mr. J. H. Lindquist, Mr. Howe, Mr. J. Williamson. *From Suez :* Mr. Ralli.
For Suez : Mr. and Mrs. Clay.
For Port Said : Sergeant-Major Dalton.
For Colombo : Miss L. Williams.

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 1 ; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Sept. 8 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 12.

For Bombay : Mrs. Ferran and child, Rev. G. E. and Mrs. Nicolls, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant, Mrs. W. Pendlebury, child and infant, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. Ashwood, Mr. C. Bunning, Capt. Sir E. Walter, Lady Walter, Miss Walter, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. N. W. Ray, Colonel A. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Mactavish. *From Brindisi :* Mr. F. C. Orr, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Mr. P. Gray, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Dr. J. King, Mr. Melhuish, Dr. H. K. Fuller, Colonel Clementi, Mr. J. R. Munro, Mrs. E. E. Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. Maynard, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. Kidd, Mr. H. E. Chappel, Dr. T. Burgess, Mr. Voigt, Mr. Linck. *From Venice :* Mr. Newvill, Dr. W. and Mrs. King, Mr. H. S. Schurr.
For Suez : Mr. C. Turner.
For Port Said : Staff-Sergeant Hananer, Mrs. Hananer and family.
For Malta : Major G. C. Bayly, Mr. J. B. Wookey, Colonel Wauchope.
For Alexandria : *From Brindisi :* Mr. W. Drysdale.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Sept. 8 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Sept. 15 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 19.

For Madras : Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. T. Moss, Miss Moses. *From Venice :* Miss M. Kunzel, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton. *From Brindisi :* Mr. J. T. Fowler.
For Calcutta : Mr. Pinfield, Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. F. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. Le Mesurier and two children, Mr. A. H. Berney, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Cassey, Mr. J. A. Stagg, Mr. A. Rule, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Maloney.
For Bombay : Capt. and Mrs. Whiteford, Mr. Peffard, Mr. Taylor. *From Venice :* Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Benson. *From Brindisi :* Colonel H. M. Evans, Sir C. and Lady Aitcheson, three Misses Aitcheson, Mr. Butterfass, Major R. F. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Carter, Mr. J. Macdonald, Capt. M. Owen, Major St. J. Kirke, Surgeon-Major Hughes, Mr. Ellis, Mr. T. C. Hannyngton, Mr. Toozs, Mr. R. G. Kennedy, Capt. Davies.
For Colombo : Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and infant.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 15 ; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 22 ; from Brindisi, Sept. 26.

For Bombay : Mrs. Lock and child, Mr. A. H. Reid, Miss Rosa Phillips, Miss Savage, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. and Miss Madge, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. Joseph, Mrs. J. P. White and infant, Mr. A. Willes, Mrs. Gordon Carmichael and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Eastaway, Mrs. Joseph, Mr. C. Potter, Mr. W. Pickford, Mrs. Campbell and two infants. *From Venice :* Colonel Sparks, Mr. Dunlop Smith and friend. *From Brindisi :* Mr. Macpherson, Mr. D. Morris, Dr. Pilcher, Major and Mrs. O'Gorman, Mr. R. Lang, Mr. Barry, Mr. W. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. J. Denman, Surgeon C. E. Nicholls, Surgeon-Major Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Jenkins, Colonel A. Walker, Major Shepherd, Mr. H. Waldron, Capt. Pitt, Mr. J. E. Hilton, Mr. W. M. Eley, Mr. G. Vibart, Mr. F. Whitney.
For Malta : Mr. Rodgman.

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S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Colonel G. Hewitt, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. R. H. Greave, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Burn, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Mrs. and Miss Newell, Mrs. G. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Thorogood and child, Mr. J. H. Hollway. *From Venice:* Mr. J. Frizelle, Mr. F. St. C. and Mrs. Grimwood, Mr. Tileman, Mr. Durst, Mr. O. Möller. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. F. Woods, Mr. J. A. Grant, Surgeon-Major Franklin, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. D. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. M. Brodhurst, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. J. H. Ivens, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, Major Greenstreet, R.E., Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. Talbot, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Capt. A. P. R. Gough, Colonel Bushman, Mr. G. R. Forster, Mr. P. T. Large, Mr. C. H. Williams, Mr. J. H. Heckle, Dr. J. Clark, Capt. Mein.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Calcutta: Miss Cauderoy, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Mr. George Crammond, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. George Webster, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phelps, Mrs. Spademan, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Higby, Mrs. John Kay and infant, Mrs. Nicholson, three Misses Nicholson, Master Nicholson.

For Malta: Mrs. Tytler, three Misses Tytler.

For Colombo: Mr. L. W. and Mrs. Booth and three children.

For Madras: Miss Florence L. Minto, Mr. L. F. Laker, Miss Williams, Mrs. Maclean and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, to sail Aug. 23.

For Bombay: Misses Atkins, Major J. Fraser.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, from Bombay to Antwerp.

From Bombay: Major and Mrs. Henry, Mr. W. F. Mill.

Per s.s. *Clan Forbes*, to sail from Liverpool, Aug. 20.

For Bombay: Mr. Follett.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail Sept. 3.

For Colombo: Mrs. Ward.

For Madras: Mr. W. M. Standen.

For Calcutta: Mr. Bouvel, Mr. H. Bouvel.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, to sail Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wikeley, Mrs. G. M. Smyth, Mr. W. J. Sevright.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Sept. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Skrine, Miss Skrine, Dr. and Mrs. Pickthall, Mr. John Black.

For Madras: Mr. James Jenkins, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins.

For Calcutta: Mrs. M'Culloch and infant, Miss Hettie Sprot, Miss May Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stevenson, Mr. Smith.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail Sept. 29.

From Suez to Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. G. D. M'Reddie.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail Oct. 1.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lees.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 15.

For Madras: Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Miss Thomas, Miss Gebrich.

For Calcutta: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. O'Brien, infant and nurse, Miss Simpson, Miss Courley, Miss Boileau, Miss Moore.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail Oct. 18.

From Suez to Bombay: Mr. Clark.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Miss Alice Hart. *From Suez:* Rev. R. A. Hume.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. James Watt.

For Calcutta: Dr. William Brown, Mr. W. R. Stewart.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, Capt. E. Ashdown, Aug. 1.

From London: Mrs. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. Thorn, Mrs. Dalmer and child, Mr. Clyde d'Aguilar, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. Cambridge, Capt. Welchman, Mr. W. Ponsonby, Mr. G. Mackay, one fifth engineer, Mr. W. Major, Mr. Piffard.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. Williams, Mrs. Johnson, Colonel Lindsay, Mr. P. C. Lyon, Mr. R. Sweaton, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. N. E. Maclean, Mr. R. A. Way, Mr. H. P. Phillips, Mr. J. W. Handley, Capt. and Mrs. Horn, Lieut.-Colonel Victor Law, Colonel Preston, Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur and secretary, Mr. W. H. Barrow, Mr. James Duffus, Mr. R. Botcher, Mr. W. Merk, Major Cooper, Mr. W. T. Browne, Surgeon-Major Johnson, Sayad Nurud-Din Khan, C.S., Mr. Ross, Mr. H. Johnson, Dr. K. Kane, Sirdar Maharajah of Indore, Mr. D. King, Capt. Honner, Mr. Bartlett.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. M. de Horne, left Bombay, Aug. 2.

For London: Mr. J. Faulds, Mr. P. Harrison, Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. Maude, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy.

For Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Ottley, Mr. F. A. Wright, Mr. A. A. G. Molet, Major G. W. Anson, Colonel and Mrs. M. Tweedie, Mr. J. W. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Beatson, Colonel J. H. Gordon, Mr. James, Rev. F. E. Cameron, Miss Cameron, Mr. Higgins, Mr. J. D. Morrison, Mr. Dutta, Mr. Ribbentrop, Capt. Lutyens, Mr. J. H. G. Glass, Surgeon J. W. Evans.

For Venice: Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ozanne, Mr. T. M. Filgate. Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Mr. H. Nelson, Mr. Upcott, Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald.

For Suez: Miss Cassarel.

For Aden: Rev. J. H. Beck, Mr. Shaik Goolab.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Parramatta*, Capt. R. G. Murray, sailing on Aug. 9.

For London: Mr. T. Inglis, Colonel and Mrs. E. Vibart, Miss Minor, two Masters Hard, Mr. H. C. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Browning.

For Brindisi: Captain Langham, Miss Searle, Mr. H. M. Thompson, the Hon. Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., Miss Colvin, Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast, Mr. O. Gleadour Newxomen, Colonel T. M. Ward, Mr. Parry Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodburn, Mr. F. Kilvert.

For Venice: Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ghose and child Colonel and Mrs. Gwynne Hughes.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	7 Sept.	9 Sept.	18 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	6 Oct.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	21 Sept.	23 Sept.	2 Oct.	6 Oct.	8 Oct.	20 Oct.
		Q'town.				
Euphrates..	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	16 Oct.	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	3 Nov.
Serapis.....	19 Oct.	—	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.—				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	15 Oct.	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	10 Nov.
Malabar	29 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.—The following is a list of the Candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the Competitive Examination held at Burlington House on the 8th August, 1887, and following days. Fifty-nine candidates competed for 23 appointments. Fifty-five were reported qualified:—1. A. E. Roberts, 3360; 2. R. C. Macwatt, 3165; 3. A. H. Nott, 3160; 4. J. C. Lamont, 3145; 5. W. H. E. Woodwright, 3120; 6. A. Coleman, 3060; 7. W. W. White, 3050; 8. F. P. Maynard, 3045; 9. D. T. Lane, 3020; 10. D. M. Davidson, 2990; 11. J. M. Macnamara, M. D., 2990; 12. P. C. H. Strickland, 2980; 13. W. J. Buchanan, 2960; 14. J. K. Close, M.D., 2950; 15. F. J. Dewes, 2930; 16. H. M. Brabazon, 2910; 17. T. H. Griffith, 2895; 18. W. H. M. Ingham, 2890; 19. J. O. Pinto, 2890; 20. J. Holt, 2880; 21. J. L. T. Jones, 2875; 22. W. E. Jennings, 2820; 23. T. W. Stewart, 2780.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		103	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1981		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		1002	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	772½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	665
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	115

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	225
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	all	15 ...	112½
Colaba	200	16 ...	140
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,880	50 ...	570
East India	all	12 ...	100
Fort	1,000	150 ...	1,400
French	8,500	150 ...	1,450
Harvey & Sabapathy...	all	80 ...	600
Khangaum	500	25 ...	400
Mercantile	460	45 ...	365
Mofussil Co.	125	7½ ...	95
Munmar M.	400	55 ...	445
New Berar	all	40 ...	240
New Indian	500	60 ...	580
Prince of Wales ...	125	0 ...	117½
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	400	30 ...	345
Sassoon	500	75 ...	555
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	500	25 ...	500
Sind	1,000	120 ...	1,300
Volkart...	750	75 ...	510
	500	45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	580
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	480
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	107
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	365
Central India	500	35 ...	315
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	605
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	670
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	635
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	175
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	780
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	340
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	480
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,375
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	200
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,085
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	340
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20 ...	760
Leopold	100	5 ...	140
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,500
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,225
Mazagon	250	9 ...	170
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,390
Naigam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	380
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	320
Oriental	625	15 ...	540
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	6¼ ...	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Tholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,140
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	650
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	260
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	230
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	35 ...	450
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	230
Bombay Ice Co.	100	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,875
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Kamchi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	210
Kemp & Co.	175	350
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	18¾
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,165
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—July 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 97	7 to
4½	of 1870 (1885)	103	4 to 103 8
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102	0 to 102 4
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	0 to 102 4
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1897)	100	4 to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	103	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	103	8 to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	0 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	0 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	96	4 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	850 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	122 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to 105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to 94
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,500 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	10¾ to 10¾
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to 7¾
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	68 to 68
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	81 to 82
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	109 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	149 to 145
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	30 to 31
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	205 to —
Gourepore	100	99 to 100
Great Eastern Hotel	100	90 to 91
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	94 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	83 to 83
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	105 to 110
Landing and Shipping	100	68 to 70
Mutr Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300 to —
Murree Brewery	100	145 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60 to 65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	101 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	48 to 49
Riverside Press	90	22 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	60 to 50
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 51
Watson's Patent Press	100	83 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	50 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	40 to 45
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	66 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	59 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	21 to 22
Central Cachar	200	106 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to 32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	28 to 29
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	10 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	33 to 34
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	31 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	54 to 55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam.)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	12 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	94 to 95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	35 to —
Indian Terai	500	430 to 440
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	18 to —
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	108 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	23 to —
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	7 to 8
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)		— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)... ...	100	50 to 55
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	43 to 50
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63 to 65
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tuudarrea (Darjiling)	100	25 to 26
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	100 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	135 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—August 22.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sup. all pd. ...	91½ to 9
3½	India Stock, Jan 5, 1931	102½ to 102
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	102 to 102½
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	104 to 106
4	Do. 1886-8	103 to 105
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6	Do. 1895-96	109 to 114
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	106 to 108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½ to 8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¾ to 4¼
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to 167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½ to 24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953 ..	—	23½ to 23¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ¼)	—	24¾ to 25¼
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118 to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to 156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	131 to 133
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121 to 123
Do. do. 4¼ do.	100	114 to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	127 to 129
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½ to 23¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953	5	23¾ to 24¼
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	27 to 129
South Mahratta Gua., Lt. ...	20	106 to 108
Do. do. ...	5	— to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	110 to 112
Do. Do. Do. ...	35	— to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	21½ to 22

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	10¾ to 11¼
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14½ to 14¾
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	100 to 102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	107 to 110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to 102
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11½ to 11¾
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	107 to 110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	102 to 104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103 to 105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	34 to 35

BANKS.

Agra...	all	8½ to 8¾
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	22 to 23
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	15½ to 16¾
Delhi and London	all	8 to 10
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	49 t

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THE

BROAD ARROW

AND

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

ESTABLISHED 1833

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"The Broad Arrow and Naval and Military Gazette" has acquired a reputation for early and exclusive intelligence as to Appointments and other service News, for the high character of its articles, the independent course of its staff of writers, and for its earnest support of all measures for the good of the Services. Articles on specially interesting subjects appear from week to week written for the most part by officers of rank and experience, or by men of note in literature who have made the Naval and Military affairs of the country their special study. A series of Illustrated Articles is appearing weekly on Regimental Badges and History. Illustrations with descriptions are also given of new Service Inventions.

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Edited by

HENRY BLACKBURN,

Editor of the "Academy" and "Grosvenor Notes," "English Art," &c.

LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

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LETTERS FROM IRELAND, 1886.

By the Special Correspondent of the "Times."

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LONDON: W. H. ALLEN & CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE.

THE "VOICE OF INDIA."

MAGAZINE THAT GIVES EXPRESSION

TO THE PUBLIC OPINION OF THE PEOPLE O

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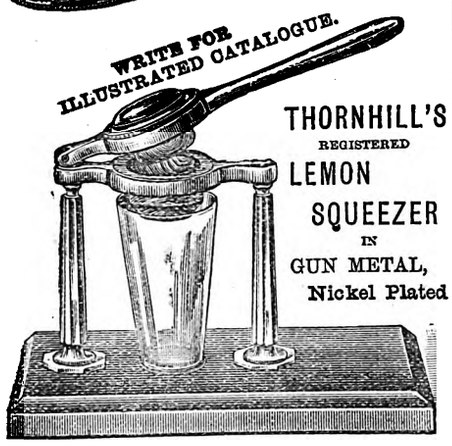
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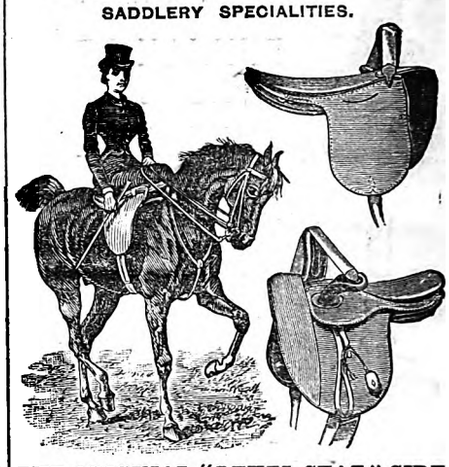
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scne from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 9th August; from Allahabad and Madras to the 7th August; and from Calcutta to the 6th August.

THERE is little news of a political nature from the Headquarters of the Government at Simla. The plan for the Viceroy's annual tour had not yet been decided upon, but it was believed that his Excellency will probably visit the North-West Frontier during the autumn.

THE tour will include visits to Quetta and Karachi.

IT was intended to hold an Afghan dinner at Simla on September 1st, Sir Frederick Roberts presiding.

SIR MAXWELL MELVILL, who died at Bombay from dysentery on the 5th inst., was buried on the following day at Kirkee. General regret has been expressed throughout India at his loss. In a notification in a special *Gazette* his Excellency the Governor of Bombay paid a high tribute to the deceased for his "unaffected modesty, his tact, his generosity, and his unvarying courtesy towards all members of the European and Native community."

THE Governor of Madras is still on tour in his Presidency. His Military Secretary, Major Stewart Mackenzie, returns to England shortly, and will, it is said, be succeeded by Major Scott Chisholme, of the 9th Lancers, who exchanges into the 7th Dragoon Guards.

THE Government of Madras has reconsidered its decision not to permit the enrolment of Natives as Volunteers, and has now given permission, as the request was made "in a thoroughly loyal spirit at a time when war seemed imminent."

IT is reported that Sir West Ridgeway on his return to India will not go back to his appointment in the Foreign Office, but will be suitably provided for in the Political Department.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT succeeds Sir Theodore Hope as Member of Council in charge of the Public Works Department when the latter retires in December next.

MR. BROUGHTON, Administrator-General of Bengal, takes six months' extension of leave from September 1st.

MR. SMEATON, Financial Secretary N.W.P., has returned from leave. Mr. Woodburn, Chief Secretary, takes three months' leave to England, his place being filled by Mr. Benett.

THE illness from which Sir Alfred Lyall has been suffering was a carbuncle on the leg, the pain and exhaustion from which were so great that at one time it was thought he would have to take leave to England, but this has fortunately now been averted.

THE Secretary of State has intimated that final orders on the Exodus Question will be delayed until all reports bearing upon the Local Governments and their annual transfer of headquarters to the hills are before him and have been considered.

THE Survey Department are busy on the preparation of a series of Indian crop maps, which will be the first of their kind yet published. The series will represent the cultivation of such important staples as wheat, cotton, rice, tea, tobacco, jute, and coffee.

THERE have been tremendous floods at Sandoway, over 35 inches of rain having fallen in five days.

CHANDA, in the Central Provinces, has been the scene of extraordinary floods.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway will not only provide a more direct railway route between Bombay and Calcutta than hitherto exists, but it will justify the laying of a new telegraph between those two ports.

MR. PRESTAGE, of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, has informed the Government of India that he is prepared to raise a company in England to undertake the construction and working of the Nilgiri and Umballa projected hill lines on the "adhesive system."

COLONEL MALLOCK, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, goes on a six months' leave shortly, when Mr. Brooke will officiate for him, and Mr. Luke as Director of Construction for Mr. Brooke.

ON return from leave Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, vice Mr. E. O'Brien, as originally arranged. Mr. L. W. Dance's appointment to officiate for Mr. O'Brien has been cancelled.

THE mortality from cholera in Bombay is increasing.

THE Native papers comment very strongly on the reversal of the Bombay Government's decision in the Cambay case.

THE net receipts from Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first three months of the current financial year, have amounted to Rs. 31,84,000, as compared with Rs. 30,44,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, is about to open a Masonic Lodge and a Mark Master Mason's Lodge at Mandalay.

THE adventurous Frenchmen, MM. Bouvalot, Capus, and Pepin, who have chosen to travel to India by way of Central Asia and the Pamir, have reached Gilgit in safety, their way from Chitral having been made smooth by the Government of India.

CHOLERA is reported to have appeared at Kabul. The Amir has gone to his summer residence in the Paghman hills.

A SOLDIER of the Connaught Rangers shot himself at Jullundur recently, and left a note bequeathing his property to his brother.

FIVE and twenty candidates who used unfair means or misbehaved themselves at the recent Middle School Examinations of the Punjab University were duly "posted" in the *Punjab Gazette*.

THE progress of the new Oriental Bank has corresponded so closely with the revival of our planting industries, says the *Ceylon Observer*, that it is scarcely possible to attach too great importance to the evidence that its reports afford of its continued well-doing. It must certainly be taken into calculation that the business of the new Bank is carried on in many other places than in Ceylon; but it will, we think, be generally admitted that, since in the case of the institution it superseded the heavy losses sustained, due to the depression of our coffee industry, contributed largely to the failure of that Bank—so must the revival of our planting industries have specially contributed towards establishing the success of the new concern. The report before us is in singular contrast to the statement lately published of the course of business of one of the chief rivals both of the old and the new Oriental Bank and the Chartered Mercantile Bank. The transactions of the latter institution do not appear to have resulted at all prosperously during its last financial year, while those of the new Oriental Bank certainly may claim to have done so. It is difficult to see why it is that the causes which have been assigned in the report of the Chartered Mercantile for its temporary ill-success should not have been equally operative in the case of the new Oriental Bank. That they have not been so is patent from the report now before us. It is true that the additions to assets shown since the issue of the previous report have not advanced by the leaps and bounds which characterised the earlier experience of the Bank, but it was scarcely to be expected that the same proportion could continue.

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NOTES.

THE escape of Ayoub Khan and his Chiefs from Teheran could hardly have happened without the connivance of the Persian Authorities, or to put it in the more delicate way of Reuter's telegram, "Ayoub Khan had not been very carefully watched." If it be true that a week elapsed before his flight was discovered, the surveillance must have been slight indeed. That "it is believed" that he saved systematically a portion of the allowance made him by the British Government is likely enough, but it may also be believed that he did not want for funds from other sources. If he has got safely into Russian territory he will no doubt meet with a hearty welcome at Moscow, where he will find Dhulip Singh, Suchait Singh, and other malcontents.

BUT he, as a soldier and as a commander who has proved his ability on the field of battle, will win more respect from Muscovite Generals who are anxious to gain glory in Asia that fugitive Indian princes who have been only followers of pleasure and intrigues. Suchait Singh, however, would not have been one of the latter had justice been done to him in the matter of his claim to the Chamba succession. He had the instincts of a gentlemen and the heart of a soldier; but soured by misfortune, and what he held to be a cruel wrong done to him by the Government of the Punjab, he became despairing and dissipated. His case is altogether a sad one, and very different from that of Dhuleep Singh's.

MR. NICOLSON, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran, if telegrams tell truth, must have great confidence in Persian veracity. It is said that he gave many warnings that Ayoub Khan was not being very carefully watched. After the escape of Taj Muhammed Khan and other of the Afghan chiefs "suspicions were aroused," but the Persian authorities assured Mr. Nicolson that Ayoub was in his house. And Mr. Nicolson believed this until he discovered that Ayoub had made his escape with the others a week previously.

THE rumour that Ayoub has taken flight in the direction of Herat is thus commented on by the *Novoe Vremya*, of St. Petersburg:—

The Persian Government has no interest whatever in interfering with the events which may ensue after the appearance of Ayoub Khan in Herat. It may even surmise that such events will be far from unpleasant to Russia, whose good will the Shah continues to value more and more. It may easily transpire that Ayoub, anxious to consolidate his position at Herat, will apply for Russian protection for himself and his country on bases similar to those governing our relations with Bokhara. It would hardly be possible to refuse such a request in view of the position which we occupy in Central Asia. No doubt this would be highly unpalatable to the British Government; but what is to be done if events are leading with such fatality to the solution of the Central Asian question foreseen and predicted many years ago by the Duke of Argyll—a solution discredited among English Conservatives, who believed, or pretended to believe, in the famous theory of the "Afghan buffer?"

This is candid enough in all conscience. Persia is in the hands of Russia, and all the tall talk in certain quarters here of the advisability of England immediately taking steps to regain her influence with the Shah is nonsense. It is too late now to make the attempt.

THE work done by the Survey Officers with the Afghan Boundary Commission certainly deserves special notice, for they surveyed no less than 120,000 square miles of Afghan territory. The whole of the province of Herat, including the hitherto unknown Tunani and Firozkuhi country, was mapped; almost the entire province of Afghan Turkestan, with a large portion of the Hazara country, in the neighbourhood of Bamian, was reconnoitered, and on the return march of the Commission all the important passes in the Hindu Khush were surveyed. In Gilghit Colonel Woodthrope, while attached to the Ghilgit Mission, executed surveys of the districts of Yasin, Chitral, Hunza, and Wakkan, which contain a mass of valuable information hitherto unknown.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—"The Press reporter, who lately interviewed the Nawab Sir Salar Jung of Hyderabad at Constantinople, allowed his zeal to outrun his knowledge. Sir Salar Jung is a Shia Mussulman, and even granting that the thirty millions of Sunni Mahomedans in India look upon the Ottoman Sultan as the legitimate successor to the Kaliphate, the Shias at all events can only regard him as a heretic and an impostor. This little difference of creed would seem to cast some suspicion on the report of Sir Salar Jung's interviewer, who was probably not aware of it."

IT is of course, gratifying to see that so hearty a response is being made in all directions to Lady Roberts's appeal for homes in the hills for the lady Sisters in the military hospitals in India, but it should be borne in mind that lady Sisters are not so urgently needed as nurses. A correspondent to an Indian contemporary very properly calls attention to this fact. He points out that Sisters are ward superintendents, and not actual nurses. He is correct in saying that nursing does not exist in Indian hospitals, mainly because the Native Hospital corps is a wretched farce—a body of underpaid coolies without training or organisation. His suggestion is that 200 European soldiers should be trained for war use in the front and in the field hospitals, as female nurses could not be expected in case of a campaign to serve beyond the base of operations. Many, however, would volunteer to do so.

THE Native Press of Bengal has long been under the ban of reproach for its self-conceit and arrogance in attempting political attention in order to get power and place for the Hindus. It is a surprise, but not the less a gratifying one, to find the following in a late issue of one of those journals:—

Our social, moral, and religious debasement is the only cause of our present national degradation. How to remove such degradation should be our constant care. The discussion of politics will not help us much in this matter. Our Press should devote more space to the ventilation of social, moral, and religious questions. Our public bodies also should be more mindful of such questions, and steps should be taken at once to hold a national gathering annually for the purpose of considering all matters coming under the category we have mentioned.

This is from a Native paper printed in English, but a paper printed in the vernacular reproduces it with approval. This is more gratifying still.

THE *Bombay Gazette* calls the attention of Mr. Charles Marvin, who, it says, "is as excited about petroleum in Burma as Mr. Samuel Smith is about toddy in Bengal," to the increasing demand in Burma for kerosine oil from the United States, showing that the Burmese are not as persuaded as Mr. Marvin is of the value of their own oil. American kerosine is stated to be rapidly superseding it, and this notwithstanding the fact that the monopoly in it formerly held by the Native governments has been done away with since our annexation of the country.

THE Rangoon Press opposes the policy which has found favour in high quarters at home of pushing on a railway towards the frontier touching the Shan States, advocating rather the development of the country we already hold and letting the Trans-frontier trade grow in its own way. The true policy of the British Government, it says, is to extend railways wherever they are most needed within its own boundaries, and let extensions in the Shan States, or Siam, or any still nominally independent territory wait until the people through whose land they are to run ask for them.

THE following, taken from the letter of a Simla correspondent, looks like a repetition of old times. Patronage as well as history repeats itself:—"Now is the time for anyone with a good voice, who is gasping on the plains, and is hard up for an appointment, to come up for ten days to Simla and sing on the Ridge. As soon as his presence is known he will be offered a berth in the Foreign Office, the Intelligence Department, the Post Office, or the

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Revenue or Agriculture, or any other department in which the emoluments are large and the work light. It is an acknowledged truth that no one who can act or sing need come up to Simla with the hope of bettering himself in vain."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

[CALCUTTA, AUG. 28.

Two more accounts of interviews with Native chiefs who have returned from the Jubilee festivities in England have been published. They differ altogethee from Holkar's complaints.

Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpore, who arrived in Bombay on Monday, informed a representative of the *Times of India* that he was most favourably impressed with what he had seen during the Jubilee celebrations. The arrangements had been perfect and everything had passed off well. He thought England a mighty country, inhabited by a mighty people. He did not know that any Native Prince had been insulted; in fact, the authorities had done all in their power for the convenience and comfort of their charges. For himself, he had no reason to grumble, but on the contrary every reason to feel grateful for the kindness and courtesy shown him during the whole trip. Holkar, he thought, had his own views in certain matters; but for himself, he would not have felt insulted if close and unremitting attention had not been given to him by the authorities—fully occupied as they were.

The Maharajah of Bhurtpore's deputation, who returned on the same day, stated that they had enjoyed the trip immensely. The Jubilee celebration was the grandest spectacle they had ever witnessed, and the illuminations were especially magnificent. The treatment which they received had far exceeded their expectations; they had experienced nothing but kindness and courtesy wherever they had been. They had seen the Queen three times, and they describe her as "awfully gracious." On being questioned about Holkar they replied that all the Native Princes had been treated very well, and he as well as the rest. They had heard nothing to the contrary while in London.

The *Pioneer* is publishing by instalments a long account of impressions of England written by one of the Native Cavalry officers. He and his comrades seem to have enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and to have been delighted with everything they saw.

Promising accounts are received from the Punjab regarding the prospects of obtaining a supply of petroleum near Rawul-Pindi. The boring effected last May has now a quadrupled outturn, and an expert has pronounced the oil to possess very valuable illuminating and lubricating qualities. It is hoped, if the Government sanctions the use of the newest kinds of apparatus and deep borings, that a large quantity of oil may be produced, and effect considerable economy in working the State railways.

Thakore Singh Sindhanwalia, a Sikh nobleman who has lately been intriguting in India in the interests of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, died at Pondicherry on the 18th instant.

It is believed that Sir West Ridgeway, on his return to India, will be appointed to the important post of Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootana.

The French travellers, MM. Bonvalot, Papas, and Pepin arrived in Simla on Wednesday, and after an interview with the Viceroy started on Friday for home. The Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette*, gives a summary of their journey. They left Teheran in April last year and proceeded by the Meshed and Herat boundary, and visited Khorassan, Sarakhs, Merv, Bokhara and Samarcand. Thence they were ordered back, but eventually they went by Kokan, Margilan, Osch, Toultcha, and Akbasvga to the Yadish Pass, and across the Alai mountains. The cold there froze the mercury, and the air was so rarefied that they could hardly breathe. The snow was seven feet deep, and sometimes they were obliged to travel at night to avoid avalanches, and to follow the follow the footprints of wolves in order to find the road. They could only travel about four miles daily. They started with 150 horses, but their followers deserted daily, taking horses and baggage. They next went to Kizi Arvat, crossed the Karakul Lake to Ohtach, and thence went to Wakhan, Serhod, and Chitral. At last they had almost nothing left, and lived eight days on flour and mutton. At Chitral the Indian Government sent them three thousand rupees.

BURMAH.

RANGOON, AUG. 28.

Mr. Crosthwaite has returned to Mandalay from the Chindwin valley. He proceeded as far as Paungbyin, visiting all posts situate along the river. The people assembled in large numbers along the route to see the Chief Commissioner. Small durbars were held at Alon, Mingin, and Kendat to enable Mr. Crosthwaite to make acquaintance with the notables of the various districts. There is no appearance of scarcity in the Chindwin Valley. The Chief Commissioner was much impressed by the promising appearance of the districts traversed.

On Mr. Crosthwaite's arrived in Mandalay on the evening of the 25th a conspiracy to cause a rising in the town was detected and suppressed. It is stated that the plans were prematurely divulged, owing to the leaders of the plot having been alarmed by the salute fired in honour of the Chief Commissioner's return. The conspiracy appears to have been a petty affair, no men of importance being engaged in it.

Mr. Fforde, Superintendent of Police at Mandalay, who was recently granted five acres of valuable public land in Mandalay at a nominal price, professedly as a site for a residence, has been transferred to the Ruby Mines district. No house has been erected on this land, which Mr. Fforde is at liberty to resell, and of which he will certainly be able to dispose at a greatly enhanced price.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

LADY ROBERTS'S SCHEME.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

No appeal that could be made to the European community in India, and to all at home who are interested in the European army serving in this country, could come with more urgent claims upon their help. Happily, the essential features of Lady Roberts's scheme have been adopted by the Government of India. They have undertaken, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to bear the cost of a staff of nursing sisters at Rawul Pindi and Umballa. There will be a lady superintendent and six Sisters in the one case, and a lady superintendent and twelve Sisters in the other, and it is hoped this will be the beginning of a much larger undertaking, which will embrace Poonr, Mhow, Secunderabad, Bangalore, and the large military stations in Bengal. The need for this work is very easily demonstrated. Nowhere but in this country, with few exceptions, is the British soldier deprived of the skilled and gentle nursing which the trained Sister alone can give. At home, where the need for it is less urgent than here, the nursing sisters have been found a necessity. They have been found a necessity also in every recent campaign—a necessity and a blessing. They have saved life, and when this has been beyond their power they have soothed the dying hours of the British soldier with a gentle presence and a devoted attention. But the best way of appreciating the need of them is to consider the lot of the British officer or soldier in India who has to pass through an illness without them. He is dependent upon the orderly on duty for the day, that is to say, upon one who has no knowledge of the art of nursing; whose hand is heavy, who has no interest in his duty, and who, even if he does his best, and does not discharge his duty in a perfunctory way, still makes a most indifferent nurse. We have to think of the provision that is thus made, and then we have to think of the necessities which it often has to meet, of the enteric fever to which the younger portion of the army are so prone, and in which the hope of recovery, with scarcely an exception, depends upon the nursing which the patient gets. It is one of the commonplaces of the subject of enteric fever that as much or more depends upon the nurse than on the doctor. The part that the public are invited to take in the enterprise is the provision of hot weather resting places in the hills for the ladies who, for the greater part of the year, will labour in this good cause in the plains. To bring them to India without making provision for the conservation of their health would be to run the risk of failure, and this part of the burden the public in India and at home will surely share between them. Ladies are now being selected in England for the work; they will come out in November, and it is hoped that by next hot weather some refuge from the heat will be prepared for those who have toiled in this work of mercy in the plains.

CORONERS' INQUESTS IN BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

In reference to the necessity, to which we recently drew attention, of providing a check upon the practice which is believed to prevail of carrying off people by arsenical poison, especially during a time of cholera epidemic, the symptoms being similar to those of choleraic poisoning, a Hindu gentleman of experience says that a serious difficulty in the way of holding coroners' inquests in cases of suspicion arises from the delay that is involved when one coroner has to hold the inquests required in a population of some eight hundred thousand people. According to Hindu custom no member of a household in which a death takes place can eat or drink until the body be consumed by fire. The enforced abstinence applies even to women and young children and the ailing. The notice that a coroner's inquest will be held must in most cases delay incremation for twenty-four hours or more. This is so well known that the dread of the delay

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causes the relatives and neighbours to hurry the funeral in cases where sudden or unexplained death might, if the police came to hear of it, bring about an inquest. The body is borne to the burning ground and consumed before the police can hear of the death; then, of course, inquiry is impossible. What is required, our informant says, is a coroner in each of the seven districts of the city, who can hold an inquest, and if necessary order a *post mortem* examination without delay, so that in any case the body may be incremated the same evening. There is no objection to the autopsy provided a medical man of fitting caste be employed. The suggestion is worth consideration, and there ought to be no difficulty in carrying it into effect if the Government and the Municipality approve of it.

INCENDIARY FEES.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

We are glad to see that the serious attention of Government has been directed to the crime of rick-burning, which is so prevalent at a certain period of the year. During the hot, dry months of May and June the harvested crops lie collected in the fields at wells, or in some parts on the open space adjoining the village site, like so much tinder that a spark will ignite. Day after day during this time the heart of the District Officer is made sad by reports from all quarters of the occurrence of fires by which the cultivator in a few minutes loses the whole of his store—all that he has to depend on for the support of his family and of his cattle and for the payment of his revenue. The injury is often much more extensive, the greater part of the crops of a whole village being destroyed. These fires are in many cases due to accident—the overturning of a hookah, for instance; but they are more often the work of incendiaries, and no more easy or safe way of paying off a grudge could be devised. It is the easiest thing in the world for the operator, on a dark night, to slip up and apply a light to one end of a rick while the watcher peacefully slumbers at the other end, quitely retiring when he has done to watch the result from a safe distance. When the fire occurs, and the police are called in, it is the most natural thing in the world that the owner should at once say, "An enemy hath done this thing;" and witnesses are forthcoming who will swear that they recognised some one with whom he has a standing feud running away from the spot at the time of the occurrence. The courts are not, however, as a rule inclined to believe such evidence, and convictions are consequently rare. The amount of loss that is annually inflicted on the agricultural population in this manner is far greater than is generally known. The District Magistrate of Lahore refers to the terrorism which bad characters are able to establish over respectable men by this form of crime, and remarks that "there is hardly any offence in which it is more difficult to obtain proof." He suggests as a remedy that the District Magistrate should be empowered, "where the mischief is proved to have been malicious, to award full compensation, and levy it on the village, or on a larger area, as may suit the circumstances of the case." It may be doubted whether, as he adds, "this would at once remove the motive for firing stacks and the terrorism of the bad characters." But, at all events, it is satisfactory to find that Government is inclined to favour some system of "mutual insurance against the injury done by undetected crimes of this kind."

MR. BRIGHT AND THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

(*Times of India.*)

The subject under discussion by Mr. John Bright before the members of the East India Association was the advisability of affording increased employment to Natives in the administration of India. Mr. Bright's arguments did not travel beyond the broad general question, and, therefore, his expression of approval of the objects of the meeting carries little more weight than the notoriously useless "abstract resolution" that sometimes gets passed in the House of Commons. The public mind is at present not so much exercised with doubts as to whether Natives should be granted a greater share in the government of the country, as with working out the problem how the thing is to be managed without impairing the efficiency of the administraton. In arriving at a solution of this most difficult question, an ounce of practice will count far more than a ton of theory. Mr. Bright is on safe ground when he gives forth such rhetorical platitudes as that we shall more securely hold our position in India by a policy of justice and generosity than by government with the sword; the proposition is an axiom that no reasonable man will dispute. But Mr. Bright's arguments are very much more debatable when he comes down to the hard practical part of the problem. For example, he speaks of the free vernacular Press as truly reflecting the opinions of the Native population. Every one who has actual experience of India is aware that this is quite a false hypothesis to start from. Then, again, he reasons that the spread of education gives to the Natives a title to demand a greater share in the Government. He forgets to ask, however, whether the share already granted during recent years has not been fairly commensurate with the progress of education hitherto. "We must walk before we run" is an excellent old adage which Native agitators might take more to heart when dealing with this question. Mr. Bright's general advice is excellent. By all means let us be just and generous. But, by being over-just and over-generous to the fraction of the population who have acquired sufficient education to yearn for Government employment, we may be falling into the opposite error against the millions who are perfectly contented and fairly prosperous under the present *regime*, and who want to have nothing to do with "your educated Babu."

THE PUNJABIS AND INFANT MARRIAGE.

(*Indian Messenger.*)

In speaking of the Punjab, a distinction is to be made between the inhabitants of the large towns and those of the country. Then it is to be borne in mind that all Punjabis are not Sikhs—the Sikhs forming only a limited sect in that province. Amongst the Punjabis of the towns there is early marriage, in the sense in which it obtains in Bengal, and we mark its consequences on the physique of the race. The average Punjabi of the town, a Ghhetri or Brahmin boy, for instance, is hardly better in point of physique than the average Bengali boy. And the town-residing and early-marrying Sikhs are also fast degenerating in point of physical strength. Not so the Sikhs and the Jats of the country; there is no early marriage amongst them. Their men are not married till an advanced age, nor are their girls—as far as we have been able to gather from persons who have resided in the Punjab, and freely mixed with the people for upwards of a quarter of a century—married before they are of age. Turning to the Rajputs and Deswalis, we find there obtain two customs in those parts of the country. First, the men do not marry until pretty well advanced in life. Secondly, their girls, though married in childhood in many cases, are never allowed to see or live with their husbands till they have arrived at the age of puberty. A ceremony called *gowna* takes place when a girl arrives at puberty after which her parents begin to think of sending her to her husband's house and not before that period. Do not these customs practically obviate many of the physical evils consequent upon early marriage?

BENGAL.

NOTHING is now visible in the Hughli of the stranded steamer *Maharatta* beyond the top of her funnel and the upper part of her two masts, and these only at low water. Application has been made on behalf of a number of the Native passengers to the Port Officer for permission to employ a diver to examine the sunken wreck for the money and valuables which went down with her, and the required permission has been granted. One of the Natives who was on board lost several hundred rupees which were in his possession when he left Chandbally.

The Burdwan Adoption case has reached the final stage, but it is doubtful whether the litigation in the matter will now cease. On Saturday Lala Bun Behari Kapur's son was formally adopted by the Adhirani Maharani of Burdwan. The boy was made over to his adoptive mother with all the usual religious ceremonies in the presence of many Native and English spectators, and afterwards drove through the town in state. Before the ceremony the young Maharani had an interview with the Dowager Maharani, the first interview for some years, and although the Dowager Maharani did not formally sanction the adoption, it is believed a reconciliation took place.

REFERRING to the suggestion made by a correspondent of Calcutta paper that the Government of Bengal should, under the provisions of Regulation V. of 1823, punish the creditors of Mr. Beames for having lent him money, the *Hindu Patriot* says:—"The idea is a good one. The Mondals were in his jurisdiction, not in one but in three districts, viz, Hughli, Dacca and Balasore, and well knew what they were about. They should certainly be hauled over living coals. Unfortunately this cannot be done without resort to a Civil Court, and if the Government sends the case up to a Civil Court, Mr. Beames will have to appear as a witness. Is he prepared to stand the fire of a smart cross-examination? There's the rub."

THE *Englishman* gives the following account of the suicide of Mr. W. McBean:—"Last evening Chowringhi-road was a scene of unusual bustle and commotion caused by the announcement that a European gentleman had shot himself in his carriage. It appears that while Mr. W. McBean, a broker, was going in his carriage along Chowringhi-road, opposite Messrs Whiteaway Laidlow and Co.'s premises, with the doors closed, the coachman heard the report of firearms inside, and stopped the conveyance. On opening the door he found that the deceased was lying quite dead, with a revolver near his feet. The bullet had traversed his skull and lodged in the roof of the conveyance. The conveyance having been engaged by the deceased from Messrs. Brown and Co. at job work, the coachman knew his residence, and drove him to the Cullinga Bazar Thana, which he thought was the place where the inquiry should be instituted, as deceased resided in Middleton Row. The police at this station directed that the deceased should be taken to the Park-street

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Thana, where the matter was reported to the Superintendent of the division. The body was then taken to the police dead-house, in the Medical College Hospital. The deceased, it would appear, had purchased the revolver from Messrs. Manton and Co. for Rs. 35 during the day, with fifty cartridges, and a packet was found on his person which disclosed the fact that he was in pecuniary trouble.

MADRAS.

LOCAL manufactures are receiving that attention which they ought to from the authorities in the Madras Presidency. The Government of India have just authorised the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Madras, to enter into a two years' contract with the Egerton Woollen Mills Company for the supply of the great coat cloth required for the Madras Infantry. The Government of India view with satisfaction the progress that is being made in the direction of utilizing local manufactures in this Presidency.

THE official returns of the outturn of the cotton and late indigo crops in the Madras Presidency up to the 31st of May last, show that the total outturn of cotton, calculated at 40lbs. clean cotton per acre was 11,110 tons, and that of indigo, calculated at 95lbs. manufactured indigo per acre, was 8,571 cwts. The estimated yield was indifferent in the base of cotton, but fair in the case of Indigo, and both of these estimates have turned out to be fairly correct.

THE Governor and party returned from Humpi on August 1. Every member of the party, including his Excellency, was attacked with sickness at Kamalapore, where some cases of cholera occurred among the villagers. The party consequently did not visit the Humpi ruins except briefly.

HIS Excellency the Governor's tour in the Cuddapah and Bellary districts has so far been pleasing to all concerned, the various addresses from the different communities being cordially received and considered as far as practicable on the spot, the result being a favourable impression of the Governor on the part of all classes.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR held a levée in the Munro Cutcherry at Anantapur. Replying to four addresses he said he was pleased to stand on classic ground, associated with the memory of that great man, whose example Indian administrators would do well to follow. He promised to consider the Bukkachirla irrigation project. He hoped the Forest rules would work prudently. His Excellency afterwards visited the high schools, hospital, new buildings, and jubilee park, and returned to Gooty.

BOMBAY.

THE Viceroy has agreed to the Nizam's proposal to raise Colonel Marshall's pay to Government Rs. 3,000 a month, in consideration of the services he has rendered to the State during the last four months.

IT is stated that the Syndicate of the Bombay University intend to recommend the Senate to introduce the Zend and Pehlvi languages as optional subjects in the final examination for the Degree of Master of Arts.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Second Presidency Magistrate, on return from leave, will take charge of his office from Mr. Patrick Ryan. Mr. Ryan will revert to his appointment of Third Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Hamilton, who was acting for him, has proceeded to Ahmednagar to take charge of his office of Deputy Collector.

MR. K. C. KIERNANDER, Deputy Comptroller-General, having completed a minute inspection of the Paper Currency Office, at Bombay, consequent upon the Thomas frauds, left for Allahabad. Mr. G. H. R. Hart has arrived from Calcutta, and taken charge of the office, Mr. Sterndale having proceeded on leave to Simla.

THE following Secretariat appointments are notified to take effect from the date on which the Hon. J. R. Naylor assumed office as temporary member of the Governor's Council:—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., with charge of the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments; and Mr. W. Lee-Warner to act as Secretary in the Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational Departments, during the absence of Mr. Richey.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending Aug. 2:—More or less rain throughout the Presidency; more still wanted in parts of five districts. Khariff sowing and transplanting not yet finished in some districts; young crops slightly injured by excessive moisture in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Poonah, and Karachi. In Sind the river continues rising. Fever and small-pox in parts of eight, cattle-disease in parts of eleven, and cholera in parts of fourteen districts.

THE Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation made some further progress with the new Municipal Bill. Section 42 was so far amended as to exclude the Municipal Commissioner from occupying *ex officio* a seat on the Town Council. The section as it now stands provides that this body should consist of thirteen members, consisting of nine members appointed by the Corporation and four by the Government. The Chairman was decidedly of opinion that it was now time for the Government to give up the right of appointing members to the Town Council. He thought they should have a sufficient number of men to represent them on the Corporation, and then they should leave the Corporation "to work out its own salvation."

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

An explanatory memorandum has been issued by the Under-Secretary of State for India, giving the accounts and estimates for 1887-8. Owing to the difficulty experienced in distinguishing between pounds sterling and tens of rupees, the notation of £ for the former and Rx. for the latter is adopted in the paper, with the view of ascertaining whether it is generally approved before being introduced into the accounts and estimates. For the ydar 1886 7 the revised estimate of revenue and expenditure was Rx. 76,081,223 and Rx. 76,021,150 respectively, showing a surplus of Rx. 60,073. The Budget estimate for 1887-8 anticipates a surplus of Rx. 16,700, the revenue being fixed at Rx. 77,460,200, and the expenditure Rx. 77,443,500. Apart from other considerations, the revenue and expenditure of India are continually increasing owing to the opening of additional railways and canals. Thus the net revised estimate of revenue for 1886-7 was Rx. 43,880,566, and the Budget estimate for 1887-8 Rx. 44,478,100, the next expenditure being Rx. 43,820,493 and Rx. 44,461,400 respectively, leaving the surpluses as given above. Comparing the financial position at the beginning of 1885-6 with that of the present time, the revenue shows an increase of Rx. 1,759,700, and the expenditure of Rx. 2,389,600, and a surplus of only Rx. 16,700, as compared with Rx. 646,600 in 1885-6, or a falling off of Rx. 629,900. The increased expenditure is accounted for under the heads of assessed taxes, Rx. 870,900; Upper Burma, Rx. 405,100; other heads, Rx. 483,700; total, Rx. 1,759,700, while the increase of net expenditure is thus explained; Upper Burma, increase, Rx. 2,175,600; exchange, increase, Rx. 1,833,600; total, Rx. 4,009,200. Less famine insurance, reduction, Rx. 1,146,500; other heads, reduction, Rx. 473,100; total, Rx. 1,619,600; or a net increase of Rx. 2,389,600. The total charge for exchange in the 1887 8 Budget is put down at Rx. 5,515,000, as against Rx. 5,616,000 in the revised estimate for 1886 7; in 1886 6 the amount was Rx. 4,299,000, while in 1881-2 it was only Rx. 2,988,000. The revised estimate of the expenditure on account of Upper Burma for 1886-7 was Rx. 1,955,600 and the Budget estimate for 1887-8 is Rx. 2,175,600; while the net revenue for the two years is put down at Rx. 1,741,400 and Rx. 1,770,500 respectively. The net expenditure on the army, which in 1884-5 was Rx. 16,149,000, and in the following year Rx. 19,134,000, is put down in the revised estimate for 1886-7 as Rx. 18,098,000, and in the 1887-8 Budget at Rx. 18,300,000. In 1885 6 the net expenditure was temporarily increased by Rx. 2,116,000 in consequence of the organisation of the Quettah field force, and by Rx. 605,000 on account of the Burma expedition. There was an additional expenditure on the pay and allowances of the forces in India of Rx. 157,000 for the European troops (of which about Rx. 49,000 was due to the fall in exchange), and Rx. 150,000 for the Native army, and also Rx. 40,000 for other charges. In England the payments for ordnance stores were increased by £287,000, and for other stores by £181,000, while the charge for exchange was greater by Rx. 194,000; but the other payments were reduced by £745,000, mainly owing to the new system of paying, on account of the British troops serving in India, only the amount of pension accruing in the year, instead of the capitalised value of all pensions granted during the year. In 1886 7 the charges in India exceed those of 1885-6 (excluding the Quettah field force) by Rx. 935,000, of which Rx. 555,000 is due to the Burmah expedition. The permanent increase of the army causes an additional charge of about Rx. 500,000 for the British troops (including Rx. 51,000 due to the fall in exchange), and of Rx. 265,000 for the Native army. But in other directions a net saving of Rx. 335,000 was effected; in England the sterling expenditure is reduced by £92,000, but the charge for exchange is increased by Rx. 187,000. In 1887-8 the expenditure in India is reduced by Rx. 440,000 on account of the Burma expedition, and increased by Rx. 345,000 for the permanent charge (including Rx. 161,000 on account of the additional pay of the European troops owing to the fall in exchange), to which must be added Rx. 25,000 for other charges. The sterling expenditure in England is increased by 210,000, of which £118,000 is for non-effective charges, £110,000 for stores, and £30,000 for deferred pay, while there is a reduction of £48,000 in transport and other services; the exchange is, moreover, increased by Rx. 62,000.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF KUTCH and his brother Kumar Shri Kaluba, attended by Colonel Goodfellow, took leave of the Queen before returning to India, and lunched with Her Majesty and the Royal Family.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, commanding the Oudh Division, has been granted leave to England.

CAPTAIN R. E. GOLIGHTLY, 4th Battalion 60th King's Royal Rifles, Special Service Officer, Upper Burma, has been invalided to England.

COLONEL J. B. LEGGATT, Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed Commandant 10th Madras Infantry.

CAPTAIN MASSY, 19th Bengal Infantry, Special Service Officer, has been appointed to officiate as Brigade-Major, 3rd Brigade, vice Captain Hamilton, transferred to India.

MAJOR R. E. D. REILLY, S.C, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Surgeon A. S. Faulkner. I.M.S., in charge of the 12th Bombay Infantry, have been granted six and twelve months' leave respectively on urgent private affairs.

LIEUT. J. EZECHIEL, Bombay Commissariat Department, has been appointed Post Transport Officer, Pyinwana, relieving Lieut. J. Nelson, 29th Madras Infantry, ordered to join his regiment.

LIEUT. S. W. LINCOLN, 22rd Bombay Light Infantry, having been appointed to the Commissariat Department, has been ordered to proceed from Burma to Bombay for duty, reporting himself to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General.

CAPTAIN E. W. ST. G. WELCHMAN, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed to command the Mounted Infantry in the Chindwin district.

CAPTAIN LUGARD, Norfolk Regiment, Staff Officer to the Director of Transport, Burma Field Force, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment at Sitapur, where his services are urgently required.

LIEUT. R. WAPSHARE, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been appointed Post Transport Officer at Yeu, vice Lieut. Hendley, 21st Madras Infantry, relieved.

IT has been decided to continue the system of Remount Purchasing Committees for the Bengal Cavalry for another year.

IT is proposed to hold a Camp of Exercise at Secunderabad about the middle of November next. Some of the regiments which are under orders for transfer to other stations will take part in the manœuvres while *en route* to their destination.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. P. SYMONS, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, has passed with great credit the examination in Burmese by the Lower Standard, and Captain H. H. Young, 27th Madras Infantry, has passed with credit the Elementary Standard in Burmese.

THE question of camp followers in the field has been under the serious consideration of the military authorities lately, with a view to the reduction of their number on service. Experiments may be carried out next cold weather with a reduced establishment in small camps, under conditions similar to those which would obtain on a campaign—minus, of course, the fighting.

THE following condidates for the Staff Corps have been appointed to Native regiments:—Lieutenant W. C. N. Woodcock, King's Liverpool Regiment, to the 11th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant G. P. Campbell, Worcestershire Regiment, to the 25th Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant A. T. Walling, Lincolnshire Regiment, to the 43rd Regiment, Ghurka Light Infantry.

THE following changes of appointments of Transport Officers in Burma have been made:—Captain H. Capel Cure, Transport Officer, Ruby Mines Command, has been appointed Brigade Transport Officer, 1st Brigade, Mandalay, vice Lieutenant C. Finch, ordered to India. Lieutenant J. L. Stewart, on transport duty, Ruby Mines Command, has been appointed Transport Officer to the Ruby Mines Command, vice Captain H. Capel Cure, transferred to the 1st Brigade.

INDIAN LOYALTY.—A Native paper contains the following remarks:—"In proportion as the bear's rage is waxing hotter and hotter, the lion is cooling down and becoming softer and softer. There is no help for it; the bear will not be cowed down by mere empty vociferations. The Russians are fast pushing on towards Afghan territory. There is no doubt that this is a matter of great anxiety. If the Russians succeed in coming to Kabul, they will try to come to India also; the Russians must be kept at a distance from India. We shall on no account leave the protection of the lion, the king of beasts, and go to the Russians. We are here in India twenty-five crores of peoples loyally attached to England, and they are ready to lay down their lives fifty lakhs at a time in a single day on the side of the English. England should keep the people of India content by reason of its good government, and England will thus be able to keep India out of the grasp of the Russians."

OBITUARY.

GENERAL C. C. McINTYRE, C.B.

General Colin Campbell McIntyre, C.B., late 78th Highlanders, died on the 24th inst. at Grandholm, Teignmouth, aged eighty-one years. General McIntyre served in the Persian Campaign of 1857, and commanded the 78th Highlanders on the expedition to Borazjoon, in the night attack and in the battle of Kooshab, and was present at the bombardment of Mohumrah, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving medal with clasp. He accompanied Havelock's force in September for the relief of Lucknow, and was in the actions during that advance. On the morning that the force entered the city he was thrown into the Alumbagh with 250 men for its defence, from 25th September to 7th October, and was surrounded by the enemy and all communication cut off. He was then reinforced from Cawnpore by 250 men and two guns, and again on 25th October by 500 men and four guns. He held the position, still surrounded by the enemy, for fifty-two days, until relieved by the approach of the Commander-in-Chief's force, and was mentioned in despatches for his services. The gallant officer then proceeded with the Commander-in-Chief's force for the relief of the garrison in the Residency, and commanded the advance-guard in the attacks on the Dilkoosha and La Martiniere, and was again mentioned in despatches as "conspicuous" in the attack on La Martiniere. He was with Outram's force during the re occupation for three months of the Alumbagh, and was present at the repulse of all the attacks made on that position. General McIntyre was also present with Brigadier Campbell's force in the third advance on Lucknow, and in the operations of that force until the final capture of the city. He received the medal with two clasps, the C.B., and a year's service for Lucknow.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. D. BUTTER.

Major-General A. D. Butter, F.S.C., after passing through the Honble. E.I. Company's College of Addiscombe, proceeded to India shortly before the outbreak out of the Mutiny, and served with the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers during that crisis in the campaign of 1857-58 (medal). He joined the Bengal Staff Corps on its establishment, and was attached to a battalion of Goorkhas for about two years. His extraordinary talent as a draughtsman now attracted the attention of the authorities, and obtained for him an appointment in the Revenue Survey of India, and he was employed in that department for some years in the survey of Assam; but he finally elected to revert to military duty, and was posted to the 42nd Assam Light Infantry. He served with that regiment during the rest of his service until the beginning of the current year, when, owing to bad health, he was obliged to vacate the command of the regiment and retire on a pension. After a long and painful illness he died on 30th July. During his service in Assam he held the appointment of brigade-major of the N.E. Frontier District for five years, and served as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Bourchier, C.B., in the Loshai Campaign of 1871-72, and subsequently in the Duffa Expedition of 1873-74, in both of which expeditions he was mentioned in despathes (medal and clasp). His skill as a draughtsman brought his name early in his career into notice, and his clever contributions to the *Delhi Punch* earned for him a great reputation as a caricaturist. His unlimited hospitality, his amiable disposition, and his genial nature will long be remembered as his loss will be deplored by a large circle of friends, both in and out of India.

A VETERAN.

Last month there died at Allahabad Private J. Turner, aged eighty-six, one of the oldest privates in the British Army. This man was born in 1800, in Lancashire, and for the first twelve years of his life found occupation with his parents and in his own village. In 1812 he joined the Navy, and a year subsequently was sent out to the American station in the *Asia*. After being in commission for three years, he returned, and passing Plymouth, his ship saluted the *Bellerophon*, with Napoleon I. on board, the Emperor having just given himself up as a prisoner to the British. Shortly after this he left the navy, and settled down in his own country, and worked at a mill, but a few years of this sufficed for the roving and venturesome spirit that was in the man, so in 1825 he joined the East India Company, and served his full time, during which he was present at most of the battles that occurred in India at that period, including the first Afghan War. In 1847 he retired, and lived at Buxar near Benares, on his pension. At the time of the Mutiny of 1857, he, with many other old soldiers, formed the Invalid Battalion, and marched and garrisoned Allahabad and Cawnpore, and, although they were not actually engaged, their presence doubtless tended to quell mutinous spirits at those places. At the end of the mutiny these old warriors were given full pay for the rest of their lives, and Turner returned to Buxar. He was church clerk there till 1876, when he went to Chunar. His death was the result of an accidend. Smoking one day in bed in the hot weather his bed caught fire

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and he was burnt in the leg very severely. The wound became gangrenous, and he died. Turner was a fine man, with an enormous chest measurement, and bore all the characteristics of a genuine Englishman, and had it not been for his untoward accident had every chance of making his century.

MARITIME ROUTES TO EASTERN SEAS.

Sir Samuel W. Baker continues his subject as follows :—It has been suggested by certain eminent authorities "that England should abandon the route through the Suez Canal to India, that Malta should be given up, and the Mediterranean evacuated by the British forces, as we should be unable to protect the sea route to India during a war with France." Should England pursue such a fatal policy she would never again obtain an ally ; Italy thus deserted would be left alone, with an immense extent of coast exposed to an attack by France, as the Mediterranean without an English fleet would be reduced to a French lake. On the other hand, a cordial alliance between England and Italy would absolutely paralyse the maritime power of France. The route to India *vid* the Suez Canal would be assured, and by the patrol of gunboats throughout its length the security of the passage would be effected through the isthmus. Egypt would remain in the military occupation of Great Britain. England would not only possess the advantage of a line of coaling stations from Gibraltar to Port Said, but she would have the dockyard of Malta for repairs, at the same time that the Italian ports would be always at her service, both in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

I will now change the scene by accepting the proposal of those who would abandon the Suez Canal route to India, evacuate the Mediterranean, and forsake the great stronghold Malta, thereby depriving England of all coaling stations and her only dockyard between Great Britain and Hong Kong. The first step would be the interruption of our telegraphic communication. India and the entire East would be completely cut off, and we should receive no tidings except by the circuitous and long Cape voyage of from forty to fifty days. We should have returned to the dark age of the last half-century. France would establish a great military and naval station at Suez, and in a short time she would drive us out of Aden, which would be forced to capitulate for want of water and supplies, as the whole power of our enemy from Toulon to the Red Sea entrance could be concentrated against that point, with an unlimited coal supply only five days distant at the French base of operations, Suez.

I will not venture upon the complications that might ensure throughout the Indian Empire should our prestige be lowered by the stoppage of telegraphic communication with England, the loss of the Mediterranean, and the capture of Aden and Colombo by an enemy ; but I feel convinced that should we retreat from the Mediterranean, or abandon the Suez Canal through fear of France or any other Power, the step will be fatal to our reputation, and will be justly regarded throughout the millions of the East as the "beginning of the end of British rule." A movement upon Afghanistan and the Indian frontier by our persistent rival, Russia, probably in alliance with the Sultan, Caliph of the Mahomedan race, when a panic should have seized the minds of those who are now governed by the belief in England's power, would complete the catastrophe, and we should then indeed have need of all our naval forces for the protection of our shores. A retreat from Egypt and the Mediterranean by Great Britain would be national suicide, a political "happy despatch" that would induce the verdict of *felo de se* from a jury of those Great Powers from whose society she had been ignominiously expelled.

Captain P. H. Colomb also writes strongly on the suicidal nature of any policy which dictates the abandonment of Malta and the Mediterranern route to the East. He points out to Sir William Gordon, who advocates such a policy, that :—

"The state of affairs with the Canal closed to all ships is one thing and it brings us back to what obtained in the days of Nelson. The state of affairs with the Canal open to all ships except our own—which is Sir William Gordon's position—is quite another thing."

MAILS VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC ROUTE.

About three hundred members representing all sections of the House of Commons have attached their signatures to the letter forwarded by Mr. Baden-Powell to the Prime Minister on the subject of an alternative mail route to the East. The text of the document is as follows : "We understand that proposals are before the Government for opening additional routes for mails, passengers, and goods to Japan and China, and eventually to Australia, *via* Canada, whereby a considerable saving of time will be effected as compared with other routes. But we also understand that unless a decision is come to without delay to provide a moderate subsidy (which is asked for to supplement that offered by the Colonial Governments), foreign steamship lines will in all probability secure the Pacific services on this new route. We are convinced, however, that great advantages will follow if these new routes are served by British steamers of high speed and fulfilling Admiralty requirements. Several of our largest colonies will be materially benefited, the growth and predominance of British trade in the Pacific will be promoted, fresh openings will be afforded for British trade to Japan and China, and the defences of the Empire will be most materially strengthened, by thus enabling our possessions in the India and China seas to be reinforced in time of war by men and stores and ships, even if both the Suez and Cape routes were closed to us. We learn that the Canadian Government, in connection with the opening of this new route, have advertised for tenders for a new Atlantic service, and we are of opinion that arrangements should be made to secure, with the aid of this new service, and in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific Railway, a guaranteed through service to trans-Atlantic ports, and one which would be of inestimable value to our whole Eastern commerce in the event of a European war. We therefore venture to express the earnest hope that Her Majesty's Government will, at the earliest possible date, decide to take such steps as may be necessary to enable private enterprise to place on the Pacific Ocean a British line of mail steamers connecting China with England, via Canada." To this letter the Prime Minister has, it may be remembered, replied that the subject is receiving the serious consideration of the Government.

THE NEW THROUGH ROUTE TO INDIA.

The Constantinople official *Gazette* of Aug. 8 confirmed one of the most important announcements that have been made to the public of Constantinople for many years past, namely, the issue of an Imperial irade granting to a group of British financiers the privilege of constructing a railway to Bagdad. It marks a new departure in the political economy of Turkey, the dawn of renewed prosperity, and the approaching restoration to Constantinople of her lost commercial crown as the emporium of the East. The experience of the last few years in the Aidin Vilayet has abundantly shown how trade and commerce increase as the railways are pushed inland, and what material prosperity follows the removal of physical difficulties to freedom of intercourse. Where there was previously nought but the scrubby heath or bare steppe, as the iron horse makes its appearance, cotton and corn fields spring into existence, for their owners know that there is no fear now of their having to leave their crops to rot upon the ground owing to the impossibility of reaching a market. The Imperial Government, as a guarantee, grants the increase of the tithes naturally expected to follow this development of ways and means, but even without such help there is every prospect of good returns from the traffic receipts, as the line will be the great through route for Asia Minor to Kurdistan and Persia. The existing Ismid section is to be relaid, the sharp curves that at present prevent a higher speed than 25 miles per hour being improved away, and the whole line is to be so constructed as to admit of travelling when necessary at the rate of 50 miles an hour. The line is to be brought in from Haidar-Pacha to Scutari, so as to offer a port at its terminus protected from wind and sea in all directions.

The fortunate possessors of this concession, the winners, as it may well be said, of the Grand Prix of enterprise in Turkey, are Messrs. Alt and Zeefelder, the lessees of the Haidar-Pacha and Ismid Railway. Great credit is due to them for their perseverance, for their rivals have been many, and the contention sharp. Unless, however, the shrewd perspicuity of the Sultan had been brought into play, the matter would still have remained in the field of unsettled issues, for it is but the other day that a very severe blow was struck at the Alt-Zeefelder proposals, in the strong recommendations sent in by the Military Council to the Sultan to adopt the narrow gauge system as the one best suited for Turkey. This was the system advocated by the French group, but fortunately the Sultan was wise enough to see that, although the constructors would benefit by the reduction of first cost, the country would suffer in the increase of mileage and reduced speed.

In reply to Mr. BADEN-POWEL, Lord G. HAMILTON said arrangements have been made with the P. and O. Company under which, in consideration of an annual subvention of about £3,500 payable in respect of each of three of their new ships—viz., the *Victoria*, *Britannia*, and *Oceana*, of 6,300 tons each—that company engage to hold these steamers at the disposition of the Admiralty for service as armed cruisers or transports whenever required. That company also engage to hold in the same manner at our disposal and for the same purposes, but without further charge, seven of their other steamers—viz., *Arcadia* (new), *Valetta*, *Massilia*, *Rome*, *Carthage*, *Ballaarat*, and *Parramatta*. All these vessels, representing over 48,000 tons of shipping, especially the four new ones, possess a high rate of speed, and have an unusually large coal endurance. In the event of the company building further steamers which the Admiralty consider more suitable than those named in the agreement we retain the right of substitution. The prices for hire or purchase are specified in the agreement. The agreement is determinable at twelve months' notice on either side. The vessels are to have such fittings placed on board as will enable them to be prepared at the shortest notice in the event of contingencies.

THE number of emigrants from India to Grenada is not very large, the total of those in the island at the end of 1886 being only 1,953 ; but as 1,387 of these were time-expired labourers who had elected to remain at the island, it is evident that they are well satisfied with their treatment. The conduct of the emigrants last year was fairly good. There was one case of wife murder, for which the murderer was hanged ; but the other eleven cases against emigrants were only ordinary ones, and convictions were only obtained in seven. Not a single charge was made by the coolies against their employers, and the wages of the men show a satisfactory increase, as they have got through 2,648 extra days' work. The health of the coolies is also very good, there being a large decrease in the number of cases treated in the hospitals ; while the death-rate was only 4·19 per cent. But few of the coolies seem to have saved money, or, at any rate, they do not invest it in the Government Savings Banks, though some, we are told, entrust their small savings to their employers. The ten years' term of residence of 419 emigrants will shortly expire, but up to the end of last year only 82 had given in their names as wishing to return to Calcutta.

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Miscellaneous.

MESSRS. BAKER AND COMPANY, London, recently addressed the Madras Government, asking to be allowed them to supply medicines and instruments to municipal and local board dispensaries and hospitals in this Presidency. The matter having been referred to the Surgeon General for his opinion, that officer disapproved of the proposal on the following grounds:—Apart from any other consideration, it would be most injudicious to give one firm of general agents, who can have little or no knowledge of drugs and surgical instruments, a monopoly of the kind solicited. One great advantage of the present arrangement is that it secures the supply of genuine articles, as Her Majesty's Secretary of State requires that all drugs, &c., sent to the depôt shall be specially tested and reported on by an expert; whereas, if purchases were made direct by local bodies or their agents in the English market, ther would be exposed to imposition by the supply of impure or effete articles. In no trade, perhaps, is imposition so freely practised as in that of drugs. Another objection to the proposed arrangement is, that it would be difficult to secure punctuality of supply, and impossible, in case of supplies running short in consequence of any sudden outbreak of sickness, to get the required medicines in time. Considering the distance of Madras from the Home market, it must always be necessary to have a local reserve, such as the medical store depôt affords, on which to fall back. Another important advantage of the existing system is that it enables the head of the department to control the expenditure of hospitals, which would not be possible were local bodies allowed to make their own arrangements for purchases. If some supervision of this sort were not exercised, past experience proves that excessive and unnecessary demands would frequently be made, which the local authorities would be unable to check, not having the necessary knowledge. It is therefore manifestly to the advantage of local boards and municipalities that they should, as at present, draw their supplies from the Government medical store depôt, as this arrangement protects from their imposition and waste, and renders unnecessary the maintenance on their part of a reserve stock of highly perishable articles. Finally, a medical store depôt must always be maintained for military supplies, so that the expenses connected with it do not fall exclusively on the civil department, their share of the cost of establishment, loss by effects of climate, &c., being covered by a percentage on all purchases, viz., on the total value of Europe stores at stock book rates (20 per cent. on account of loss by exchange; and on the sum of these, 20 per cent. for deterioration, and 3 per cent. for transit to destination; on country stores, 20 per cent. for deterioration and 3 per cent. for transit). Messrs. Baker and Company have accordingly been informed that, for the reasons above stated, the Madras Government are not prepared to urge on the Government of India any change in the existing rules, which precludes such an arrangement as is proposed by Messrs. Baker and Company.—*Madras Times.*

A DISPENSARY report is not usually remarkable for thrilling interest, but there is one point of note in the Central Provinces Dispensary Report for 1886. The matter of Native subscriptions has been under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner for two years. It appears that, while the scanty European population of the Central Provinces subscribe about Rs. 4,000, the entire Native community only subscribe Rs. 16,000; and more, the Native subscriptions are falling off year by year. Mr. Fitzpatrick took the matter up and suggested a subscription book and a subscription box. The former was to be circulated among the Natives just as a similar book is circulated among Europeans, so that their liberality should be neither secret nor unsystematic. But the plan does not seem to have answered, and its fault seems to have lain in the fact that Government officers were neither to see, nor to circulate, nor to take any interest in this book. The collection was to be done by Municipal members, who did not much relish the unpopular rôle of *dun*. As to the subscription box, it was to stand in the dispensary that men in the moment of healing might drop in a rupee. But it is unusual to carry money in India, and easy to say that you have none about you; and the obligation to pay for healing is not realised, especially where the dispensary is supported from octroi taxation; so this scheme also failed, and hospital assistants shook their boxes in the faces of their patients in vain.

TESTIMONIALS AND ADDRESSES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—The rules issued in May, 1885, regarding the receipts of testimonials and addresses by Government servants are re-issued. The Governor-General in Council invites the renewed attention of local Governments to the subject with which they deal, and to impress on all concerned the duty of exact obedience to them. The rules do not apply to the head of any Government or Administration. Under these rules officers are forbidden to receive addresses or testimonials, or attend public meetings or entertainments held in their honour. Similar manifestations in case of retired officers when following immediately upon their retirement will be viewed with disfavour. It is not intended to prohibit farewell entertainments given by an officer's personal friends, but such entertainments should be substantially of a private and informal character. Local Governments are authorised to forward to officers who have left their districts or stations public resolutions recorded in their honour. The rules do not prohibit medical officers from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services, but previous sanction of local Governments must be obtained by the medical officers before receiving any public complimentary address. Government officers are not prohibited from sitting for their portrait, bust or statue, provided these articles are not for presentation to the officers concerned. The participation of Government officers in proposals for founding scholarships or for procuring portrait, bust or statue in recognition of services of a Government officer is not forbidden, but solicitations for subscriptions, not spontaneously given, is disapproved of by the Government of India. The previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to any relaxation of these rules in particular cases.

WHILE the English have been celebrating the Queen's Jubilee, the French have been holding their National Fête, and the little French colony at Pondicherry has not been behindhand in doing honour to the occasion. On the evening of the 13th of July the fête of the morrow was notified by a salute of twenty-guns, followed by the playing of the "Marseillaise." Then came a torchlight procession of the Native troops and the letting off of rockets and fireworks. On the morning of the great day itself visitors flocked in to the town from all quarters—from Madras, Cuddalore, Negapatam, and Trichinopoly—and from an early hour till late at night there was one constant round of festivities. At six A.M. the troops were reviewed in front of the bronze statue of Dupleix. This was followed by a regatta, horse races, foot races, and other sports. Next succeeded a pageant that recalled one of the most deeply-interesting chapters of Indian history, a scene in the year 1750 being re-enacted with all the mimicry of exactly reproduced grouping and costume. It was the entry into Pondicherry of Murzapha Singh, who had been appointed by Dupleix Subedar of the Deccan, and who came to the town to thank his French ally. The procession on the afternoon of the 14th July was an exact representation of that interesting historical event. A mock fort had been erected on the esplanade to represent the buildings of last century, and elephants and camels were got down from Tanjore. The cavalcade is described by an eye-witness as being one of great splendour and magnificence, the beautifully caparisoned elephants, camels, and horses being ridden by men jewel-bedecked and dressed as Rajahs and Subedars, while the procession was flanked by sepoys wearing the costume of the time. In the evening there was a great dinner at Government House, and this was also marked by a truly dramatic ceremony. A battery of mountain pieces had been brought up in position, and at the moment the Governor proposed the toast of the evening, "A la France! A la Patri!" the guns boomed forth amidst the strains of the "Marseillaise," and the deafening cheers of the guests and the populace outside. The indispensable fireworks and illuminations, carried out on a most extensive scale and with brilliant effect, completed the proceedings of the eventful day. It must be admitted that the programme was both admirably conceived and admirably executed. From the spectacular point of view nothing could have been better. To the Frenchmen, however, who organised the day's rejoicings there must have been a grinning skeleton at the feast. The statue of Dupleix may have been covered with garlands, the "Marseillaise" may have swelled upon the air, the eye may have kindled and the pulse beat faster at the cry of "Vive la Patrie!" but in all their hearts there must have been the whispered regret, "Alas! what might have been!" One little turn in Fortune's wheel, and not England but France might to-day be the ruler of India, and the National Fête might have been celebrated, not in magnificent Pondicherry, but in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. Is this bitter reflection one of the causes that keeps up to this hour the unfortunate but undeniable national jealousy of France towards England?—*Times of India.*

THE Indian Cantonment Magistrate has delicate duties to perform. He is a soldier by training, but has to master all the difficulties of ordinary law. He has to hold the balance between the military and the civil elements in his district, and to steer a middle course and avoid offending one or other sections of the community is no easy matter. It is abundantly clear, therefore, that good Cantonment Magistrates cannot be turned out in great number or at short notice. The Indian Government, however, seem to think otherwise, having recently promulgated an order limiting the tenure of office by Cantonment Magistrates to five years. The result of this change will be, as the *Times of India* points out, that when a man gets really to know his work he will find himself superseded, and there will not be the same incentive to excel in the discharge of his duties.

RETURNING to the subject of India resources in the event of a war, the *Sind Gazette*, in noticing the aid the Native Princes can afford to Government, says:—"To sum up, the total of troops maintained in the Native States that might possibly be available in war we find in round numbers to consist of 1,050 guns of sorts, 15,000 regular cavalry, 33,000 irregular cavalry, 93,000 regular infantry, and 182,000 irregular infantry, or a total of 1,050 guns and 300,000 men, inclusive of artillerymen. There are probably, however, none of them sufficiently trained and disciplined to be set in line of battle against Russian troops, though there might be many good enough to be utilised on the communications in a war in Afghanistan. We think it would be highly advantageous to draw a considerable portion of them, notably of the Hyderabad troops, for service of that kind.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF ANTINOUS.*

To criticise poetry is always a somewhat unpleasant task, owing in a measure to the circumstance that the line which separates the finest and mere second-rate effusions though marked is slender. It frequently needs but little to make a verse magnificent and enchanting. Nor would it be easy to illustrate this by example. Take, for instance, Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*. Both are fine, the first incomparable; but would anyone (save perchance the author himself) compare the two conceptions? And yet what a little would serve to place them both upon the same level! Yet, withal, that "little" is the touch of genius, the hand of immortality. Miss Youngs is also a case in point. Her language is fine, her sentiments are noble, her imagination vivid, and her scenes dramatic. Yet there lacks a something — an indescribable something—ere she can dwell amidst the heavenly portals of the highest poetic art.

She soars high, too. Blank verse is the most trying of all ordeals, so trying that Milton almost stands alone as a god amidst the humble poets who are eclipsed by the splendour of his stupendous powers. When Mrs. Youngs deviates into rhythm she is, to our judgment, more successful, *pace* the lines on Khartoum. Take a random extract:—

Raise a monument unto him?
Ay, but shrink not, though thus late,
There to write "We did undo him;
Left him—cowards! to his fate."
Write no lie, O England blandly, urged by party, bribe, or pride,
Tell the truth to future ages, *who* betrayed, and *how* he died.

There is much in these lines that is fine—there is more that is noble.

But the fair authoress is at her greatest when drawing attention to the scenes of misery and woe which fill up the goblet of London daily life—when misery, destitution, and want meet in conflict with charity, love, and kindness—*then* sweet strains are wafted which touch the heart—and make chords of nature vibrate in sympathy with the widow, the orphan, the tainted, and the fallen, as the reader listens amidst

"Court and stair,
Where—while our rulers seek repose
Vice and corruption leave their lair."

Miss Young's aim is pure, her language is free from all taint of ill-veiled impurity; and if she has failed to

"Weave
Such laurels round her brow as should survive time,"

she has at least endeavoured to improve mankind, to raise an interest for the waifs and strays of life by poetry which is sweet rather than great, and ennobling rather than brilliant. She is the poetess of "Woman's mission to woman."

LECTURES AND ESSAYS.†

These Essays are a reflex of the author, in so far as there is an under-current of plain, straightforward commonsense, for which Sir Stafford Northcote—we prefer the name by which he was so long known—was so noted. Few men ever approached a subject with a clearer insight into the "points" of the question than did the late revered leader of the Conservative party—fewer, still, pursued their inquiries with a greater determination to arrive at the truth. All this is evident at every turn in the accompanying volume; not a page but shows some point in the author's character, not a line but denotes sound judgment and plain sense.

It is pleasant, also, to linger for a while in the society of a public character who, perhaps, to an extent never equalled of late years, was beloved by the many who, unacquainted with the man, had learned to respect a spotless reputation, and an unsullied escutcheon. It is fascinating to step aside for a while from life's busy scenes, and accompany the statesman as he withdrew for a while to the haunts of his life in the country, where, amidst a people who loved him and whom he loved, he was wont to direct, instruct, and amuse. His lectures, moreover, are singularly calculated to awaken thought—"to set some on inquiries which are likely to lead to good" was the aim and object which he set before him. He sought rather to present to his audience a series of well-considered and thoughtfully-matured suggestions than to lay before them carefully worked out problems and minutely-studied theories.

A few quotations will serve to illustrate alike the man and the remarks which we have written. Talking of democracy he says, "Whenever any great success is owing mainly to the exertions of the populace, it will speedily follow that they will be so swollen with pride and annoyance as no longer to brook restraint." Again, "If you convert the British Empire into a republic it could only be an insular republic."

Anent cramming. "I am not disposed to be quite so severe upon cramming as some persons are. To have the power of getting up a subject, even superficially, in a short time, is very useful. It shows no small power of mind, and it may be taken as a proof of a kind of readiness which is likely to be called often into play."

Thus much for his sound sense, now for his honesty. "Set your faces alike against the use of cribs and translations, and against the skipping of difficult passages. Do not try to turn the flank of a difficulty, but brace up your mind to overcome it." What could be more plain-spoken than to tell the good people of Exeter, "Few work harder than we do when we are at work, and few are more rigid in excluding from our business hours anything like relaxation; but when we are at leisure, too many of us are prone to make up for this sacrifice by giving ourselves up to frivolous, and even to merely sensual amusements in no respect qualified to improve or instruct the mind."

These Essays are sure to find many readers. The *success d'estime* is assured; but over and above this there will be not a few ready to recognise in the volume a fitting memento of the unaffected life of an unaffected man—the much-respected and deeply-lamented Earl of Iddesleigh.

A POPULAR EXPLANATION OF BIMETALLISM.*

It is but a few brief hours since we reviewed a work teaching mankind that bimetallism would be a cure for all the financial ills to which flesh is heir to, and now we have before us a *brochure* endeavouring to prove that the aforesaid "ism" is fraught with deadly peril to mankind at large. The problem is terribly bewildering. We do not pretend to solve or even to discern it. Suffice it to say that Mr. Harston's pamphlet is at least clear and intelligible. Whether it be sound who shall say?

THE *Madras Mail* concludes an article on Indian railways with the following sage advice:—Let our University graduates renounce political agitation and mischievous declamation and rather apply themselves to stirring up, not the waters of strife, but the pool of Siloam. Let them rouse men of affluence to embark some portion of their riches in works beneficial to their neighbours and not unprofitable to themselves. Let them urge men of moderate means to combine their resources and enter upon a career of useful and honourable activity. Encouragement would not be wanting on the part of the Government. Europeans of good character and tried experience would co-operate with perfect sincerity in the attempt to bring about a new era of prosperity in Hindustan, in which the arts of peace should supplant the brutalities and selfishness of constant warfare. It is not absolutely necessary to look upon railways as the Alpha and Omega of national development. They are only one of many means to a common end. The appliance of science to agriculture, the cultivation of tea, coffee, cotton, jute, and other economical plants, the establishment of manufactures of all kinds, the working of mines and coalfields, and the manipulation of mineral ores lead each and all to personal wealth and influence, and to the diffusion of comfort and the elements of civilisation among the less fortunate classes of the community. It is surely time to wipe away the reproach that has too long attached to the people of this country that they can do nothing of themselves, and are content to walk as guided and upheld by the leading strings of the English Government.

THE *Pioneer* says that the comments of the Native Press on the Central Asian politics of the Government of India are, as a rule, of no great moment, the failure to understand Imperial as distinguished from local politics being very apparent indeed. But when we find a newspaper, which can claim that the support given to it enables it to be issued daily in Calcutta, giving currency to such "facts" as that "the three horrible phenomena of Burma War, Afghan Boundary Commission, and Abdur Rahman Subsidy, have taken place within the term of one Viceroyalty," we begin to see that malice is at the bottom of the attempt at criticism of Goverment action. The annexation of Burma has certainly been carried out during Lord Dufferin's Viceroyalty, but the policy of subsidising the Amir Abdur Rahman, and of sending a Joint Boundary Commission to Northern Afghanistan were the acts of Lord Ripon and the Liberal Ministry at home. Any schoolboy should know this, for it is part and parcel of the history of the last seven years; but then writers with a mission are above all facts. In the same breath the action of Lord Dufferin's Government in giving the Amir Rs. 20,00,000 since the Rawal Pindi Durbar is denounced. The subsidy of Abdur Rahman was settled by Lord Ripon and his councillors at one lakh per month, and a simple sum in arithmetic will show how many months' payments have had to be made under this arrangement since the Pindi Durbar held in April, 1885. It is, we fear, but of little use in exposing inaccuracies of this kind; Native critics make their "facts" to suit their arguments, and then cry out that their "appeals for justice" are disregarded.

* "The Apotheosis of Antinous and other Poems." By Ella Sharpe Youngs. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.).

† "Lectures and Eassays." By Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, first Earl of Iddlesleigh, G.C.B., &c. (William Blackwood and Son.)

* "A Popular Explanation of Bimetallism." By E. F. B. Harston. (Henry Good and Son.)

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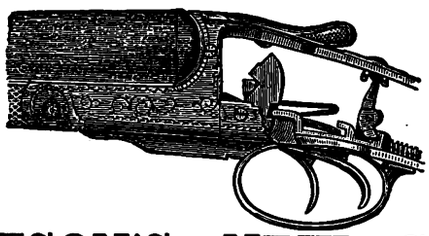
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1887.

EAST INDIA ABKARI ADMINISTRATION.

THE British and Colonial Temperance Congress, Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., and the Rev. Mr. Gregson, ought to be satisfied that they have brought the fierce light of public discussion to bear upon one of their favourite hobbies, although they may not be equally satisfied with the result which has followed. The hobby in question was the action of the Government of India relating to the sytem of licenses for the distillation and sale of spirituous liquors in force in the various provinces of India, which action they declared was to offer facilities for drinking among the Natives, and thereby to cause misery and ruin throughout the country. The Bishop of London, President of the Temperance Congress, begged that a full inquiry might be made into the matter, and that "steps may be taken to check the serious growth of intemperance in India." Mr. Samuel Smith, on the strength of a letter from a missionary in India, brought the matter before Parliament, and the Rev. Mr. Gregson, since he retired from his active sphere of usefulness in the East, has been devoting his oratorical powers to the ventilation of the subject here. The good intentions of these philanthropists cannot be questioned, but the effect of the agitation which they have raised has been to show that their zeal for the cause of temperance has greatly outrun their discretion in searching for the truth. We said in a previous article that were the accusation which they formulated true no more damning blot could be found against British rule in the East, but that happily it was not true. This assertion of ours has now been fully confirmed by the publication, by order of the House of Commons, of a return containing copies of a despatch from the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, giving cover to memoranda and reports from the local Governments of the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from the Government of the Punjab, from the Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, Lower Burma, Coorg, Berar, and Ajmere, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Khasia and Jaintia Hills. It will be thus seen that the information given comes from the whole of British India. It cannot, therefore, be said that the investigation asked for by the Bishop of London on behalf of the Temperance Congress has not been thorough. The result has been the complete refutation of the charge so recklessly made against the Government of India. In the Despatch signed by Lord Dufferin and his colleagues in Council it is pointed out that the information which had, from whatever sources, reached the Temperance Congress, and on which the charge was based, has been entirely erroneous, and a very quiet but forcible rebuke is thus administered to the complainants :—

"It must be remembered with what large tracts of country, and with what a large population we are dealing. Judged by a European standard, the people of India are a remarkably abstemious people. Drunkenness, in the English sense of the term, hardly exists in India. Writers whose comparisons are based on Oriental experience describe as 'drunkenness' and as 'spread of misery and ruin' a condition of things which, if it existed in England, would be regarded almost as a millennium of temperance. The average consumption in India is only a bottle or a bottle and a-half of spirits a year for every adult male, and in some provinces is even less than that. It may be conceded that, however small the rate of consumption, any increase of it is equally to be deprecated ; but, at the same time, it should be borne in mind that such terms as 'drunkenness,' 'drinking classes,' and 'spread of drinking' when used by natives of India, or in connection with Indian administration, bear a meaning wholly different from that which they convey to a mind familiar only with the English aspects of the temperance question."

This truth is, however, unfortunately one that pseudo-philanthropists and would-be reformers at home do not trouble themselves to acquire in dealing with Indian questions, and hence the cruel misrepresentations to which the Government in that country are being continually subjected. It has been said that "a little learning is

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a dangerous thing," but ignorance, when combined with fanaticism, is a more mischievous thing than that want of knowledge which the poet referred to. And this is the ignorance with which English officials, responsible for the honour of England in India, have so often to contend against at the hands of their countrymen here.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, July 30.)

WALLACE, Mr. J. A. A., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is permitted to resign his appointment in this Department from May 15, the date of expiry of his furlough.

CONSTABLE, Captain W. V., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment, from Nov. 26.

WARDEN, Mr. H. W., executive engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways, Bombay, is confirmed in that appointment, from the date on which Captain Constable vacates his appointment.

HOSKYN, Captain C. R., R.E., examiner, State Railway Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed joint auditor of accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

WRIGHT, Mr. T. H., deputy examiner, is attached to the office of joint auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

WALKER, Mr. F. E., engineer-in-chief, Assam-Behar State Railway, is appointed to act as engineer-in-chief and manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, during the absence of Mr. H. Bell.

GAHAN, Mr. H. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Bengal.

DEBRATH, Lieutenant S., of the Rajputâna-Malwa Railway Volunteer Corps, is hereby transferred to be a lieutenant in the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, from June 1, 1885.

GRANT, Lieutenant F. C., squadron officer, 1st Regiment, and officiating 3rd squadron commander, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, from July 8.

BIGNELL, Captain E. D. F., adjutant of the Malwa Bhill Corps, is granted privilege leave for two months from June 17.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

WEBSTER, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W., to be colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps from July 26.

HOWELL, Major H., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps from July 26.

CARR, Major F. S., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Indian Army, from July 26.

PEACOCK, Colonel H. P., political agent, Ulwar, is granted privilege leave for three months, from August 8.

PANK—During Colonel Peacock's absence, Surgeon P. D. Pank, officiating agency surgeon, Ulwar, will hold charge of the current duties of the Political Agent's Office.

BIGGS, Lieut. H. V., R.E., passed the examination for promotion to assistant engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in paragraphs 9 to 11, Chapter II., Public Works Department Code, on July 12.

WEIGHTMAN, Mr. W. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted language leave for three months, from August 1.

MILITARY.

YOUNG, Lieut. J. H., sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.

REPTON, Lieut. F. W., sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, vice Major S. D. Turnbull, assistant commissary-general, 4th class, whose tenure of appointment hae expired, dated July 15.

EWART, Lieut. R. H., Bengal S.C., wing officer 31st Bengal Infantry, to be a sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, dated July 13.

RENNY, Lieut. S. M., R.A., to be officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, vice Lieut. H. B. Sandford, R.A., confirmed as ordnance officer, 4th class, from July 6.

LAWRENCE, Major R. C. B., 1st Dragoon Guards, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to be a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major J. Gordon, deceased, dated June 15.

WINGATE, Lieut. A. W. S., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, squadron officer 14th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal S.C., subject to the confimation of the Secretary of State for India, from Sept. 30, 1881.

LESLIE, Lieut. T. D., Royal Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal S.C., subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India, from June 24, 1885.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

MEIN, Lieut. F. B., Bengal S.C., 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 10th year, commenced May 11.

WHISTLER, Lieut. A. E., Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Bengal Iufantry (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 10th year, commenced Jan. 30.

KNIGHT, Major A. J., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for 182 days ; pension service, 4th year, commenced August 25, 1886.

GARRETT, Major A. J., Bengal Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (m.c.) for four months.

CHANNER—The extension of leave granted to Major B. Channer, D.S.O., is for three months, not two months, as stated in G.G.O. No. 555 of 1887, and that of Surgeon-Major H. B. Purves for three months, not four.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, July 25.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel C. W. H , 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel G. T. L. Carwithen, who has rejoined his battalion, dated July 7.

HAMILTON, Lieut.-Colonel G. J., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. T. W. Penton, placed on half pay, dated July 1.

MAXWELL, Major T. M., 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel S. Bradburne, who has rejoined his battalion, dated July 6.

TODD, Lieut.-Colonel T. F., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Williamson, who has rejoined his battalion, dated July 1.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut.-Colonel G. R. J., squadron commander 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be 2nd in command 10th Bengal Lancers, sub pro tem., vice Strong, seconded, dated June 22.

FAGAN, Lieutenant H. H. F., squadron officer, to be adjutant, vice Onslow, resigned, dated May 20.

MARSHALL, Captain W. S., 37th Dogras, wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, to be senior wing officer.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieutenant L. W. 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas, wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Custance, seconded for employment in the Burma Police, dated Febuary 28.

COLE, Lieutenant H. W. G., wing officer, on probation, 15th Sikhs, to be officiating wing officer on probation, vice Begbie, on leave.

MAITLAND—With the sanction of Government, Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, 4th Bombay Cavalry, is attached to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department, for special duty, with the pay and status of an assistant quartermaster General, from June 20.

With the sanction of Government the following orders are confirmed :—

JEFFREYS—Sirhind Division Order, dated June 15, 1887, appointing Major P. D. Jeffreys, assistant adjutant general, to officiate as assistant quartermaster general of the division, vice Major Trench, on leave.

JENKINS—Peshawar District Order, dated June 18, appointing Major V. Jenkins, officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, vice Major J. Gordon, deceased, from June 15

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Australia, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

RENTON, Lieutenant W. G., 17th Lancers, for ninety days, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

GRAY, Major W. F. C., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, on urgent private affairs, for four months and eighteen days.

BURKE, Lieutenant W. H. M., 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, for six months, on medical certificate.

TWEDDELL, Lieutenant F., Durham Light Infantry (wing officer on probation 35th Sikhs), to Rawul Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

WARD, Major A. E., Staff Corps, in India, on private affairs, for one year, from July 19, 1886.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 28.)

SHEPHERD, Rev. T. C., chaplain of Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months from June 14.

YOUNG, Colonel G. G., commissioner and superintendent, Jullundur Division, resumed charge of his duties on July 20, privilege leave of absence, relieving Mr. C. R. Hawkins.

RIVAZ, Mr. C. M., is appointed to officiate as commissioner and superintendent of the Lahore Division from July 23, vice Mr. W. Coldstream

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WRAFTER, Hon. Surgeon-Major R.E., resumed charge of his duties as civil surgeon at Gurga n on the forenoon of July 11, on return from the privilege leave of absence, relieving Assistant Surgeon Sahib Ditta.

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C., officiating civil surgeon, 1st class, is confirmed in that appointment from June 3, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Penny, retired.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, July 30.)

KILVERT, Mr. F., deputy collector, Tarai, is granted privilege leave for three months, from July 15.

PHILLIPS—The furlough in India on medical certificate for six months granted to Colonel A. N. Phillips, cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, is hereby converted into general leave, on sick certificate.

STEEL, Mr. C. D., joint magistrate, Budaun, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Muzaffarnagar, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Holmes.

MALLY, Surgeon-Major R. N., Medical Staff, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Raniket, from July 12, vice Surgeon-Major J. Good, transferred to Allahabad.

HARRISON, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, is transferred from Agra to Muttra.

PRENDERGAST—The services of Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Prendergast, General List (Infantry), an assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Oudh, are replaced permanently at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, from Nov. 1.

BOYCE, Mr. H. G., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Eastern Jumna Canal, during the absence of Mr. C. G. Palmer, executive engineer, on two months' privilege leave.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 30).

HURST, Mr. J., assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B Division, Jubbulpore, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Damoh, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Higgins.

DUFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., officiating under-secretary to the Chief Commissioner, availed himself, on the 25th inst., of the three months' privilege leave, making over charge of his duties to Mr. A. L. Saunders, C.S.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed assistant commissioner, 2nd class, vice Mr. R. Obbard, C.S., whose services have been transferred to the Berar Administration.

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed assistant commissioner, 3rd class, vice Mr. Nethersole.

WILSON, Mr. T. G., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from March 26.

CRITCHLEY—Six months' leave on medical certificate is granted to Mr. C. E. B. Critchley, assistant secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, from the 3rd prox.

CROMMELINE—The Chief Commisioner is pleased to appoint Lieut. F. H. B. Crommeline, station staff officer, Saugor, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the Saugor Cantonment.

ANDERSON, Mr. K. M., extra assistant commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Khandwa Treasury, from the 1st inst.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 2.)

FOSTER—The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. H. W. Foster, of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been commuted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to furlough for nine months, on medical certificate.

MACCARTIE, Mr. C. P., is appointed to act as collector and district magistrate, Anantapur, during the absence of Mr. Nicholson, on leave.

SEWELL, Mr. R., is appointed to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Salem, during the absence of Mr. McWatters on leave, to join on being relieved.

WORSHOP—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. G. A. Worshop, acting superintendent of police, Salem district, to institute prosecutions for offences committed in his district.

WILKIESON, Mr. H. F., assistant superintendent of police, Malabar, is granted one year's leave on medical certificate.

WEST, Mr. A. C. S., acting assistant superintendent of police, Malabar district (Tellicherry), to act as assistant superintendent of police of the same district (Palghat), during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Wilkieson.

CAVENDISH, Mr. E. L. F., superintendent Central Jail, Salem, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station in the place of Colonel Whitlock, resigned.

SMITH, Brevet-Major S., R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is granted three months' special leave from Sept. 12, to qualify for the military examination to be passed previous to promotion to the rank of major.

MILITARY.

BERNARD, Lieut. E. H., Staff Corps, 32nd Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 5th year, commenced July 14.

WILLIAMS, Conductor H., Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India (m.c.) for 182 days.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

WILLIAM, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel D. W., dated Aug. 1.

The undermentioned officer is permitted, subject to H.M.'s approval, to retire from the service, on the pension and from the date specified against his name:—

TRIMNELL, Brigade-Surgeon D. W., ordinary pension, £700 per annum, plus the extra pension of £100 per annum, dated Aug. 1.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, July 29.)

RODWELL—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieut. R. M. Rodwell, T Battery 2nd Brigade, has been appointed to M Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, vice J. T. Johnson, promoted captain, and posted to No. 1 Battery 1st Brigade Scottish Division, Royal Artillery.

DANIELL—Under instructions received from the Horse Guards Captain A. C. Daniell, S Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed without delay from Bellary to Melbourne for duty as battery commander, vice Captain (local major) F. W. Ind, deceased.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

KIRKPATRICK, Lieut. W., wing officer, 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be quartermaster, dated June 6.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following posting:—

YOUNG, Lieut. W. B., 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, wing officer (on probation), to be attached to 6th Regiment Madras Infantry.

WRATISLAW—Order confirmed, dated July 2, by the general officer commanding Nagpore Force, appointing Lieut.-Colonel M. H. Wratislaw, General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major G. Henry, Royal Engineers, proceeded on furlough.

FURLOUGHS.

WRATISLAW, Lieut.-Colonel M. H., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant general, Nagpore Force, privilege leave for sixty days, from July 25.

FOORD, Lieut.-Colonel, A. W., commandant 14th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 182 days, from July 1, on medical certificate, in India.

MCCLINTOCK, Captain L. A., H Battery, B Brigade, R.H.S. to Bangalore Aug. 1 to Sep. 11 on private affairs.

GOLDIE, Lieut. J. P., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, leave of absence in extension from July 27 to Oct 23, on medical certificate.

JOHNSON, Surgeon Major W. E., secretary to the surgeon general, H.M's Forces, privilege leave for sixty days, from Aug 1.

LOVETT, Lieut. H. W., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave, on urgent private affairs.

CLOSE, Lieut. G. D., R.E., for 182 days, on m.c.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 4.)

GORDON, Major J. E., General List, Infantry, having completed 26 years' service, to be lieut-colonel from July 27, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FAULKNER, Surgeon A. S., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on urgent private affairs, for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, ninth year, commenced Dec. 31, 1886.

REILLY, Major R. E. D., Staff Corps, assistant quartermaster-general, has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for six months from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 15th year, commenced Aug. 31, 1886.

SEXTON—The services of Brigadier-Surgeon E. Sexton, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

MURRAY, Lieutenant C. F. T., 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 19th Regiment Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from January 24, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

VINCENT, Major H. A., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

GRIFFITHS, Colonel J. G. E., Staff Corps, four months, on medical certificate.

LUCAS, Surgeon-Major J., M.D., Indian Medical Service, three months, on medical certificate.

JONES, Surgeon-Major F., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 1, on a pension of £292 per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

SEXTON, Brigade-Surgeon E., M.D., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is appointed to act as port surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon-Surgeon G. W. R. Hay, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

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EDWARDES, Mr. A. B., assistant conservator of the port, is appointed provincial member of the Board of Examiners for the Port of Bombay for granting certificates of competency to masters and mates.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Aug. 5.)

The Provisional Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ROOKE, Lieut. B. P. S., 2nd South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala), on probation, dated July 27.

DUNN, Lieut. H. C. B., 2nd W.I. Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 2.

MACGREGOR, Surgeon J., 8th Bombay Infantry, M.D., having returned from field service, Burma, to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins, on field service, Burma.

BARRY, Surgeon J. P., 17th Bombay Infantry, M.B., on return from sick leave, to officiate in medical charge, vice Surgeon-Major C. T. Peters, appointed to officiate in medical charge 21st Bombay Infantry.

PETERS, Surgeon-Major C. T., M.B., officiating in medical charge 17th Bombay Infantry, to officiate in medical charge 21st Bombay Infantry, during such time as Brigade-Surgeon E. Sexton, M.D., may be employed in the Civil Department.

The following movements in relief of British and Native troops of this presidency will be carried out during next trooping season under arrangements which will be notified hereafter by quartermaster-general :—

Field Artillery.—E-1 Corps, from Neemuch to Ahmednugger ; F-1 Corps, from Ahmednugger to Neemuch ; T-1 Corps, from Hyderabad to Kurrachee ; A-2 Corps, from Ahmedabad to England ; B-2 Corps, from Nusseerabad to England ; C-2 Corps, from Kurrachee to England : E-2 Corps, from Kirkee to Ahmedabad ; F-2 Corps, from Kirkee to Hyderabad ; R-4 Corps, from Kirkee to Nusseerabad ; 3 Batteries, from England to Kirkee.

Garrison Artillery.—5-1 N.I.D., from Bombay to England ; 8 1 London Division, from Bombay to Aden ; 5-1 Lancashire Division, from Fort William to Aden ; 1-1 Scottish Division, from Aden to Allahabad ; 1-1 Western Division, from Aden to Bombay ; 6-1 Southern Division, from Burma to Bombay ; 1 Battery, from England to Bombay ; 1 Battery, from England to Kurrachee.

British Cavalry.—6th Dragoon Guards, from Sialkote to Mhow ; 7th Dragoon Guards, from Mhow to Sialkote.

British Infantry.—2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, from Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Dessa to Aden ; 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, from Nasirabad and Neemuch to Bombay, Neemuch, and Dessa ; 2nd Gloucester Regiment, from Ahmednagar, Satara, and Kirkee to Nasirabad, Ahmedabad, and Neemuch ; 2nd N.S. Regiment, from Aden to England ; 2nd Dublin Fusiliers, from Poona to Ahmednagar, Satara, and Kirkee ; 2nd Royal Lancaster, from Quetta to Kurrachee and Hyderabad ; 2nd K.O.L. Infantry, from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Quetta ; One Regiment, from England to Poona.

NATIVE INFANTRY.—2nd Regiment, from Ahmedabad to Poona ; 3rd Regiment, from Poona to Aden ; 9th Regiment, from Aden to Satara ; 12th Regiment, from Poona to Ahmedabad ; 22nd Regiment, from Satara to Quetta ; 26th Regiment, from Kurrachee to Poona ; 30th Regiment, from Quetta to Kurrachee.

Under instructions received from the Horse Guards, W.O., it is intimated that :—

PEGET, Captain W. L. H., just promoted, has been posted to A-2 R.A., vice A. W. Gordon, seconded.

JOHNSON, Captain J. T., just promoted, has been posted to 1-1 Scottish division.

RICARDO, Captain H. G., just promoted from J-B, R.H.A., has been posted to 5-1 Eastern Division, Hong Kong.

FOSTER, Lieut. W. Y., has been appointed to J-B, R.H.A., vice Ricardo.

COKER—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Colonel E. R. Coker, 2nd Durham L.I., will be placed on half-pay from Aug. 24, on completing six years' service as lieut.-colonel, and he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

The undermentioned officers will attend the Course of Garrison Instruction commencing at Poona on Sept. 7 :—

SMERDON, Lieut. F. G. B., 7th Dragoon Guards.
FOLLETT, Lieut. H. S., 7th Dragoon Guards.
HOLLAND, Captain E. C. F., J Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.
TISDALL, Lieut. A. L., No. 1, M.B.
GRIER, Lieut. H. D., No. 2, M.B.
PRIESTLEY, Lieut. G. W., 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.
BRAMHATT, Lieut. E. A., 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.
LINDSAY, Captain E., 1st North Lancashire Regiment.
LONG, Lieut. S. S., 2nd Durham Light Infantry.
WILSON, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Durham Light Infantry.
ASLETT, Captain W. C., 1st Bombay Infantry.
BIRDWOOD, Captain W. S., 3rd Bombay Infantry.
SANDWITH, Lieut. J. R., 8th Bombay Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

PETERS, Lieutenant J. W. B. 7th Dragoon Guards, to remain in England from July 20 to Oct. 6, on m.c.

CUTHERTSTON, Captain R. A. 8-1 London Division, from Aug. 23, to Feb. 23, 1888, to England on p.a.

McC DE BUTTS, Lieutenant F.A R. No. 8, (Henry) 1st C.P.D., from July 31 to Jan. 31, 1888, to England, on p.a.

INDIA OFFICE.

AUGUST 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. J. Nuthall, S.C., Capt. W. T. Shone R.E.
Madras Estab.—Maj. G. Henry, R.E., Lieut. G. D. Close, R.E.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. D. C. Dean-Pitt, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. L. Pigott, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Nuthall, B.S.C.
Bombay Estab.—E. C. Ozanne (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. C. A. Munro, S.C., six months ; Lieut.-Col. J. R. M. Homfray, Inf., six months ; Capt. E. T. Paul, S.C., till Nov. 30, 1887.
Bombay Estab.—Col. T. Truman, S.C., eight months ; Lieut.-Col. F. H. Jackson, Inf., thirty-five days ; Capt. H. P. Young, S.C., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. J. S. Driberg, ten days' furlough and to return ; D. Ross, six months' furlough ; W. Barry (Cov.), four days' furlough and to return ; W. Monies, six months' s.c. ; W. R. Barry (Cov.), four months' furlough ; F. R. Handley (Cov.), four months and thirty days' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—G. S. Briscoe, ten days' extry. leave ; J. Nugent (Cov.), three days' furlough and to return ; F. G. Selby, five months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. E. Salkeld, S.C., Col. G. L. K. Hewett, S.C., Col. J. F. F. Cologan, S.C., Lieut. W. J. Newell, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. B. Harris, S.C., Surg.-Maj. J. P McDermott.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. J. E. Gordon, Inf., Capt. J. N. Walker, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. B. Havelock, D. Wallace, H. F. Storey, G. Hughes (Cov.), W. T. Church (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—F. W. Marriott, T. H. Stewart (Cov.), H. F. Silcock (Cov.), A. C. Trevor (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BEAVER—Aug. 21, at Eastbourne, the wife of Captain Frederick Beaver, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.
DUKE—Aug. 22, at 13, Lower Belgrave-street, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Jemmet C. Duke, of a daughter.
JERVIS—Aug. 20, at Emscote Lodge, Warwick, the wife of Colonel W. Swynfen Jervis, late Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.
JOHNSON—Aug. 19, at Old Brompton, Chatham, the wife of Captain F. C. Ormsby Johnson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son.
SPROT—Aug. 21, at Eastbourne, the wife of Major-General Sprot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FAYLE—LEECH—Aug. 22, at Long Ashton Church, Robert J. D. Fayle, Surgeon Army Medical Staff, Secunderabad, India, to Mary, second daughter of Joseph Leech, Leigh Woods, Clifton.
GILBERT—WOODS—Aug. 18, at St. Stephen's, Twickenham, Clarence Edwin Lloyd Gilbert, Indian Medical Service, to Isabella Lilian, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Woods, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
GODDING—HAYNE—Aug. 22, at St. Thomas's Church, Portsmouth, Charles Cane Godding, Staff Surgeon R.N., to Georgina Fanny Sarah, only daughter of Dr. Leonard Hayne, R.N., Department Inspector-General of Hospitals.
WOLFF—CLAUGHTON—Aug. 23, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Captain H. H. Drummond Wolff, late Royal Fusiliers, elder son of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., to Mary Stephanie, younger daughter of the late Bishop Claughton, Chaplain-General H.M. Forces.

DEATHS.

CANDY—Aug. 9, at Guildford, Carolina, widow of the late Major Thomas Candy, C.S.I., Bombay Army, aged 69.

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GLOAG—Aug. 22, at Dunfermline, while bathing, Archy Macleod Gloag, third surviving son of Lieut.-General A. R. Gloag, late Royal Artillery, aged 17.

HENDERSON—Aug. 28, at 33, The Avenue, Kew Gardens, Robert Mein Henderson, Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, India, late of Thayetmyo, aged 46.

POOLE—Aug. 21, at Clifton, Dorothy Sealy Ruscombe, infant daughter of Major Roland Poole, 12th Lancers.

STAPLES—Aug. 19, at 85, Victoria-road, Aldershot, Edith Beatrice, infant daughter of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. F. P. Staples.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—Aug. 1, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Colour-Serjeant Baker 2nd Gloster Regiment, of a daughter (Elsie Mabel).

BOLTON—July 26, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Mr. A. D. Bolton, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

BRETT—July 29, at Calcutta, the wife of Cecil W. M. Brett, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DURAND—July 27, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Durand, C.B., B.S.C., of a daughter.

EALES—July 27, at Allahabad, the wife of C. L. M. Eales, B.S.C., Joint Magistrate of Kirwi, of a son.

HOWARD—July 23, at Gaya, the wife of W. J. Howard, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

POLLETT—Aug. 1, at Bareilly, N.W.P., the wife of W. B. Pollett, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

ROUPELL—Aug. 1, at 22, Marine Lines, the wife of Captain G. C. Roupell, East Yorkshire Regiment, D.A.A.G., Bombay District, of a daughter.

SEALY—July 30, at the Parsonage, Arrah, the wife of the Rev. H. A. Sealy, M.A., Chaplain (A.C.S.), of a son.

SHIPMAN—July 29, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Ridingmaster W. Shipman, R.A., of a son.

STONEY—July 27, at Simla, the wife of Major G. O. Stoney, "The King's Own Scottish Borderers," of a daughter.

WRIGHT—July 31, at Coonoor, the wife of Colonel H. C. Wright, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WROUGHTON—Aug. 3, at Bangalore, the widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Wroughton, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK—O'FLYNN—Aug. 6, at the Mission Church, Girgaum, Francis John Clark, to Marian, only child of the late Thomas O'Flynn, of Cork, Ireland.

MACKINTOSH—MILNER—July 30, at Calcutta, William Mackintosh, to Emily Marion, daughter of Mr. A. J. Milner, Bengal Pilot Service.

WAGSTAFF—DE SMIDT—Aug. 1, at Calcutta, E. W. Wagstaff, of the Indian Midland Railway, to Flora, daughter of Captain and Mrs. H. de Smidt.

WILKINSON—MABERT—July 22, at Allahabad, Henry Wilkinson, to Isabel Mabert, widow of the late A. S. Mabert, of Allahabad.

DEATHS.

MEACHAM—July 28, at Calcutta, Diana Mary, wife of Major W. Maitland Meacham, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 32.

MELVILL—Aug. 5, at Ganesh Khind House, Poona, the Hon. Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Member of Council, Bombay, aged 53.

TROUSDELL—July 30, at Bulsar, Charles, son of T. R. Trousdell, Bengal, Baroda, and Central India Railway, aged 3.

WARREN—Aug. 1, at Altamount, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, of enteric fever, Hugh Lindsay Warren, Lieut., 7th Hussars, fourth son of Captain Warren, Shoborough House, near Tewkesbury, England aged 21.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 22, Armenia (s), Calcutta.—23, Kaiser-i-Hind (s) Bombay.—24, Rewa (s), Calcutta; Vesta (s), Calcutta; Methley Hall (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 22, Surat (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 23, Clan Forbes (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 23, City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Aug. 20, Clan Mackay (s), Galle.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ancona*, from London, Sept. 1; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Sept. 8; from Brindisi, Sept. 12.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ferran and child, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant, Mrs. W. Pendlebury, child and infant, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. Ashwood, Mr. C. Bunning, Capt. Sir E. Walter, Lady Walter, Miss Walter, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. N. W. Ray, Colonel A. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Mactavish Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Neil, Mr. A. J. Neil, Rev. E. G. and Mrs. Nicolls, Mr. Maquarth, Capt. C. A. Burn. *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. C. Orr, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Mr. P. Gray, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Dr. J. King, Mr. Melhuish, Dr. H. K. Fuller, Colonel Clementi, Mr. J. R. Munro, Mrs. E. E. Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. Maynard, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. Kidd, Mr. H. E. Chappel, Dr. T. Burgess, Mr. Voigt, Mr. Linck, Mr. J. Lambert, Surgeon-Major Harvey. *From Venice:* Mr. Newvill, Dr. W. and Mrs. King, Mr. H. S. Schurr.

For Suez: Mr. C. Turner.

For Port Said: Staff-Sergeant Hananer, Mrs. Hananer and family, Miss Mansfield, Mr. Bibler, Dr. Galbraith.

For Malta: Major G. C. Bayly, Colonel Wauchope, Colonel and Mrs. Vaughan-Arbuckle and three children.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. Drysdale. *From Venice:* Mr. G. J. Kent.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Sept. 8; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Sept. 15; from Brindisi, Sept. 19.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. T. Moss, Miss Moses. *From Venice:* Miss M. Kunzel, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton. *From Brindisi:* Mr. J. T. Fowler.

For Calcutta: Mr. Pinfield, Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. F. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. Le Mesurier and two children, Mr. A. H. Berney, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Cassey, Mr. J. A. Stagg, Mr. A. Rule, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Maloney, Miss Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. J. Touch.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Whiteford, Mr. Peffard, Mr. Taylor, Mr. H. R. P. Carter, Mr. Lauder. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Benson. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Carter, Colonel H. M. Evans, Sir C. and Lady Aitcheson, three Misses Aitcheson, Mr. Butterfass, Major R. F. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Carter, Mr. J. Macdonald, Capt. M. Owen, Major St. J. Kirke, Surgeon-Major Hughes, Mr. Ellis, Mr. T. C. Hannyngton, Mr. Toozs, Mr. R. G. Kennedy, Capt. Davies, Surgeon-Major Davis.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and infant.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Colonel Shakespeare.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 15; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 22; from Brindisi, Sept. 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lock and child, Mr. A. H. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Savage, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. and Miss Madge, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. Joseph, Mrs. J. P. White and infant, Mr. A. Willes, Mrs. Gordon Carmichael and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Eastaway, Mrs. Joseph, Mr. C. Potter, Mr. W. Pickford, Mrs. Campbell and two infants. *From Venice:* Colonel Sparks, Mr. Dunlop Smith and friend. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Macpherson, Mr. D. Morris, Dr. Pilcher, Major and Mrs. O'Gorman, Mr. R. Lang, Mr. Barry, Mr. W. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. J. Denman, Surgeon C. E. Nicholls, Surgeon-Major Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Jenkins, Colonel A. Walker, Major Shepherd, Mr. H. Waldron, Capt. Pitt, Mr. J. E. Hilton, Mr. W. M. Eley, Mr. G. Vibart, Mr. F. Whitney, General Sir C. Gough, Colonel G. T. Skipwith.

For Malta: Mr. Rodgman, Mr. J. B. Wookey.

For Port Said: Brigade-Surgeon A. A. Gore.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Miss Robieson.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Colonel G. Hewitt, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. R. H. Greave, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Burn, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Mrs. and Miss Newell, Mrs. G. Walton, Mr. J. H. Hollway. *From Venice:* Mr. J. Frizelle, Mr. F. St. C. and Mrs. Grimwood, Mr. Tileman, Mr. Durst, Mr. O. Möller. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. F. Woods, Mr. J. A. Grant, Surgeon-Major Franklin, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. D. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. M. Brodhurst, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. J. H. Ivens, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, Major Greenstreet, R.E., Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Capt. A. P. R. Gough, Colonel Bushman, Mr. G. R. Forster, Mr. P. T. Large, Mr. C. H. Williams, Mr. J. H. Heckle, Dr. J. Clark, Capt. Mein, Mr. H. R. Monk, Mr. Wylie, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. H. T. Fergusson.

For Port Said: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lidderdale, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Trelawney, child and infant, Mr. J. Gordon, Rev. C. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. A. C. Simpson, Mr. M. N. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and two daughters, Mr. F. O. Read, Mrs. Mengeus and infant, Mr. J. K. Chase, Mr. C. F. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. J. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Matson, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. J. D. Farthing, two Misses Morgan, Mrs. Maitlands. *From Venice:* Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. Hall. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. Currie, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. W. Wilson.

For Madras: Mr. R. and Miss Woolley, Miss Grant, Miss Keely, Mr. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. A. E. C. Stuart, Mr. J. Cardewaite. *From Brindisi:* Mr. P. de Clermont.

For Malta: Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler, Mr. McDonald, Colonel Llewellyn.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Crabbe, Mr. Thomson.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Sir E. and Lady Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Massey. *From Brindisi:* Mr. R. G. Moss, H.H. the Rao of Cutch, Colonel and Mrs. Goodfellow.

For Suez: Mr. G. Stuart, Miss C. Stuart, Mr. R. Mackie.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Sept. 1.

For Calcutta: Miss Cauderoy, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Mr. George Crammond, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. George Webster, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phelps, Mrs. Spademan, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Higby, Mrs. John Kay and infant, Mrs. Nicholson, three Misses Nicholson, Master Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shaw.

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For Malta: Mrs. Tytler, three Misses Tytler.
For Colombo: Mr. L. W. and Mrs. Booth and three children, Mr. Rowland P. Webster, Mr. J. H. Betts.
For Madras: Miss Florence L. Minto, Mr. L. F. Laker, Miss Williams, Mrs. Maclean and infant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 15.

For Madras: Mrs. Emery, two children and infant, Mr. L. F. Lake, Mr. A. F. Sealy, Mrs. Nugent and infant, Mr. D. Rose, Mrs. Emery and three children, two Masters Mills Walker and nurse, Mr. William Scott, Rev. W. M. S. Babington, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. J. B. Harris.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Young and infant, Miss Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson, Miss Foggo, Miss Lever, Mrs. Leslie and three children, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. S. Driberg, Miss Violet Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Gomes.
For Colombo: Miss Courage, Mr. C. D. L. Tottenham, Mr. Cracklon.
For Port Said: Rev. C. T. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and two children.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Titania*, Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Rebsch and infant, Mr. Fox.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Poseidon*, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: H. Gill, Esq., J. W. Parry, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Wm. Robertshaw, Esq.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. , Nov. 18

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail Sept. 3.

For Colombo: Mrs. Ward.
For Madras: Mr. W. M. Standen.
For Calcutta: Mr. Bouvel, Mr. H. Bouvel.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, to sail Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wikeley, Mrs. G. M. Smyth, Mr. W. J. Sevright.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Sept. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Skrine, Miss Skrine, Dr. and Mrs. Pickthall, Mr. John Black.
For Madras: Mr. James Jenkins, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins.
For Calcutta: Mrs. M'Culloch and infant, Miss Hettie Sprot, Miss May Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stevenson, Mr. Smith.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail Sept. 29.

From Suez to Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. G. D. M'Reddie.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail Oct. 1.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lees.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 15.

For Madras: Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Miss Thomas, Miss Gebrich.
For Calcutta: Surgeon-Major and Mrs. O'Brien, infant and nurse, Miss Simpson, Miss Courley, Miss Boileau, Miss Moore.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail Oct. 18.

From Suez to Bombay: Mr. Clark.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Miss Alice Hart. *From Suez:* Rev. R. A. Hume.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. James Watt.
For Calcutta: Dr. William Brown, Mr. W. R. Stewart.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, Aug. 8.

From London: Mr. A. H. Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Langford and two infants, Miss Manning, Miss Manning, jun., Miss Parkhouse, Capt. Muir, Colonel W. E. Warter and thirteen Native officers.
From Venice: Mrs. Green.
From Brindisi: Mr. Nelson, Mr. J. F. B. Rolufs, Mr. J. B. Clarkson, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Mr. Howard, Rev. J. Sharp, Mr. G. R. Tilly, Dr. Giles, Colonel Collett, Dr. Sinclair, Major Watling, Mr. O. W. Wilson, Mr. H. R. B. Taylor, Colonel Princep, Resaldar Nizamoodeen, Lieut.-Colonel R. Hill, Mr. H. Bradley, Mr. L. J. Howell.
From Suez: Mr. Thougard.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Parramatta*, Capt. R. G. Murray, left Bombay, Aug. 9.

For London: Mr. T. Inglis, Colonel and Mrs. E. Vibart, Miss Minor, two Masters Hard, Mr. and Mrs. Colin Browning, Mrs. and Miss Barnett and two children, Mr. Browne, Mr. R. Dixon, Mrs. Chown and child, Mrs. Von Stieglitz, Mr. W. R. Keith, Major A. H. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. J. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Diss, Mr. J. Peterson, Mr. Kier, Mr. Woods, Mr. Young, Mr. Magennis, Colonel H. Langtry.
For Brindisi: Captain Langham, Miss Searle, Mr. H. M. Thompson, the Hon. Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., Miss Colvin, Colonel R. S. J. Prendergast, Mr. O. Gleadour Newxomen, Colonel T. M. Ward, Mr. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodburn, Mr. F. Kilvert, Mr. H. C. Cookson, Surgeon-Major Fullerton, Mr. W. G. Goldney, Mr. P. M. Ellis, Major G. T. Carre, Major R. H. S. Baker, Major-General Graham, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Forbes.
For Venice: Mr. G. Cotton, Colonel and Mrs. Gwynne Hughes, Mr. F. H. Somes, Mr. H. B. Huddlestone, Capt. B. Scott, Mr. A. T. Whittle, Dr. A. Wilson.

Per P. and s.s. *Bengal*, Captain Andrews, from London, Aug. 25.

For Malta: Mr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Major St. Clair, Mrs. Howell, Mr. Blackley.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Hart and three children, Mr. E. Turner, Mr. Lowes and infant.
For Calcutta: Mr. P. Lake, Mrs. Dyer and two children, Mr. J. H. Lindquist, Mr. Howe, Mr. J. Williamson, Mr. Gear, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford.
For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. H. Collins.
For Port Said: Sergeant-Major Dalton.
For Colombo: Miss L. Williams, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Wardrop.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Captain Nantes, from London, Aug. 25.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wilds, two children and infant, Mr. H. Warren, Surgeon-Major Patterson, Miss Patterson, Mr. Godden, Mr. A. Grey, Mr. J. L. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. H. Sullivan, Miss Kemp, Mr. J. W. Howell, Major and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. Jones, Mr. P. C. Beck, Mrs. Mellor and infant, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. Glenn, Mr. Corne, Mr. E. S. Martin.
For Malta: Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. Tupper, Sergeant G. Calder.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, sailing on Aug. 16.

For London: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. Graham Smith.
For Brindisi: Mr. G. McWalters, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oldham, General L. D. Baker.
For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Burt and two children, Miss Burt, Capt. A. Patton.

Per s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. G. N. Hector, sailing on Aug. 23.

For London: Major and Mrs. G. F. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chase and child.
For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. G. Porters, Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Grace, Hon. Justice H. Beverley, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. L. Higgens, Mr. F. A. Nicholson, Mrs. Etheridge, Mr. G. N. Stewart, Surgeon W. P. Carson, Mr. Harkisen Lal, Mr. A. G. Nicholson.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	7 Sept.	9 Sept.	18 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	6 Oct
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	21 Sept.	23 Sept.	2 Oct.	6 Oct.	8 Oct.	20 Oct.
		Q'town.				
Euphrates..	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	16 Oct.	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	3 Nov.
Serapis.....	19 Oct.	—	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	15 Oct.	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	10 Nov.
Malabar	29 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—July 30.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 97⅝	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...	102¼	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	772½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	850
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	665
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	110
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akba	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	225
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	570
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,400
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,450
French	all	80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	365
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	445
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	240
New Berar	500	60 ...	580
New Indian	125	0 ...	117½
Prince of Wales ...	400	80 ...	345
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,300
Siud	750	75 ...	510
Volkart...	500	45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	580
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	480
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	107
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	865
Central India	500	35 ...	815
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	605
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	670
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	635
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	175
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	780
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	80 ...	840
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	480
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,375
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	200
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,085
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	840
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20 ...	760
Leopold	100	5 ...	140
Madras United ...	1,000	160 ...	2,500
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,225
Mazagon	250	9 ...	170
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,390
Naigam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	880
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	820
Oriental	625	15 ...	540
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	6½ ...	130
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Tholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,140
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	650
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	260
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	230
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	35 ...	450
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	630

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	180-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	230
Bombay Ice Co.	100	112
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,875
ndian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	210
Kemp & Co.	175	350
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	105
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	13½
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,165
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—August 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.		
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 7 to
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 4 to 100 8
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102 0 to 102 4
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 0 to 102 4
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1867 (1897)	100 4 to	—
6	of 1870 (1889)	103 0 to	—
6	of 1872 (1891)	103 8 to	—
6	of 1878 (1908)	102 8 to	—
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	102 8 to	—
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103 0 to	—
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103 0 to	—
4½	of 1882 (1902)	96 4 to	—

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—
Allahabad	100	185	to	186
Alliance of Simla...	100	145	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	850	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	140	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	120	to	—
Mussoorie	100	108	to	110
National of India...	£12½	122	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103	to	105
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	120	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	93	to	94
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,500	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	10½	to	10¾
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½	to	7¾
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68	to	—
Bonded Warehouse	445	270	to	—
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	68	to	68
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	81	to	82
Burrakur Coal	100	135	to	140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50	to	55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	100	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50	to	52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48	to	49
Equitable Coal	250	140	to	145
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	30	to	31
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	205	to	—
Gourepore	100	99	to	100
Great Eastern Hotel	100	90	to	91
Howrah Docking	500	110	to	115
Howrah Mills	100	94	to	—
India General Steam Navigation	100	88	to	89
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	105	to	110
Landing and Shipping	100	68	to	70
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	145	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115	to	—
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60	to	65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	101	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	35	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	48	to	49
Riverside Press	90	22	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	60	to	59
Strand Bank Press	100	50	to	51
Watson's Patent Press	100	83	to	—

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18	to	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	50	to	—
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	40	to	45
Assam	£20	530	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	66	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	59	to	40
Do. contributory	80	29	to	30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	40	to	—
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	21	to	22
Central Cachar	200	106	to	—
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30	to	32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	28	to	29
Chota Nagpore	100	24	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	10	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	10	to	—
Darjiling	100	100	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	80	to	81
Dehra Doon	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	95	to	—
Durrung (Assam)...	100	83	to	84
Eastern Cachar	100	20	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	81	to	—
Endogram	10	Nominal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	54	to	55
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	12	to	—
Holta (Kangra)	100	63	to	65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	94	to	95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	35	to	—
Indian Terai	500	430	to	440
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	18	to	—
Kangra Valley	100	par.		
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	70	to	—
Do. contributory	200	60	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	108	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31	to	32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53	to	—
Loobah	100	110	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	23	to	—
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	12	to	13
Do. contributory ...	90	7	to	8
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	100	to	—
Do. contributory	90	90	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)		—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27	to	—
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50	to	55
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	110	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 dist.		
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	80	to	—
Singell (Darjiling)	100	43	to	50
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63	to	65
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15	to	15
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	25	to	26
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	100	to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	135	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	15	to	—

LONDON.—August 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91½	to	9
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	102½	to	102
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	102	to	102½
4	India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1893	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	104	to	105
4	Do. 1886-8	103	to	105
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107	to	109
6	Do. 1895-96	109	to	114
4	Do.	101	to	103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106	to	108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	105	to	107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119	to	121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	106	to	108
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106	to	108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116	to	118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½	to	8
Bengal Central, Lim., 8hs. ...	5	4¼	to	4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165	to	167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½	to	24
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23¼	to	23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ¼)	—	24¼	to	25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118	to	120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154	to	156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	131	to	133
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121	to	123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114	to	116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	127	to	129
Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100	to	102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23½	to	23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1953	5	23½	to	24½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	27	to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	106	to	108
Do. do. ...	5	—	to	—
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	110	to	112
Do. Do. Do. ...	35	—	to	—
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	21½	to	22

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	10⅞	to	11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14½	to	14⅝
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	100	to	102
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	107	to	110
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100	to	102
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11½	to	11⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	107	to	110
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	102	to	104
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103	to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	34	to	35

BANKS.

Agra...	all	8¼	to	8⅜
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	22	to	23
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C....	all	15½	to	16⅜
Delhi and London	all	8	to	10
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	49	to	—

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

MILITARY.

Abbott, Maj. G. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Aberigh-Mackay, Maj. J. I., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '87, B.
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, B.
Alexander, Capt. A. de V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Alexander, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Anderson, Col C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Col. J.W. M., S.C., 1yr.136dys., fr.Nov.6,'86,Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Andrews, Lieut. R. C., S.C., 160 dys fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.
Ansley, Lieut. J. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A. Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '86, B.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Baber, Lieut.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col F. L., Inf., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Bailey, Maj. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '87, B.
Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.
Barry, Lieut. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Bartholomew, Surg.-Maj. M. L. 18mos.,fr. May 7, '86, Bo.
Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 3, '87, B.
Beddy, Col. E., S.C., 243 dys, fr. April 4, '87, B.
Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
Begbie, Maj. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Birch, Lt.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, Bo.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 240 dys., fr. April 21, '87, B.
Biscoe, Col W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 21, '86, P.
Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Blyth, Capt. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 9, '87, B.
Bonavia, Bde.-Surg. E., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.
Bonus, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Bowman, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '87, Bo.
Brodin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Brereton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr Nov. 18, '86, M.
Briscoe, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '87, B.
Brown, Lieut. G. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 25, '86, B.
Browne, Capt. G. U., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 7, '86, B.
Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Maj. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Bruce, Dep.Surg.-Gen. L. S., S.C., Bo.
Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Budd, Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '86, M.
Burlton-Bennet, Maj. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Campbell, Col. R. B. P.P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11 '87, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf. 1 yr., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B.
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 14 mos. fr. Sep. 30, '86, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt. G. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, M.
Cavaye, Lt.-Col. W. F., 4 mos., fr. May 30, '87, Bo.
Centor, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. April 29, '87, B.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279 dys., fr. Aug., '86, B.
Channer, Maj. B., D.S.O., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr Mar. 20, '86, Bo.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 1 yr., fr. June, 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Chevenix-Trench, Lt. G. F., S.C., 9 ms., fr. Mar. 1, '87, Bo.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Clarke, Lt.-Col., S.C., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr. 304dys. fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Lieut. A. H., S.C., 1yr., fr. Oct. 30, '86, M.
Clocte, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Collett, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '86, M.
Corbyn, Lieut.-Col. E. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Mar. 12, '86, B.
Corse-Scott, Major J., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Costello, Bde.-Surg. C. P., 6 mos., fr. May 19, '87, B.
Cotton, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, M.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Crommelin, Lieut, C. Y., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Cunningham, Surg.-Maj. D. D., M.D., 245 dys., fr. May 20, '87, B.
Currie, Lieut.-Col. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, Bo.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davidson, Lt.-Col., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B.
Davis, Lieut. C., S.C., 273 dys., fr. May 10, '87. B.
Dawson, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 29, '87, B.
Dening, Maj. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B.
De Tatham, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '87, Bo.
Dickie, Capt. J. E., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Ditmas, Capt. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Domville, Capt. J. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '87, Bo.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duncan, Bde.-Surg. J., 21 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.
Duncan, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr. 215 dys., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.

Edwards, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 16, '86, Bo.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., Bo.
Evans, Col. H. M., S.C., 15 mos., fr. July 6, '86, B.
Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. J. E., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '86, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Maj. J. E. C., B.
Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '83, B.
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., 2 yrs, fr. Oct. 9, '85, B.
FitzGerald, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr April 20, '87, B.
FitzGerald, Capt. C. M. S.C. 2 yrs., fr June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Lt.-Col. F. S., S.C., 16 mos., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2yrs. 9ms. fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.
Forjett, Maj. F. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 3, '87, Bo.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., M.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gaitskell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Galloway, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. May 7, '86, Bo.
Garrett, Capt. A. J., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 23, '86, B.
Gastrell, Capt. G. D. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Feb. 7, '87, B.
Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Glascock, Lt.-Col. T. B. M., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 31, '85, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Gordon, Maj. J. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '87, B.
Gordon, Maj. J. E. Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 13, '85, Bo.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Lieut. P. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys, fr. Apr. 13 '87, B.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., B.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '83, Bo.
Gregg, Surg.-Maj. W. H., 16 mos., fr. July 7, '86, B.
Grover, Lieut, M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Capt. C.E., S.C., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Haig, Surg. P. de H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Hailes, Maj. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 6 ms., fr. May 31, '87, Bo.
Hamilton, Lt. A., S.C. 1 yr., fr. 26 Mar. '87, B.
Hamilton, Surg. H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.
Harris, Lt.-Col. C. J. B., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Mar. 25, '86, M.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hawes, Lt.-Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '87, B.
Hawkins, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Heath, Capt. H. H. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Heaviside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 21½ mos., fr. Feb. 12, '86, B.
Henderson, Lieut. T. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '87. Bo.
Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., Inf., 18 mos, fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.
Hennessy, Col G. R., C.B., B.
Herbert, Lt. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 20, '87, B.
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Lt.-Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs, from March 26, '87, B.
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hogg, Brig.-Gen. A. G. F., C.B., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 5, '87, Bo.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 2 yrs. 9 ms., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., 18ms., fr. July 18, '86, M.
Horo, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, Bo.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Hornsby, Maj. A. W. H., S.C., 6 m s., fr. Mar. 29, '87, M.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt. Col. C. F., S.C., 271 dys., Bo.
Hughes, Capt. A. L., S.C., Bo
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1yr. 291dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.

Iremonger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 230 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.

Jackson, Maj. F. H., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, Bo.
Jacob, Col. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '87, B.
James, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr 20, '87, B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Surg. G., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Johnston, Surg.-Maj. J. W., 23 mos., fr. Jan. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Surg.-Maj. H., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 10, '86, B.
Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86 Bo.
Judge, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 10, '86, B.
Justice, Lieut. C. Le G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '87, B.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keen, Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '86, B.
Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kemble, Col. H. C., 1 yr., fr Mar. 26, '87, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Kirke, Lt.-Col. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs. fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., fr. July 7, '87, B.

Lamb, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 229 dys., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86. M.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Leslie, Lieut A. E., S.C., 21 m s., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 1 yr., B.
Lewis, Capt. E. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 335 dys, fr. Feb. 3, '86, B
Lewtas, Surg. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Light, Lt. R. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 1., '86,
Loch, Maj. W., S.C., 19 mos., fr. Apr. 1, '86, Bo.
Logan-Home, Lt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '87, M.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 29. '86, Bo.
Lugard, Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr, fr. May 6, '87, M.
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., B.
Luxmore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdonald, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, Bo.
Macdonell, Lt. R. D., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 2, '85, M.
Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '87, M.
Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 347 dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
MacGregor, Surg. Maj. A., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '86, Bo.
Macmahon Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 15, '87, Bo.
Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 23 ms., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Mardall, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.
Martin, Col. C., C.B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Matthews, Col. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Maxwell, Capt. H. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 18 ms., fr. June 15, '86, B.
McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.
McDermott, Surg.-Maj. J. P., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '86, M.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 23, '86, M.
McLeod, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, M.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M.
McNeile, Col. J. M., R.E., 18 mos, fr. July 16, '85, B.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86 B.
Meiklejohn, Maj. W. H. Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Melville, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Merriman, Lt.-Gn. C. J., C.S.I., R.E., 10ms. fr. May 1, '85, Bo.
Michell, Capt. St. J. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Middleton Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '87, Bo.
Minto, Col. J. C., S.C., B.
Money, Capt. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Money, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '87, B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 3 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.
Monteith, Capt. J., S.C., 20 mos., fr. July 5, '83, Bo.
Montgomery, Capt. J. A. L., S.C., 243 dys, fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Montresor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1yr. 312 dys., fr. Jan 29, '86, B.
Mullen, Surg.-Maj. T. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '87, B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Murphy, Surg.-Maj. W. R., 9½ mos., fr. Jan. 13, '87, B.

Noville, Maj. J. P. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8, '86, B.
Newell, Lieut. W. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 30, '86, B.
Newmarch, Maj.-Gen. O. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov 14, '86, B.
Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., 18ms., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut., H. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.
Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo.
North, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Norton, Lieut. C. E., R.E., 17 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Nutt, Lt.-Col. H. L., S.C., 16 mos., fr. July 13, '86, Bo.

O'Brien, Lieut D. J. T., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Apr. 3, '87, B.
O'Brien, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 16 mos., fr. July 31, '84, B.
Olivier, Capt. H. D., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb 1, '87, Bo.
Ommanney, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3 '87, B.
Onslow, Lt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Osterchan, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.

Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.
Patch, Maj. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Paul, Capt. E. T., S.C., 2 yrs. 1 mo., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Pearse, Bde.-Surg., R.E., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, M.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Peyton, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 9, '86, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr May 29, '86, M.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. T. J. C., C.I.E., Inf., M.D.
Plowden, Capt. W. F. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Porter, Capt. A. R., S.C., 243 days, fr. Mar. 24, '87, B.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 6 mos., fr. April 17, '87, B
Preston, Capt. J. E., D.S.O., S.C., 16 ms., fr. July 31, '86, M
Price, Lieut. C. H. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr, fr. Apr. 24, '87 B.
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 22 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B

Ramsden, Maj. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratcliffe, Capt. A. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. J. L., M.D., 18 mos., fr. Jun 29, '86. M
Rawlins, Lt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '87, B.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reed, Lt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Reid, Lieut. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '87, B.
Reynolds, Col. E. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 7, '87, Bo
Rideout, Lieut. F. C. W., S.C., 18 ms., fr. May 19, '86 M
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt. E. F., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '87, B.
Roberts, Lt.-Col. A. W., Cav., B.
Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87 B.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 21 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B
Rowband, Col. H., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 14, '85, B.
Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Rutherford, Lt.-Col. J., Inf., Bo.
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.

Samuells, Lt.-Col. W. L., S.C., 1 yr. 18 days, fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C., 1 yr. 217 dys., fr. April 23 '86, B.
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 20 mos., fr. April 1, '86, Bo.
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Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., fr. Jan. 15, '87, Bo.
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Spencer, Surg.-Maj. T. C. H., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
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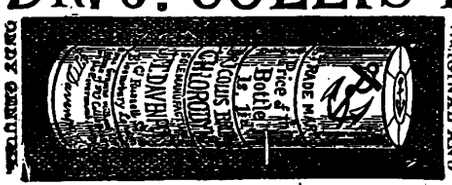
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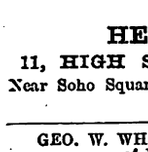
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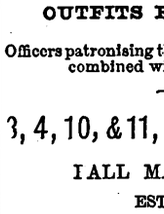
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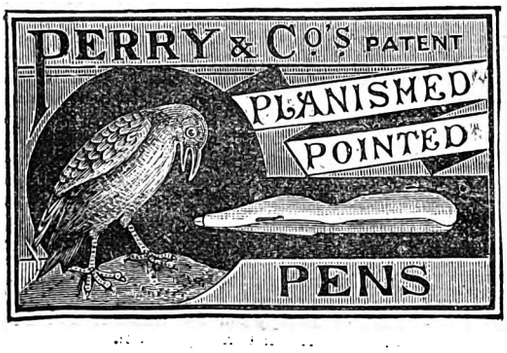
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which the old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scene from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 16th August; from Allahabad and Madras to the 14th August; and from Calcutta to the 13th August.

No business is reported as having taken place before the Legislative Council at Simla, except the substitution of the name of Mr. Westland on certain Committees for that of Sir Auckland Colvin. The Council then adjourned for a fortnight.

THE Viceroy and Lady Dufferin intended making a short trip into the Himalayan hills as far as Narkanda.

THE Government offices break up in Simla on the 29th of October, and reopen for business in Calcutta on the 14th of November.

THE Viceroy leaves Simla about the 15th of October.

ABOUT two-thirds of the new Government loan have been taken up at Calcutta, and one-third at Bombay. The price of Government paper has since gone up from 97-7 to 97-15.

THE list of recommendations for honours and rewards on account of the Burma Campaign has been returned to India for revision, the Horse Guards objecting to the length of the list of names sent in by the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

THERE have in all been 28,000 Snider rifles issued to the police in Burma, an index of the size of the force that has been so quietly and unobtrusively raised in less than a twelvemonth. A large reduction in the numbers of Regulars will be made with safety at the next relief. Probably only two, or at the outside three, British Infantry regiments will be retained in Upper Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence from Rangoon proves that the reports about the starving Shans in the Eastern Division are much exaggerated. Engineers employed on the railway in this division experience much difficulty in procuring sufficient labour, and could employ double the number of coolies at present working.

CAPTAIN JENKINSON, with the Hyderabad Cavalry and mounted police, surprised a gang of dacoits near Mogyke Yeu on the 9th. Pongyi Nandyal, a leader, was killed, and Captain Jenkinson wounded in the thigh.

THE Madoya district, twenty miles north of Mandalay, is greatly disturbed again.

THE Sawbwah of Wuntho, it is reported, still allows dacoity, and declines coming in.

THROUGH the influence of Mr. J. G. Scott, alias Shway Yoe, and friendly Sawbwahs, the fighting between Theebaw and Theinnee Sawbwahs has come to an end.

THE Chief Commissioner leaves Mandalay in the course of a few days to visit the Chindwin Valley, where General White also is just now inspecting and looking after the military police. From Chindwin Mr. Crosthwaite goes straight to Rangoon.

CHOLERA in Bombay is increasing, nineteen deaths having been recorded last week as against seventeen the week before.

H.H. THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR of Indore and H.H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal have returned to Bombay; the former from Venice, and the latter from London.

MR. TOWNSEND, the petroleum expert, who has been engaged in exploring for oil near Sibi, will shortly make a thorough examination of the petroleum wells in the neighbourhood of Rawal Pindi. He resumes work in the Sibi district in the autumn.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum for life to Sirdar Sher Ahmah Khan, C.S.I., Extra Assistant Commissioner, in recognition of his services with the Afghan Boundary Commission.

THE man Jardine, who attempted to murder his wife by firing three shots at her on the platform at the Delhi railway station on the 19th of May last, has been tried at Delhi, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. H. BROOME, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has died of cholera at Bannu; and Lieutenant-Colonel G. E. Beecher, 2nd Goorkhas, from the same disease at Mussoorie.

THE sudden death is announced of Mr. C. W. P. Watts, C.S., Judge of Moradabad.

THE Punjab Government have not yet issued any orders upon the "Sialkot Case" of recent notoriety. They have, however, been in possession of Mr. Macauliffe's lengthy reply to Mr. Burney's Judgment for more than a week.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta have resolved to recommend that an application be sent to Government for permission to raise a 5 per cent. debenture loan of 15½ lakhs, repayable after thirty years.

THE average time occupied in the transmission of messages from Calcutta to the United Kingdom by the Indo-European Telegraph during the last fortnight in July was 1 hour 23 minutes.

THE Secretary of State having sanctioned the admission of superior officers of the Indian Telegraph Department to the benefit of the Civil Engineers Provident Fund a revised set of rules has been issued.

THE total amount of Indian salt revenue for the first three months of the current financial year was Rs.1,77,81,000 on 9,201,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 1,67,66,000 on 8,799,000 maunds in the corresponding period of last year.

THE late Sir Maxwell Melvill, by his will, dated 24th July, 1877, has left £19,000 to members of his family in England, and the remainder of his property (£20,000) to Mrs. Portman, wife of Colonel Portman, B.S.C.

COLONEL CONWAY GORDON proceeds shortly to Quetta and Pishin to inspect the Frontier railways.

THE Amir has been duly informed of the close of the Boundary negotiations, and has expressed his satisfaction with the arrangement come to.

THE action of the 26th July between General Ghulam Haider and the insurgents was fought at Kotal Dap Pass between Sura and Margha. The insurgents apparently intended holding the pass in force, but Ghulam Haider arrived a day earlier than was expected, and drove in the Andari troops and some Nasaris, posted at Kotal before the main body of the Ghilzais could arrive; 150 prisoners were captured.

AFTER their surprise and defeat near Khelat-i-Ghilzai the Afghan rebels retired some thirty miles due east to Tarwab, being vigorously pursued by Gholam Hyder. The rebels are now in the Suleiman Khel country, but are not likely to get much assistance there.

THE demand of General Faiz Muhammad Khan, Ghil-

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zai, to be permitted to pass through India to Mecca has been rejected by Government.

NEWS from Meshed, dated the 9th August, shows that Herat was quiet up to the beginning of the month at least, and that there has been no renewal of the insurrection.

LATE reports from Lundi Kotal show that work upon the fortified serai there is progressing satisfactorily.

IT will be remembered that over 23,000 prisoners were released in India on the Jubilee Day in February. The criminal returns now to hand, after being carefully examined, show that there has been no abnormal increase in crime, and that Her Majesty's clemency has not been abused.

IT is reported from Simla that a Commission will be appointed in the coming winter for delimitating the frontier between Burma and China.

A MUNICIPALITY is about to be established at Mandalay.

THE Secretary of State will, in the course of the next three months, give notice to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway that the Government will take over the line on July 1st next year.

MR. H. A. HARRISON, Judge of Meerut, at present on furlough, has announced his intention of retiring. This will make vacant another first grade judgeship in these Provinces. Mr. E. J. Barton, of the Lower Provinces Service, also retires from August 30th.

CHOLERA seems to be widely distributed this season. It has appeared in Kohat, where there have been a number of cases among the garrison. Cases are also reported from Mussoorie, Ranikhet, and Almora. In Mirzapore it is known to be severe. The disease has broken out at Bannu also, whence several cases, two being officers, are reported. Oudh appears to have suffered heavily. A report from Lucknow states that 10,332 deaths from cholera alone have occurred in the Barabanki district during the three months ending August 3rd. The disease is bad at Indore also, the deaths in the city averaging from 50 to 60 daily.

NOTES.

THE *Times* publishes this morning a telegram from Calcutta, dated yesterday, stating that as nothing had been heard of Ayoub Khan since his escape from Teheran it is presumed that he has eluded the vigilance of the Persian authorities and crossed the frontier, with the view either of taking refuge with the Russians or of making a dash for Herat. The probabilities, it is said, appear to point to his proceeding to the Herat Province, where he is likely to gain a large number of adherents, and has a fair chance of getting possession of the city itself.

THIS is likely enough, and with Herat in his hands there can be little doubt, as suggested, but that he would push towards the Ghilzai country with a view of inciting a fresh rising. This, of course, would not be a difficult task to accomplish. With the discontent at present said to be prevailing throughout Afghanistan, owing to the unpopularity of the present Ameer, it would be easy enough to get up a serious rebellion, which would imperil his throne. Ayoub Khan is a soldier and a politician, and he would quickly rally thousands of discontents to his standard. The Ameer has, on his side, money, well armed troops and artillery, and also the *prestige* of having British support. But, as the *Times* correspondent puts it, "What the end would be it is impossible to say."

THE turbulent tribes who would join the standard of revolt are not likely to trouble themselves much about the *prestige* of British support, but if the Ameer's troops remain faithful—and this will possibly be a question of pay—Ayoub's irregular levies might sustain a signal defeat. But in case of the Ameer's army deserting him and going over to his enemy it is very possible, as the *Times* correspondent telegraphs, that we should be asked to interfere. That is to say, not only with money and arms, but with men. To move troops into Afghanistan to help to prop up a tottering throne will be, of course, to repeat the old story of the past. The people of England cannot desire to have another Afghan campaign upon their hands. As Russia does not appear as a factor in the problem, it would be better to let Ayoub and Abdurrahman solve the question of rule between themselves.

THE *Times* itself, however, commenting upon Ayoub's flight, has a crumb of comfort for us: "Our ignorance whether Russia has had anything to do with this temporary disappearance of Ayoub justifies the view that he is still within the limits of Persia, and if the result confirms this supposition by his recapture, we may look forward to the renewal of our arrangement with the Shah for Ayoub's maintenance with some fresh stipulations for his safer custody in the future." There is much virtue in your *if*. It is a pity, however, that our arrangement with the Shah did not secure safer custody in the past.

"SAVE me from my friends!" is an orison which Sir West Ridgeway must have put up on reading the questions asked in Parliament on Friday last. On that afternoon Mr. Coghill wished the Secretary of State for War to inform him in what way he proposed to recognise the services of Sir W. Ridgeway and the other officers associated with him in the negotiations for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier line, which had been brought to such a successful issue. Sir J. Fergusson very properly replied that it was not desirable that statements in advance in regard to the bestowal of rewards for good service should be made to Parliament, but that the question in the case referred to would receive the consideration of Government as a whole. The hon. member for Newcastle-under-Lyme no doubt acted as he did under the idea that he was doing a good turn to Sir West Ridgeway and his colleagues, who, of course, had no idea that so injudicious a question was to be put to the House. It was not likely that the Government would fail to reward in due time the good services of these officers, but Mr. Coghill should have "let well alone."

IRRESPECTIVE of any stragetic reasons for England holding Malta, the result of the withdrawal of the troops and men-of-war from that Island would be the impoverishment and ruin of thousands. At present, owing to the quarantine imposed against ships from Malta in consequence of the outbreak of cholera there, ships have ceased to call, and the Mediterranean Squadron has not visited the place. The result is told in an appeal which the Governor, Sir Lintorn Simmons, has made to the Lord Mayor of London for funds to aid the distressed. "Work in connection with the harbour has ceased, which work has been computed as affording employment to about 4,000 men, and an existence to five times that number, or to 20,000 souls, including women and children." There is no doubt but that the appeal will be liberally responded to, but this incident ought to open the eyes of those who are so glibly recommending that England should withdraw her fleet and garrisons from the Mediterranean as to the happy consequences which would follow. We gave up Corfu and the Ionian Islands; in what sort of prosperity are they now? Their inhabitants would welcome us back with acclamation.

THESE facts inculcate a lesson for the benefit of those also who advocate that we should withdraw from India and Burma as speedily as possible, and leave the Native Governments to look after their own affairs. Of course, notwithstanding all the sentimental talk to the contrary, England never intends to relinquish her hold on either country so long as she has the power to hold her own; but it is a pity that the sentimentalists will not look at current history as it is, and profit thereby. Let them take that of Lower Burma, for example. Before the advent of the British its history was one of war, murder, pillage and devastation. To-day it is a history of progress, prosperity and increasing knowledge among the people at large.

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This has been accomplished by British rule, making life and property safe, and administering equal justice to all.

THE latest papers to hand from that Province tell us that the same happy change is coming over the fortunes of Upper Burma. There is still now and then a story of a dacoit raid, but dacoity is being rapidly stamped out and the result as depicted by a local journalist is that, "Horrors which historians of the old school used to delight in recording are gradually ceasing, and giving place to the kind of history which is recorded in blue books and trade statistics. This," continues the writer, "may be less exciting; it affords fewer themes for sensational writing, or for politicians anxious to secure a cheap and fleeting notoriety; but it is infinitely better for the people themselves." We should think so; and such matter-of-fact argument ought to be an answer to those "over-righteous" people who preach that evil must not be done even if good may come of it. But war and annexation are not always evils.

REGARDING the latter, which is by some held to be a peculiarly British instinct, a scare has been raised in certain quarters in India that it is contemplated to annex Cashmere if we possibly can do so without giving offence to the inhabitants of the place. An English journalist in Calcutta, who looks with a jaundiced eye at every act of English administration in India, gives publicity in the columns of his newspaper to the report that it "is openly declared by Englishmen at Srinagar that Cashmere will be annexed within two or three years." And then follows this homily: "Any step on the part of the British Government towards the annexation of the Happy Valley will engender a sense of insecurity and distrust in the other feudatory princes of India, which may in the future be productive of serious consequences to the British Government." The text upon which this homily is based is not a very authoritative one. The English pleasure-seekers in Cashmere who talk of probable annexation speak only for themselves—the wish, perhaps, being father to the thought to which they give utterance. But they see enough of oppression and misrule in that Happy Valley to desire that it should be under British instead of Native rule.

THE name "Happy Valley" is a misnomer, so far as the unfortunate people are concerned. They would hail British annexation as a blessing from Heaven upon their miserable existence. The Hindu Brahmins, who have for years bullied and treated the Mahomedan majority of the inhabitants as little better than slaves, may, perhaps, regret the loss of the late Maharajah Runbir Singh, and hold the opinion of the writer in the Calcutta *Statesman* that he was "a vigorous, keen-sighted, and diplomatic ruler," but the people have no cause to mourn his decease. He was keen-sighted enough regarding his own interests and those of the Hindu courtiers about him, but for the welfare of his people he cared nothing—except in so far as they might be made to contribute to his treasury. A British Resident at Srinagar may not be to the taste of the Brahmins, but his presence has already achieved great good. There need be no fear of annexation, but the more that British influence is felt throughout the Valley the more prosperous will it become. With encouragement given to trade instead of former restrictions upon it, with communications extended, and former Native industries revived, the Valley will soon rejoice in the new order of things, and be grateful for it.

Can the following be true? It is furnished to the *Bombay Gazette* by its London correspondent:—

For some weeks the names of Sir Henry Morland and Sir Charles Lawson were duly inscribed on the honours list for Knighthood. But at the fatal moment of final revision, Lord Cross, acting no doubt on imperative commands which brooked no refusal, to effect a considerable reduction in the number of names, erased the two just mentioned. As an intimation had already been given that the names were actually on the list, the notification of the excision became an awkward necessity. Remonstrances were vain, but they were made at the India Office—Lord Cross was inexorable. The two expectant Knights were informed of their fate, and they proceeded to Windsor in the full belief that the Jubilee had no special joys in store for them. The resignation with which they bore the trial gained the active sympathy of the Duke of Connaught, who used his personal influence with his Royal Mother to such purpose that both gentlemen were knighted there and then.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 4.

It will be remembered that last year the coincidence in time of the great Mahomedan and Hindoo festivals of Mohurrum and Ramlila resulted in serious riots at Delhi, Etawah, and other places in Upper India—riots which, at least in Delhi, were followed by a long estrangement between the two communities. The festivals coincided again this year, and begin about a fortnight hence, and the authorities of the great cities in northern India, especially of those where rioting occurred last year, will have an anxious time. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that all preparations against a possible emergency are being made, and that the Mahomedan festival of Bukreed passed quietly last, Tuesday. The arrangements made at Delhi are said to be especially good. The official staff has been largely strengthened and it may be hoped that the city will not be the scene of such wild tumults and murders as disgraced it last October. Mohurrum moves round the twelve months, while the Hindoo festival, like Easter, varies only between two fixed dates. They will, therefore, not fall together again for about thirty years.

The *Calcutta Englishman* calls attention to a remarkable decline in the popularity of the great Rath Jattra, or Car festival, at the Juggernaut temple in Orissa. That the number of visitors this year should show a large decrease might have been expected, owing to the recent loss of two pilgrim steamers and to the common belief that the loss of a third had been predicted. It appears, however, that although the falling off is more marked this year, it has been going on steadily for some years past. The religious enthusiasm of the crowd is said to be also disappearing. There is no longer a wild rush for the car in which the idol is dragged from the temple to a country house and back again, and on several occasions it has been necessary to hire coolies to perform the work. The fact is a strange one, and apart from the reflections which it may suggest in other directions it would seem to show that the Government was over-sanguine in its estimate of the pilgrim traffic which accompanied the papers on the proposed Benares-Pooree Railway mentioned by me a fortnight ago.

The Indian Government, at the suggestion of the Coambers of Commerce of the Presidency towns, has addressed the local Governments on the subject of the adoption of the English yard as the standard of length throughout India. In doing so it states that the yard has now practically superseded the ever-varying *gaz* of the native dynasties and is largely used everywhere. The Government considers it desirable to fix it as the standard of length, but seeks the opinions of the local Administrations before moving. The despatch goes on to say that the Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce call for legislation making it punishable to mark a false length on a bale of cloth. The Governor-General doubts whether this is practicable, but desires an expression of views on that point also.

The Madras Government has published a statement showing the percentage of the different classes of the community in its employment. The general result is that of the Government *employés* 19·2 per cent. are Brahmins, 55·4 are classed as other Hindoos, 16·8 are Mahomedans, 4·1 Native Christians, and 4·5 Europeans.

The French travellers, MM. Bonvalot, Capus, and Pepin, who lately made an adventurous journey through Central Asia, were entertained at luncheon by the Viceroy before leaving Simla. Lord Dufferin, in proposing their health, said he desired both as head of the Government of India and as an ex-President of the Geographical Society to congratulate his guests on their safe arrival, and with great pleasure to welcome them to Her Majesty's dominions. He expressed warm admiration of the tenacity, courage, and endurance with which they had surmounted their innumerable difficulties. They had suffered great hardships, but had borne them with the gaiety and fortitude natural to the gallant nation to which they belonged. He looked forward with great pleasure to the account of their adventures which in the interests of science he hoped they would publish. He regretted that their stay in Simla was so short, as everyone would have joined in trying to make them forget the trials which they had endured; but he understood their desire to get home, and therefore wished them a prosperous voyage and a happy return to France, where the services they had rendered to geographical science would insure them a fitting reward at the hands of their appreciative countrymen.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

BUYING EXAMINATION PAPERS.

(*Times of India.*)

It is a curious commentary on the spread of education in India that when examination papers in connection with the various Universities have to be printed the most extraordinary precautions are necessary to prevent their contents from prematurely leaking out. The stories of ingenuity whereby the University authorities, despite the greatest care and watchfulness, have after all been outwitted are numerous. A case in point has recently occurred in the Punjab. The papers for the current Entrance and Intermediate Examinations were being prepared. The whole work of composing, setting up, and printing was done in the University Registrar's own house, and with the assistance of a single individual, a gentleman connected with the Lahore Press. Even the latter never had the actual papers in his own possession, so that the chance of any premature disclosure of their subject matter was reduced to a minimum. Certain students, however, were not to be debarred from making the attempt to secure advance copies of the papers, and, as all other methods were closed to them, they set to work to bribe the gentleman who had been entrusted with the practical printing. Their agent was a Hindoo rejoicing in the name of Sant Singh, himself the father of one of the candidates. Sant Singh went about the matter with great discreetness, approaching the *mem sahib* first and promising her Rs. 100 if she succeeded in inducing her husband to betray his trust. An interview with the *sahib* followed, and to Sant Singh's intense gratification the little affair, after some haggling over the terms, was amicably arranged—copies of the papers were to be supplied, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was to pass hands. But, alas! for the short-lived hopes of Sant Singh and his youthful clients! No sooner had the "mild Hindoo" gone on his way with the joyful news than our journalist repaired to headquarters, and, telling all that had occurred, showed how the plot could be further developed, and the real parties to the fraud discovered. His advice was taken, bogus papers were prepared, Sant Singh and several students came to fetch the prized documents, and Rs. 400 were given in part payment. The sequel of course is, that when the day of examination came round the guilty parties were readily identified, and have since been permanently debarred from competing at these examinations. But the best part of the story has to be told. The bogus papers were indeed terrible things, quite capable of scaring any candidate for University honours. We can imagine how these enterprising youths, between the interval of securing the advance copies of the papers and the eventful day of examination, cudgelled their brains over the problems set before them. Where, oh, were, was "Dixie's Land?" To "draw a map of Ireland pointing out the scenes of the recent outrages" was certainly no easy task, though the latter part of the problem might have been facilitated by upsetting the ink bottle over the diagram when the outline had been completed. "To state whether the sun moves round the moon, and if so, why," and "to explain the causes which have led to a fall in the value of the rupee and the effect on trade," were among the other conundrums propounded. But the unkindest cut of all was the question intended to test the candidates' knowledge of idiomatic English. Oh! those days of torture puzzling over the expressions—"He is up a tree," "The fat is in the fire," "He caught a Tartar." No doubt their meaning remained Greek to these students up to the very hour of the examination. But they appreciate their full significance now.

THE LATE SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

The *Rangoon Gazette* commenting upon the death of Sir Ashley Eden summarises his career as Chief Commissioner of Burma as follows:—

He succeeded the vain, yet kind-hearted General Fytche as Chief Commissioner here. Government felt that more energy was needed in this administration, and 'fiery Eden' was sent down to stir up what was fast becoming a sleepy hollow. And he did it effectually, He was by no means particular about treading upon people's toes, or wounding their fine sensibilities. He said what he meant and meant what he said, careless whose reputation he smirched or whose feelings he hurt. Opposition in the smallest degree gave him dire offence. He was sent here to push, and he pushed, and those who stood in his way got the worst of it. He was masterful to a degree that was ludricious when compared with his predecessor's urbanity. In Fytche's time, said one of his Secretaries, "I used to write the Minutes and he used to sign them; but in Ashley Eden's time he writes the Minutes and makes me sign them." Opinions differ, of course, but the present writer thinks that Ashley Eden's haste and push were not real progress. He promoted immigration—hastily, hurriedly, expensively, and his scheme proved to be a miserable failure;—and so thorough was the failure that it has rendered useless the attempt at any other scheme ever since. He promoted the railway. *Promoted* is not the word. He insisted, pushed, hurried it on. With this result, that the railway to Prome, which was not then absolutely needed, for there were the river road and a good "turnpike road," was constructed—while that which was greatly and terribly needed, the Tounghoo line, was postponed. Again, the railway was urged and pushed, so that the engineers had not proper time for care and study of the sections. The allignment was wrong. The rails were hastily laid upon the old Prome, road which was spoiled, and consequently the whole line has had to be constructed at least twice over; and that which should have been the cheapest has come to be one of the most expensive railways in India. The cost of construction was simply enormous.

This country is certainly indebted to him for the Rangoon College and High School. His minute on these establishments shows the temper in which they were begun; and his endeavour to crush St. John's College so as to utilize the buildings for the Government schools does not tend to make his name loved by missionaries. Nor does his placing the municipal bazaar alongside of the town church and his secular municipal girls' school a few doors from St. Mary's mission school (with which he had a quarrel), show that he had much regard for the goodwill of the clergy.

But there were very many in Burma by whom he was, if not loved, very much liked. By more he was admired, and by more still he was feared. In his own circle, where his will was undisputed, he was very amiable. The country undoubtedly in a certain sense flourished under his sway. It wanted a variety of rulers, and Phayre, Fytche and Eden, had each his own idiosyncracy, which contributed to the rapid increase of the prosperity of the province.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

(*Englishman.*)

The Punjab University has for some time been the subject of an unhappy notoriety. The constant and remarkable leakage of the examintaion papers, culminating in the last gross scandal, it is not an abuse of language to say, renders that institution a disgrace to the province, and demands most drastic measures of reform from the local or supreme Government. The brightest hopes of an oriental and teaching university were entertained when the Act to incorporate the Punjab University was passed in 1882; but already those most conversant with the condition of the interests affecting the new institution had expressed their misgivings with certain indications which attended the new order of things. Suspicions, it was pointed out, were felt by the Native chiefs and gentry of the province, whose generous donations and contributions had rendered possible the new foundation, whether their money might not be diverted under the new scheme to purposes for which it was never intended. The most scrupulous faith, it was urged, should be kept in this matter, and the greatest precautions taken that the original principles of the University College should be maintained in all their singleness of purpose. It is a matter of history that this faith was not kept, and that these precautions were not taken.

Sir Charles Aitcheson, in his anxiety to strike out a new educational line, gradually became an instrument in the hands of those whose ideal for the improvement of the Punjab educational system was a bold copy of the University of Calcutta, regardless of the facts that no necessity existed for another mere degree-conferring institution, and that the whole of India and neighbouring countries were interested in possessing an oriental University for purposes of research and the maintenance of the ancient learning. The policy of the University was gradually changed, and, what was worse, funds that their donors had intended for investment for specific purposes were spent on the current expenditure, a misapplication of money which appears to have been mainly occasioned by the discovery that the new order of things did not obtain popular sympathy, and that subscriptions no longer came in with the former facility. Want of funds led to the contraction of a debt with Government, and the public were treated to a series of remarkable explanations such as are commonly given by men who, having embarked on a mistaken course of action are unwilling to openly admit or rectify their error. Meanwhile Dr. Leitner, but for whose influence, zeal, and special acquirements the University would, probably, never have been founded, seeing that it was impossible to associate himself with the new tendencies, and believing them to be impolitic and unjust, finally terminated his connection with the institution, which has since been the theatre of various speculative experiments in management, showing the evil results of governing a learned body by party spirit, instead of educational experience and knowledge.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

Referring to the proposal to abolish the Royal troopships and substitute for them hired transports the *Bombay Gazette* says:—The ingenious proposal to utilise the P. and O. and British India passenger steamers, now engaged in the ordinary traffic between India and England, for the carriage of large numbers of officers and soldiers, including invalids, is seen at once to be impracticbale when we remember that first-class passengers, including ladies and gentlemen and children, would certainly refuse to travel in ves-

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sels so inconveniently crowded. An attempt to combine the ordinary passenger traffic with the transport of troops would give to the competing Continental lines the virtual monopoly of the carriage of first and even second-class passengers. The notion that in sending home invalids and time-expired men in the P. and O. or other passenger steamers all inconvenience would be obviated by the simple device of placing them under the charge of a senior officer of experience, "so as to avoid the riotous scenes which took place on a certain liner not so very long ago on its outward passage," shows very conclusively than the supersession of the Indian troopers can be advocated with a light heart by writers who have not given any thought to the practical difficulties which lie in the way. Forty young men, officers and gentlemen, first-class passengers on board a P. and O. steamer, made the lives of the ship's officers, and those of the ordinary passengers, a burden to them, as our correspondent "Sindbad" chronicled at the time. "Sindbad" was on board another steamer somewhat singularly circumstanced, in which a smaller number of joyous subalterns relieved the Captain and first officer of all responsibility for the navigation of the ship, and turned her astern and went ahead as to themselves seemed good. These, however, were larks. But what would it be to have on board a steamer in all seriousness at the beginning of the hot season, say some ninety odd Anglo-Indian children, with their anxious mammas, while time-expired men, and invalids in a hurry to get home, occupy every available inch up to the companion-ladder? Would such a system work for two seasons? Matters would not be improved if it were made incumbent on the P. and O. to carry English sailors, to the number of half the crew. It is very true that Mr. Sutherland has said that Lascars are not employed for the sake of economy, for they are not economical. But he has also said, what seems to be forgotten, that Lascars are preferred because, eastward of Suez at all events, they are more efficient, more amenable to discipline, and better able to withstand temptations fatal to sobriety, than are the class of English sailors who would be content to spend their lives going to and fro in the Red Sea. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, we come to the conclusion that while the Indian transports might be worked with greater economy, and might be profitably utilised during the months of the year when they now lie idle, on the whole they are valuable and necessary parts of the equipment required for the maintenance of a large British force in the East. They were designed and built for special purposes, which they fulfil on the whole very well. The suggestion that they should be broken up and sold for firewood, and that the special work for which they were intended should be given over to the passenger steamers, is founded on a total misconception of the conditions of the problem to be solved, which is simply to get the service performed by those troopers for a sum appreciably less than is now paid for it.

IS INDIA READY FOR WAR?

(*Englishman.*)

The drift of events on our North-West Frontier leads us to ask ourselves very seriously "Is India ready for war?" To this question there can be but one answer at the present moment, and that answer is "No," so far as a war with a European Power is concerned. It is no good saying that we shall be ready in a year or two years, for the fact remains that, at the present moment, we are not ready to meet a European army on equal terms. Englishmen are always ready to meet the enemy, and they will doubtless be able to give a good account of them, but this is not the view we refer to. If an army has to take the field with inferior weapons, it is put to great and unnecessary risks, the blame of which lies on those whose petty economies have placed it in so false a position. And it must be admitted that the army in India is woefully behind the age in the matter of armament. Our Cavalry suffer least of all in this particular, for Indian Cavalry are essentially light, and would in the case of a Russian war be more than a match for the Cossacks, as anyone who has seen both can testify. But the outlook of the Infantry is far worse, for here the question of weapons is all-important. The new rifle is still "under discussion at home, the chief details being decided, but the question of the magazine is still unsettled." Meanwhile the issue of the new rifle is necessarily stopped, and our men have to worry along with the old Martini-Henry. This is, however, a very excellent weapon in its way, and the only fault we have to find with it is the breech action, and, of course, as against a European army, the want of a quickloader or magazine. Owing, however, to the delay in issuing the new weapon it has been resolved to delay the issue of the Martini to the sepoys, on the ground that the whole of them could not get it at once. But it is in Field Artillery that we are most lamentably deficient. The guns with which the Field Artillery in India are armed are of an obsolete type, throwing obsolete shell at ranges and velocities that are quite out of date, and utterly unequal to the necessities of the present day. It is true that the batteries of the first Army Corps are to be armed with the new 12-pounder breechloaders some day or other, but the question is, when will that day arrive? Moreover, the mere fact of their distribution betrays an inconsistency, for, if the Artillery of the 1st Army Corps are to be rearmed, why should not the Infantry of the Corps be rearmed also, without waiting for the remainder of the rifles? But the real cause of this is that bad as the Snider is, it is, as a rifle, far better than the Indian field gun is as a field piece. Another point which needs serious consideration before we can say that we are ready for a European war is the reserve of horses in this country. If we had, as is very probable, a Cavalry campaign, one in which our Cavalry would be constantly faced by Cossacks, and forced to skirmish and fight and make long marches, to the great injury of the horses, where could remounts in sufficient numbers be obtained? Probably a few shiploads of walers could be procured, but the trade would become difficult if hostile cruisers were on the look-out for horse transports, which would not be unlikely. In any case, the walers would be required for the British Cavalry and Artillery, and the real difficulty would be to keep up the supply of country-breds for the Native regiments. A good many could be bought in the districts. It is a matter well worth serious consideration, and we think Government might take some serious steps to ensure a good supply of trained remounts at a crisis.

THE LATE COLONEL BECHER.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in noticing the death of Colonel Becher, which occurred at Dhera Dun on the 5th August, says:—Colonel Sullivan Edward Becher, Commandant of the 2nd Battalion 2nd Regiment, Prince of Wales's Own Goorkhas, was a son of Mr. Sullivan Becher, Bengal Civil Service, well known as the Judge of Saharanpore. Colonel Becher entered the Indian Army in July, 1860; so at the time of his death was a little over twenty-seven years' service. After doing duty with an English Regiment, Lieutenant Becher was posted, in October, 1863, to the 2nd Goorkhas, then under the command of that splendid officer, the late Sir Herbert Macpherson. With this Regiment he has remained ever since, a period of nearly 24 years. Becher had scarcely joined his new regiment when, in 1864, it was ordered on active service to the North-West Frontier to punish the Momands for repeated incursions into British territory. He took part in all the affairs and marches in that campaign, including the engagement with that tribe near Shubkuddur; for these services he received a medal and clasp. In 1868 Becher was again on the North-West Frontier with the 2nd Goorkhas, taking part against the Hazaras, inclusive of the skirmishes and hand-fighting at the Black Mountain. In 1871-72 he accompanied the Goorkhas to the Looshai country, for which service he received a clasp. Captain Becher accompanied his regiment with the Indian Expedition despatched to Malta and Cyprus as a menace to Russia, and to make her keep her hands off Constantinople.

Scarcely had the Goorkhas returned to India and reached their head-quarters at Deyrah when they were ordered to the front to take part in the Afghan Campaigns of 1878-79 and 80. In these campaigns Major Becher was present in both the first and second Expeditions, to the Bazar Valley. He accompanied Sir Charles Gough's column to Sherpore on the 24th December, 1879. He was present on the march from Kabul to Kandahar, including the relief of the British position and the subsequent defeat of Ayoub Khan at the battle of Khandahar; for these services he received the Afghan medal and two clasps, the bronze star for the march to Kandahar, and a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Becher has been three times thanked for services in General Orders, viz., 610 of 1879, 582 of 1880, and 777 of 1881. On raising of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Goorkhas, from his long experience with those admirable soldiers, he was given the command. This was in the commencement of 1886, and, although he had considerable difficulties to contend with, he has brought within one year the 800 recruits sent to him into a most admirable state of discipline. Cholera has been of a very bad type in the new cantonments; over fifty men have died, not counting women and children. Colonel Becher has been most attentive, visiting his sick men and trying to cheer them up; but the constant tension and anxiety at last began to tell upon his health. Over a fortnight ago his brother officers begged him to take leave of Mussoorie to recruit his health and spirits, but he refused to leave his post while cholera still hung about his lines, but at last he could support the tension no longer, and applied for and obtained two months' leave. He came up to the Charleville Hotel, but on Thursday he showed decided signs of being infected with the cholera poison; on Friday afternoon he gradually sank with exhaustion, and died.

BENGAL.

THE thanks of the Queen have been communicated through the Bengal Government to Nawab Abdul Luteef Bahadur for the congratulatory telegram sent on the day of the Jubilee to Her Majesty by the Mahomedan community of Calcutta.

THE *Englishman* hears that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has just concluded a contract with the Assam Railway and Trading Company for a monthly supply of from 800 to 1,000 tons of coal for the use of the former company's steamers. This is a highly practical way of assisting to develop the resources of the country, and at the same time a testimony to the high quality and fitness for steaming purposes of our Assam coal, which cannot be gainsaid.

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REMARKS, says the *Englishman*, are being made on the fact that no one acquainted with the navigation of the Hughli is on the inquiry now going on into the loss of the steamship *Mahratta*. There is not the slightest imputation on Mr. Westmacott and Captain Ward, of the ship *Pegasus*, than whom better selections could not have been made. But it would only be in accordance with the invariable practice if these gentlemen had for their colleague a member of the Pilot Service, to aid them with his special knowledge in a matter which lies outside of their qualifications.

CONCERNING the refusal of the Collector in Calcutta to receive cheques in payment of Income Tax, the *Englishman* says:—"The Collector was for some time in the habit of returning cheques, drawn on banks other than the Bank of Bengal, with a printed memo. merely stating that they could not be accepted. As this course did not satisfy parties, he has apparently found it necessary to explain his position more at length by furnishing a copy of the correspondence which we print elsewhere. It is evident that Mr. Goodricke is in an unenviable situation. He has already referred the matter to Government with the view of getting it settled in the interests of the public convenience."

FIRES IN CALCUTTA.—There were thirty-six fires in Calcutta during the past year, resulting in loss of property to the extent of Rs. 64,375.

A RESOLUTION in the *Gazette of India* states that the Secretary of State having sanctioned the admission of superior Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department to the benefits of Civil Engineers' Provident Fund, it has become necessary to issue a revised set of rules, embodying the modifications due to this order. The revised rules are as follows:—

A Provident Fund is sanctioned for the following Officers: Public Works and Telegraph Departments, Civil Engineers, on the effective list, Public Works Department, Civil Engineers transferred to the Accounts Branch or the superior Revenue Railway establishment, or to foreign service, all civil members of the superior Accounts establishment, who are not Civil Engineers, and superior Civil Officers of the Indian Telegraph Department.

The conditions under which officers will join the funds are monthly deposit, which may be not less than five, nor more than ten per cent., on the salary, in the case of officers in the Public Works Department on February 4, 1885, or in the Telegraph Department on October 13, 1886.

Deposits will be voluntary, and may be discontinued at option of the depositor. Those who wish to join the fund may pay up their arrears within the authorised limits from commencement of service, or any shorter time, in one sum, interest on which will be allowed from the date of payment; but officers joining either of these departments, after the dates given above, must contribute five per cent. of their salary to the fund, and may contribute ten per cent.

MADRAS.

THE reports submitted to Government by the several District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, on the working of the Arms Act during 1886, show an increase in the total number of licenses of all descriptions issued, of 2,730, or 11·5 per cent. The total number was 26,365, which considerably exceeds the average of the preceding five yeaos, and is declared to be highest on record.

THE members of the Madras Railway Savings Bank have petitioned the Agent that Government be requested to include the Bank among the Company's special funds, and that its moneys, at present amounting to Rs 50 000 already, be lodged in the Government Treasury instead of the New Oriental Bank, for interest, as they prefer a Government security for all sums lodged by the members.

THERE is a movement on foot to remove the statue of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress which was unveiled by H.E. the Governor on Jubilee day, June 20, from its present site on the south of the Senate House, to the interior of the new Madras Town Hall. The statue, remarks a local paper, is certainly one more suited to be under cover than in the open air; and, in most respects, the Town Hall would be the proper place for it.

The figures set down in the Administration Report relative to the cost of prisoners in Madras Jails show that during the last five years their cost, as compared with that in other provinces, has been steadily increasing, amounting to no less than 20.2 per cent.; that in Central Jails being 30 5 per cent.; and that in District Jails only 7·9 per cent. The cost of rations in the Central Jails has risen from Rs. 34 to Rs. 44-5-0, or 30·3 per cent.; and that of establishment and guards from Rs. 32-7-0 to Rs. 42 10 0, or 31·4 per cent. Government in their remarks on this portion of the Inspector-General's report, point out to that officer that the high cost of prisoner's in Madras jails was a question which had been brought prominately to notice by the Finance Committee, but that no satisfactory explanation has been given in the report, and Government sarcastically add: "The Inspector-General does not seem to realise the serious import of the figures." The extraordinary differences between the proportions of hospital diets (which are much more expensive than the ordinary diets) issued in several jails is another matter that has caught the eye of Government. Though the issue of hospital diet is at the discretion of the Medical Officer, and him alone, Government, nevertheless, think that "there are other causes than the idiosyncracy of medical officers" to which the differences may be attributed. The Jail administration report has undergone a thorough overhauling by Government; the Inspector-General is told in several places that this, that, and the other should have attracted his attention, and he has been called upon for fuller information, further explanation, &c., &c.

THE Inspector-General of Jails, Madras, has been "sat upon" by Government. In his report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1886 he pointed out a noticeable decrease in the number of juveniles during the year under report, and suggested that "the intended establishment of a reformatory may have something to do with it, as the incarceration therein will be of a longer duration than those it has hitherto been in Jails." Government, on this, remark in their view of the report:—"The connection is not apparent. The Inspector-General seems to think that a prospect of residence for a minimum period of two years in a reformatory has deterred juvenile offenders from committing crimes. If this is his meaning, the Government fear that he takes too sanguine a view of the deterrant effect of a reformatory." A little further on in the Government review the Inspector-General comes in for what amounts to censure. For instance, in some of the sub-jail returns seven females were returned as having been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment *with whipping*. Government express their astonishment to find the entry "unremarked on by the Inspector-General." This officer has now been called upon to submit a list of the cases in question, and to state whether the sentences have been executed, and whether he has drawn the attention of the District Magistrates concerned, or of the Government, to them.

BOMBAY.

THE suit in which the present Thakore of Palitana sued his younger brother for eleven lakhs of rupees has been dismissed. When the late Thakore died defendant removed treasure, filling 150 carts, to his village, and subsequently to Bombay, alleging it had been given to him by his father. The present Thakore, finding no account of the gift in the State books, sued his brother for the amount. The judge said the present Thakore was justified in making the claim owing to the defendant's conduct, which was not straightforward either towards him or towards the agency.

AT a recent meeting of members of the Bombay Bar, it was unanimously resolved to forward a memorial to the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, requesting that a representation be made to the Local Government and the Government of India for the introduction of the Legal Practioners' Act in Bombay. Communications were to be addressed to the Law Society at Bombay and the Pleaders' Association of Western India, requesting their co-operation in the matter. The immediate occasion for the action of the Bombay Bar was a suit filed, or about to be filed, in the local Small Causes Court by a touter or law-broker against a member of the legal profession to recover the commission or brokerage which had been agreed to be paid him for procuring business. The suit, if it had gone to trial, would have been a singular one; and the legal gentleman was advised by judicious friends to comprise it out of court;—and did so. The Legal Protectioners' Act, in one of its clauses, provides a punishment of six months' imprisonmeent to the person offering or receiving commission for procuring legal business; and the acts has been in force for some time past both in the Bengal and Madras Predencies. The number of those entitled to share in the emoluments of legal business in Bombay has so far increased, and is increasing, that the proportion of the emoluments for individual shares is growing small by degrees and beautifully less *Hinc illa lachrymæ*.

Mr. W. H. Crowe, Dfstrict Judge of Poona, has given judgment in the Harrison v.s. Harrison and Kirkham divorce case. The plaintiff, Claude Edward Harrison, an officer of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, sued for a dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Harrison, on the grounds that during three months preceding the 6th of June, 1887, his said wife, Sarah Elizabeth Harrison, committed adultery with Private Frederick Alfred Kirkham, of the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, at various times and places in India, and also committed adultery in Bombay, on or about the 5th April, 1887, with some person passing himself off as Captain Harrison, whose identity is unknown. The respondent, Sarah Elizabeth Harrison, denied that she at any time or place in India or elsewhere committed adultery with the co-respondent as alleged; and urged further that the petitioner condoned the said adultery with the co-respondent if any, and had been also guilty of adultery himself, and prayed that the petition might be dismissed. The co-respondent, Frederick Alfred Kirkham, denied that he committed adultery with the said Sarah Elizabeth Harrison as alleged in the petition, and prayed that the petition might be rejected and his costs awarded. The petitioner said in his deposition that

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he had not cohabited with his wife since the 20th March last; that he ceased to cohabit with her on account of her conduct with Private Kirkham, and of some letters which he found. Kirkham, who had been his soldier-servant from the time he left the depôt of the regiment in England, and who had accompanied him in that capacity to India, was accordingly returned to duty, and prohibited from coming to his bungalow. After that, on the 5th of June, he had occasion to go into that portion of the house in which his wife and children were sleeping, and on looking through the doorway he saw Kirkham lying on Mrs. Harrison's bed with his coat off and with his braces hanging down. He thereupon called his servant to witness the fact of his being there, and communicated with the regimental police, the result being that Kirkham was arrested. It was established beyond doubt that the two stayed for two days together in the travellers' bungalow at Khandalla, and that Kirkham having deserted on the 11th of April, the two were in the habit of holding communication in Bombay, where Kirkham was staying at the Esplanade and Mrs. Harrison at the Wellington hotels. Letters giving evidence of improper intercourse were put in, and the Court granted a decree *nisi*.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB

THE Punjab Government has had placed at its disposal by the Government of India a further supply of Brittany cattle, which have just been imported from France. They will be distributed among planters in the Kangra Valley for breeding experiments.

THE Cashmere Mission Hospital has up to date made very satisfactory progress. In 1886, 202 surgical operations were performed, with only two deaths after operation. Considering the position and the scanty resources of the country, this result cannot but be regarded as most favourable. The mission is doing good work, it seems, among the poor Natives of the country, and its religious character has not prevented Dewan Lutchman Dass from helping with funds. This is very encouraging, especially as Cashmere has long been looked upon as too far removed to admit of enlightenment.

A SEPOY, this time of the Police, ran amuck on the night of the 9th August, at Benares. He shot his sub-inspector, who was lying asleep on a charpoy, wounding him desperately, and then fired at the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Parsons, who was driving up to the spot, but the bullet luckily only struck the splashboard of the dog-cart. The intending murderer then quietly gave himself up at the Kotwali. To do the police justice, crime of this sort is exceedingly rare in their ranks as compared with its prevalence in the Army.

DURING the week ending the 3rd August, cholera was reported in the Benares, Ballia, Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Banda, Farukabad, Stapur, Kumaon, Agra, Jhansi, and Aligarh districts.

BURMA.

A TELEGRAM from Burma announces that Ressaldar Major Abdool Kareem Khan, of the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, had his camp attacked on July 17 by a strong force under the pretender of 200 men and about 150 guns. The Ressaldar had only twenty Lancers with him, but managed only to repel the assailants, but shot down many of them, six dead bodies being found next day in the jungle. On the 20th the Ressaldar's party again came across the remnants of the young pretender's forces that had been defeated, and routed on the 19th by Colonel Fitzgerald, and managed to kill three and capture one.

NEWS of a disquieting nature come from Bhamo. It is reported that those wild semi-savages, the Kachins, and other kindred races, are showing signs of disorder.

RULES for purchase of ponies for Government service have been published. The purchase of ponies in the Bhamo and Mandalay districts, including ponies coming in from Thibaw and the neighbouring Shan States, will remain exclusively with the Transport Department and the purchase in other districts in Upper Burma hitherto carried on by the Transport Department, will cease and will be carried on by the civil authorities. A more cheap and far better mode would be to depute officers of the neighbouring Shan States where the ponies are to be had abundantly. The requirements of the Government will be continuous for many years to come. Sellers of ponies are invariably met by middlemen half-way on their journey to Mandalay, where arrangements are entered into whereby the middlemen profit by the transaction.

TRIP to AUSTRALIA.—The P. and O. Company have decided to follow their fresh departure in the way of cheap trips to India by one to Australia. For 100 guineas they will take a passenger to Australia and back, accommodating him in the first saloon. The voyage is calculated to occupy about ninety days and a clear stay of ten or twelve days will be able to be made in the colonies, or the passenger can prolong his stay for six months without further charge. Some estimate may be made of the cheapness of the trip when it is borne in mind that living on board these steamers is equal to that at the best hotels.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPSHIPS will leave Bombay for England on 15th October 29th October, 12th November, 25th November, 31st December, 14 January, 29th January, 11th February, 17th March, and 31st March.

So far as arrangements have been made, some Batteries of Field Artillery will go home by the first trooper; the 12th Lancers by the 2nd; 1st King's Own Light Infantry by the 4th; Hampshire Regiment by the 6th; and North Staffordshire by the 8th.

IT is stated that the office of the Commissary-General, Bombay Army, has been permanently transferred to Poona. The removal will take place some time in October, and a portion of the Finance Office will be devoted to this department. The Commissary-General's Office was removed there on a former occasion, but was subsequently transferred to Bombay.

THERE will be only four of the usual Divisional Camps of Exercise next cold weather, viz., in the Lahore, Sirhind, Meerut, and Oudh Commands. The Cavalry camp at Lawrencepur will interfere with the usual camp at Pindi. The regiments which General Luck, as Inspector-General of Cavalry, will have under his command at Lawrencepur, will probably comprise, in addition to two British Cavalry corps, the following:—1st, 5th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 17th, and 18th Bengal Cavalry, the Guides from Hoti Mardan, K b and N-§ bRoyal Horse Artillery batteries.

THE necessary preliminary inquiries having been made regarding the general arrangements and cost of the proposed Cavalry Camps of Exercise to be held next cold weather, orders will shortly issue sanctioning the manœuvres. There will be some nine Cavalry regiments assembled at Lawrencepur and Neemuch, respectively, with a due proportion of Horse Artillery.

ADVANTAGE is to be taken of the opportunity of the presence of the representative Royal Engineer officers from the Madras and Bombay Sappers and Miners as members of Committee on Field Telegraph about to assemble at Roorkee, for considering and reporting on the following points which concern the three corps of Sappers and Miners alike, viz., those of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal:—(1) Recodification of the regulations relating to issue of working pay to Native ranks; (2) settlement of the relative positions of the Native officers and the British warrant and non-commissioned officers in corps of Sappers and Miners; and (3) the introduction of a short manual of drill for Sapper Companies on parade with their equipment and mules.

LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W. NICHOLAY, who obtains command of the 2nd Goorkhas by Colonel Becher's death, entered the service in 1861, and was appointed to the 107th Foot in September, 1862. From this Regiment he joined the Staff Corps in 1866, and has held various appointments, amongst them the Adjutancy of the Calcutta Volunteers and the temporary command of that Regiment. He was appointed second in command of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Goorkhas in February, 1886, and has, in conjunction with Colonel Becher and the other officers, worked hard to bring the new Battalion up to the pitch of discipline it has attained in one year and a-half.

PRIVATE PATRICK DONOGHUE, of the Connaught Rangers, recently appeared at the Chief Court, Lahore, before Sir Meredyth Plowden and a special jury. He was charged, under sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code, with the wilful murder of Lance-Corporal Reynolds of the same Regiment. He pleaded not guilty, and evidence was then heard during the whole day, and the jury retired at 7.50 P.M. to consider their verdict. They were not at first unanimous; but they retired again for a short time, and, on returning, the foreman, addressing the Court, said that the jury found the evidence insufficient to convict the accused, and returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

CASHMERE does not possess such an immense store of buried treasures as the *Pioneer* recently asserted was the case, if the statement of a Srinagar correspondent of the Lahore paper is to relied on. He says:—"That there is treasure concealed in some of the forts in Cashmere, such as Riassi, Solal, and Dhiangur, is an admitted fact, but that the hoards so accumulated are of a fabulous amount is simply ridiculous. It is true that Maharajah Golab Singh, from the period of his accession as ruler of Cashmere to his death in 1857, saved the greater portion of the revenues of the country, and accumulated them in the fortresses referred to. When his son, Maharajah Ranbir Singh, succeeded him there was doubtless a very large sum buried in these forts. But the late chief never saved any of the revenues. On the contrary, on more than one occasion he removed large sums from the concealed hoards. When the present Maharajah, Pertab Singh, became his successor heavy drains were made upon this wealth. What with the Maharajah's trip to Calcutta in 1885, the expenses of his installation, the payment of the debts he contracted when heir-apparent to the throne, and the payment of arrears to the army and state officials there cannot be much left of the accumulated store. It is reported that some of the Cashmere officials have deserted the country. The cause of the desertion is unknown."

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

We are glad to see, in this number, that the realisation of the expectation held out by the Editors in the August issue, that Liberal Unionist contributions would be welcomed, has been found possible without in any way affecting the claims of the *National* to the position which it has fairly won as the organ of the Conservatives Party. Mr. Wodehouse, the Liberal Unionist member for Bath, whose article receives precedence, devotes himself to an examination of the value of "Mr. Gladstone's concessions." He has no difficulty—it is almost "slaying the slain"—in exposing their utter worthlessness. As he justly remarks, we have no kind of guarantee that "Egan shall not be Chancellor of the Exchequer in an Irish Cabinet; and Mr. Sheridan himself Home Secretary, with undisputed command of the Police;" with Mr. Gladstone's entire acquiescence. No security is offered for loyal Ulster; nor, amid a dense mist of studiously vague verbiage, do we find anything approaching a practical suggestion for ensuring the unquestioned and absolute supremacy of the Imperial Parliament over the travesty of a legislature to compass the establishment of which the member for Midlothian is ready to do what in him lies to dismember the Empire.

The means of replacing the House of Commons in its normal condition as a workable legislative machine deservedly attracts the attention of Viscount Ebrington, the Liberal Unionist representative of West Devon. He clearly perceives that a diminution of the majority now required for the application of the closure of debate is one primary necessity if the working power of the engine is ever to be restored. He also urges the devolution on grand committees of much business, and the practical transfer to other tribunals of the hitherto jealously guarded authority of Private Bill Committees. The paper is obviously the result of much thought, and well deserves careful perusal.

"Cobden's Dream," to which Mr. Farquharson, the Conservative member for West Dorset, devotes some interesting and suggestive remarks, is one which has cost England dear. That Cobden was so wholly unpractical a man, that his enthusiasm for an idea would ever have carried him, had he lived, to the bathos of absurdities which form the staple of the annual speeches at that mutual-puffery association, the Cobden Club, we do not for a moment believe, when we find that, for a quarter of a century since the repeal of the Corn Laws, corn has uniformly been cheaper (p. 72) in Protectionist France than in England, and when no less an authority than Lord Derby tells the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Society that the depression in agriculture, for which foreign competition "was greatly to blame," has cost the country three hundred millions sterling, we may well deplore with Disraeli, the fact that Cobden's dream ever became a reality, and mournfully recognise the accuracy of the forecast of its consequences set before us (p. 79) by the great Conservative statesman.

The fact that a Conservative administration have succeeded in practically passing a Bill for ensuring the grant to labourers of small allotments of land may well give rise to hopes that the peasantry will recognize the fact, that the true friends of the poorer classes are (as they ever have been) the Conservatives. Mr. Henry Evershed contributes a very instructive article regarding "the truth about allotments," a subject on which he speaks with peculiar authority.

It is "like the blowing of old breezes, and the ringing of old bellses" to come across an unread production of Thomas Love Peacock: the inimitable style, and the whimsically original way of looking at things, inevitably reveal the man. Just as—so he tells us in the preface to "Gryll Grange"—he would not behold the New Forest after its disafforestation, so he looks, since the removal of the deer, with a different eye on Windsor Forest, close to which he was educated, but which, though living within easy reach of it, he never latterly visited. To him "the last day of Windsor Forest," was that on which the deer were driven from its glades, and, as he was wont to say, "immured" in the Park.

Of criticism there is no lack. Mr. Willert has an easy task in showing that the religion of Christ is better than the "religion of the future," and that the service of God is to be preferred to "the service of man." The late co-Editor of the *National*, Mr. W. J. Courthope, speaks in a tone of enlightened appreciation of Keats' place in English poetry, showing how Spencer influenced him. Mr. Conrad Alberti calls attention to works which, with the daily increasing tendency to regard German as an essential part of ordinary education, will day by day be more and more read—those of Gustave Freytag—while "Recent Literature in China" is the subject of an excellent paper by Lieut. Shore, R.N. The Native Press is beginning to assert its power, and even the authorities are stated to be influenced by its comments on current events. Miss C. M. Phillimore's paper on Donatello's work on the Façade of the Duomo at Florence, and some vigorous verses on "Wordsworth's Grave," by Mr. W. Watson, are the lighter reading of this capital number.

* "The National Review." September, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

HALF A CENTURY; OR, CHANGES IN MEN AND MANNERS.*

"Rip Van Winkle" is supposed to have slept for fifty years, and then awoke to a new world. Mr. Shand does the reverse of this, and takes his reader back for half a century, and shows them what their ancestors were wont to do when Queen Victoria commenced the reign of which the Jubilee has just terminated so happily, and in a manner so auspicious and gratifying.

And what a strange mass of oddities are massed together! Then it took 112 days for a letter to get to Jamaica, now 18 days; then New York was 105 days distant, now the journey is accomplished in 7 days; then the largest ship in the Mercantile Marine was 50-horse power, now some ocean clippers can boast of upwards of 13,000-horse power. It reads somewhat strange, too, that the *Times*, while admitting the success of the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, should warn investors "against being betrayed into speculative imitation." In the present day the capital thus sunk is well-nigh as large as the National Debt. Gas was regarded as the inventor of the Evil One—now one company alone earns well nigh a million a-year!

London fifty years ago could not boast of more than six theatres with any pretensions to decency and propriety. There were, it is true, numerous low places—half theatre, half dancing saloons—where immorality plied a thriving trade; but paterfamilias and his *entourage* were confined to Covent Garden, Her Majesty's in the Haymarket, the Olympic, and the Victoria. Now there is scarce a street in the centre of the town but has a theatre—some large, some small—but all respectable and properly conducted. Clubs were, of course, utterly unknown save in a political and gambling sense—the latter, hells in name, "hells" in nature. In the year of grace 1887 such places of social reunion are to be numbered not by ones, twos, or even tens, but by scores and hundreds.

Shooting, too, was widely different. Guns with flint locks or at best percussion; the ramrods jammed; the ammunition got damp, the shot would *not* run down the barrel. *Mais tout cela est changé.* Breechloaders and patent ammunition dispense with all the trouble and vexations which played havoc with the tempers of the sportsmen who rejoiced to see the day when George the Fourth was King.

Newspapers were costly and rare, and no wonder. The paper was heavily taxed. The stamp on each copy cost 5d., the duty on each advertisement was 3s. 6d. How could enterprise hold its own when thus heavily handicapped in the race of success?

All this and much more Mr. Shand tells his readers in the most chatty and fascinating of manners. Seldom has it been our lot to review a book more replete with information, more engrossing in matter, and more artistic in style. To those who have not as yet read his "Half a Century" of men and manners we can promise what is said to be beyond the pale of possibility—"a new pleasure."

* "Half a Century; or, Changes in Men and Manners." By Alex. Innes Shand. (William Blackwood and Sons.)

In glancing through the file of the *Art Journal* we find that the June number was overlooked. In these circumstances it is perhaps unnecessary to do more than invite attention to the two etchings—one of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the other of the Royal Castle at Windsor. It would be impossible to conceive anything more artistic, more charming, more suitable to the Jubilee year in which we are living.

The *Century Magazine*, so far as pictures are concerned, is perfection; but as regards the letterpress, the reader should be an American to appreciate the never-ending drag of Yankee tales, Yankee wars, and Yankee scenery. A journal published at New York must needs appeal to the population across the Atlantic, and old England has no objection to be told the ways and doings of the "new Britishers"; but there is, or should be, "reason in the wasting of eggs."

The *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for September continues the account of "Six Months of Ocean Tramp," and M. J. Colquhoun's story of "Every Inch a Soldier," the chapters in the present number being of thrilling interest, dealing as they do with some of the most stirring incidents of the Indian Mutiny. Colonel Rivett Carnac's paper on the "Early History of the Bengal Presidency" is a most readable one, as also the account of "A Frontier Adventure," by Parker Gilmore. A good and useful memorandum on "Soldiers' Shoes," by A. T. Sibbald, will be appreciated by military readers. E. E. Cuttrell contributes a bright little episode "The Sincerest Flattery," and Furlough tells the story of the month "trippingly" as usual. A very good number.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) commences its September issue with a brilliantly-coloured frontispiece of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, to which Major Archer supplies the letterpress. In giving the history of these Orders might not the names of the present reci-

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pients of the distinction be given too? "The French Cuirassiers," with its excellent illustrations (nine), is, we presume, a translation, but not the less to be appreciated on that account. Colonel L'Estrange continues his interesting chapters on General Boulanger, and General Mitford his admirable account of his travels in the Orient and Occident. Captain Gall also gives another of his able chapters on "Modern Tactics." The *pièce de resistance* of the number is the paper in which the Editor gives at some length, and with eleven illustrations, his "Impressions of the Great Naval Review of 1887." As a favoured guest on board the *Inflexible* he was a spectator of all that happened, and he gives his readers the result of his close scrutiny, keen judgment, and ripe experience on several of the most intricate questions of the day affecting the efficiency of the Fleet and the naval supremacy of Great Britain. The paper will, no doubt, attract considerable attention in Naval circles. A Jubilee Ode, with which the number concludes, is perhaps more loyal than poetical; but it is not worse than Lord Tennyson's.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Kidnapped," by Robert Louis Stevenson (Cassell and Co.).

THE old imprint of *Milford Lane*, which ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has borne for nearly thirty years, undergoes a change to-day; the printers, Messrs. Woodfall and Kinder, having removed their printing offices to new and spacious premises, 69 to 76, *Long Acre*. These premises, which they have had specially built for their large and increasing business, have, of course, all the modern improvements and conveniences which go with progressive times, but the former building is associated with many incidents of journalism that will be pleasant memories for some of the old hands, of whom there are many in the establishment. Could the "tall gentleman" who once threw an MS. into Woodfall's first printing office in the city, which MS. was a letter from Junius, look in at Long Acre to-day he would not pen a, perhaps, less complimentary letter to his printer than he did as Junius then to Woodfall, telling him that his ambition should be to achieve "a moderate independence." The ambition of printers, as of other business men to-day, is to make a fortune, and it is to be hoped that such may be the case with the present successors of the printers of the "Letters of Junius."

MESSRS. WOODFALL AND KINDER'S new printing offices at Long Acre have been planned by Mr. Witherington, architect, and erected by Messrs. Patman and Fotheringham, under the supervision of Mr. Rowe.

THE taste for whisky in preference to other spirits has spread to Burma. The imports in 1882-83 amounted to 11,576 gallons, in the next three years they were 13,344, 13,834, and 19,137 gallons respectively, whilst in the twelve months just ended, the total had risen to the large figure of 43,904 gallons. The imports of brandy were highest during the past five years, in 1884 85 69,279 gallons having been received. There was a fall to 53,791 gallons in 1885-86, and a rise again to 61,246 gallons in 1886 87. The imports of ale, beer, and porter increased from 213,753 gallons in 1882-83 to 452,009 in 1886-87, and those of rum from 47,641 to 50,471 gallons. There was a decrease in champagne and claret, and an extraordinary decline in the imports of gin, which in 1882-83 amounted to 101,654 gallons, whilst in the last twelve months they were only 63,802 gallons. The increase in malt liquors is attributed to the large quantity received from the Murree Brewery for the use of the troops.

COLONEL MARSHALL made a curious slip in his English history in his recent speech at Haidarabad. "On one occasion," he began, "when the famous English orator, John Bright, had addressed one of those eloquent speeches for which he is celebrated to a large audience, another gentleman who rose to speak after him contented himself with the remark, 'I say ditto to Mr. Bright.'" Mr. Bright would, no doubt, feel grateful for this compliment, but at the same time it is not improbable that he would remind Colonel Marshall that the "famous English orator" of his anecdote bore the name, not of John Bright, but of Edmund Burke.

The following notifications are Gazetted:—Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Magistrate, Dinagepur, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. H. R. Coxe, Assistant Magistrate, Naraingani, Dakka, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, and Mr. A. A. Pennel, Assistant and Collector, Dakka, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Naraingang sub-division of that district during his absence. Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate, on leave, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Giridhi sub-division in the district of Hazaribagh. Mr. J. Beames, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Bhagulpur Divison. Mr. N. S. Alexander, Commissioner of the Bhagulpur Division, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. Mr. H. C. Clogston, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Howrah, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. W. Daly.

REASONS FOR MORE BUSINESS IN INDIA.

Indian papers to hand contain reports of the meeting of the partners of the Bank of Bombay, at which some interesting matters was discussed by the chairman. In the course of remarks dealing with the action of the Indian Government in disposing of Council bills he expressed the opinion that it was worthy of consideration whether the Government did all that it could be expected of it in that way, whether it did all it could to lighten the stringency of money. He held that inasmuch as cheap money stimulated and fostered trade anything Government did to prevent or lessen stringency must through its benefit to trade directly feed the Exchequer. He thought there was every reason to anticipate an increase to banking business. Latterly the Exchange Banks, suspicious of silver, had kept their funds in England, and depended largely on local sources to supplement their business requirements. That policy might alter from time to time, but so long as the movements of silver were beyond the reach of calculation it was likely to prevail pretty frequently. And the movements of silver might become startingly eccentric soon, governed as they were threatened to be by bulls and bears through the manipulation of the newly-devised warrants scheme. That is one reason for more business. A second was the expansion of the cotton mill and kindred local industries. A third was the extension of the railway system of Western India, which will inevitably swell internal and external commerce. The Southern Mahratta lines were approaching completion, the Nagpore-Bengal and Midland lines were being constructed rapidly, and soon they might hear that the Godra-Rutlam extension had been sanctioned. These would add hugely to the trade of the presidency and port. It appeared in January as if they were going to have a bumper year in crops. Accounts from every district were splendid. Late rains and unusual cold, with in some places frost, did much harm in February, marring the bright promise, and although crops had turned out on the whole fairly well, they had disappointed early anticipations.

M. NICOLAS NOTOVICH.

The Simla paper gives some further information concerning M. Notovich, the Russian correspondent who has arrived at Simla:—

He is only thirty years of age, and an officer of the world-known Cossacks, decorated by the Czar in 1877 with the Order of St. George (equivalent to our V.C.). He was wounded in the head by a bullet, and received also a sword-cut on the wrist, under General Scobeleff, whose orderly he was. After the war he went through Turkey, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and Persia, always on horseback, like our Captain Burnaby. He has many interesting stories of his travels, the best of which relates to a keepsake given to him by Ayub Khan.

Apropos of the news of Sikandar Khan and of Dhuleep Singh that they are in Central Asia, M. Notovich says they never have been there. Sikandar Khan is always at Teheran, and Dhuleep Singh is still at Moscow with Shaik-ud-din. He cannot go to St. Petersburg until he receives an invitation from the Czar, on which account he has sent a petition to be received.

Mr. Notovich has also proved himself as ready with the sword as the pen; and if all the Cossack officers are as much at home in the drawing-room as in the battle-field, they must be a fine body of gentlemen.

We asked him at parting why the English and Russians should be such foes, and he replied, smiling, "If the Bosphorus question were only settled, we should be brothers and not foes."

THE value of gold imported into India during the first three months of the current financial year was Rs. 59,68,292, and of that exported Rs. 3,93,844. The value of silver imported was Rs. 2,47,52,906, and of that exported Rs. 26,11,640. This leaves a balance of imports of both metals of Rs. 2,77,15,714. The essay value of coins and bullion received at the Indian mints in the said three months was Rs. 2,61,50,462, and of that coined and examined Rs. 2,51,17,347.

THE India Council offered for tender last week 20 lakhs of rupees in bills upon the Presidency Treasuries and in telegraphic transfers, and sold the full amount, about three-quarters being in bills. Applicants for the bills at 1s. 5⅛d. per rupee were allotted about 15 per cent. of the amounts applied for, as were applicants for the transfers at 1s. 5 3-16d. per rupee. A week ago the price obtained for the bills was 1s. 5 3-16d. per rupee, 22 per cent. of the amounts applied for being allotted; while for the transfers 1s. 5⅛d. per rupee was obtained. In the week, therefore, it will be seen that the price has fallen a quarter of a farthing per rupee; but the proportion allotted was slightly lower yesterday than on Wednesday of last week. Upon the whole it must be pronounced that the policy pursued by the Council of late has been successful. Fluctuations must from time to time be expected; and, indeed, a little while ago a downward movement in the exchanges seemed far more probable than an upward. Then, however, it was assumed that the Council drawings would be very large, as was indicated in the Budget statement. They have not been at all so large as was expected; while the check given to the exports of cotton piece goods has decidedly favoured the market, and has thus aided the policy lately pursued by the Council.

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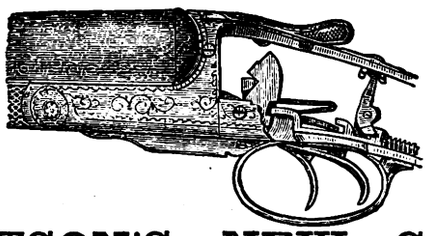
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1887.

THE BRITISH SOLDIER IN INDIA.

ONE of the most remarkable, and at the same time one of the most pleasing, features of our rule in India is the change which has come over the conditions under which the soldier from England formerly took service in the East. Fifty years ago, when Tommy Atkins left the shores of his native land for India, he went with no hope within his own breast nor in the breasts of his friends that he would ever return. An embarkation of a regiment in those days was a sad and sorry spectacle, notwithstanding the cheering strains of music and the acclamation of the crowds which were supposed to make the ceremony an imposing one. The dark side of the picture very soon commenced. There was first of all a long and dreary voyage round the Cape in generally a crowded, ill-ventilated, and badly victualled transport. Diseases, such as small-pox and fever, broke out on the voyage as often as not. There was little attention attention paid to cleanliness, and less to comfort on board. Cattle fare better on a voyage now than did soldiers in those days. Landed in India the situation was not particularly attractive. There were duties and fatigues to be done, drills to be gone through, and all manner of discomforts to be endured in camp or miserable quarters upon which sun or rain beat fiercely, without anybody troubling themselves that the hospitals filled, that cholera was rampant, and that hundreds died like rotten sheep. As gaps were thus made in the battalions, fresh drafts from Europe came to fill them up, and to fill fresh graves in their turn. It was a life of terrible monotony and stagnation, tempered only perhaps by canteen rum. Sometimes there was a chance of service in the field, and the prospect of a fight was the silver lining to the otherwise dark cloud which overhung Tommy Atkins's destiny in India. And so matters continued with little change until the great Mutiny had been put down by his indomitable endurance and grand gallantry. The authorities then began to bestir themselves to do something to better his condition. Sir Hugh Rose was perhaps the first Commander-in-Chief of India who devoted himself thoroughly and unceasingly to improving the position of his soldiers in every way affecting interior economy of regiments, military hygiene, barrack accommodation, food, clothing, exercise, and amusements. It is true that other Commanders before him—notably Sir Charles Napier—attempted certain reforms, but the credit must be given to Sir Hugh Rose of having made the amelioration of the condition of the British soldier in India his care and study during the whole tenure of his command. He was fortunate, no doubt, in having public opinion on his side, and on being able to impress his views upon the Government of the day, although it is no secret that he had more than one hard battle to fight against the economic conservatism of that strange anomaly in the Viceroy's Council—the Military member—who, subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief, can oppose and thwart him whenever and wherever the latter suggests a change in the old order of things. In Lord Napier of Magdala the soldier in India found another friend, whose sympathies for his well-being were not less than those of Sir Hugh Rose, and Lord Napier has been succeeded by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts, friends of his own, who have been true to the same instincts of doing all in their power to make the lot of Tommy Atkins in India a bright and pleasant one. And such it is to-day. Soldiering now in India is a career to be sought after, and were necessity to arise, the authorities here might raise any number of battalions for service in that country by simply making known the plain facts of how the soldier there is now treated. The idea of forming again a local European army for India still finds favour in many quarters; but there are many objections which would have

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to be met before the experiment could be tried again. One difficulty, however, there is not—the difficulty of finding recruits. On the contrary, should such a force be called again into existence, the Authorities could make sure of obtaining a splendid body of men of excellent physique and of good character—were the attractions of Indian service made public. In the matter of pay alone the private soldier in India at the present time receives nearly as much as a sergeant did a dozen years ago, and if it be true that the purchasing power of the rupee has locally increased, Tommy Atkins can not only live comfortably there but save money. His work is not severe, he has good and spacious quarters; his health, his physical and intellectual training, his wants and his amusements, are all carefully attended to, and everything is being done to make his sojourn in the East a pleasant and profitable one for him. And it is not only the Viceroy and Governors of Provinces and their Councillors who are permitted to migrate to the hills in the hot weather. A Return just published shows that there are between thirteen and fourteen thousand European soldiers scattered over the hill stations of Bengal and Upper India this summer. This is a large proportion out of the 43,000 troops in Bengal, and it speaks well for the contented condition of India that this arrangement has become possible. But not only is the soldier thus cared for; his little ones are looked after too. There are just now not less than three thousand European soldiers' children enjoying the same balmy breezes on the Indian hills. Verily a change has come over the old military martinet dream, in whose vision Tommy Atkins was only food for powder if wanted for war, and little better than food for grave-worms if wanted for Indian service!

THE annual dinner of the officers who served in the Afghan War took place at Simla on Sept. 1. General Roberts, who presided, in replying to the toast of his health, alluded to the deaths of Generals Macpherson and Macgregor, and described them as men who by universal consent would have been among the principal leaders in a possible greater war of the future. He then proceeded to dwell on the necessity for preparation, and said:—"If we prepare thoroughly and completely we have nothing to fear from any foe that may come upon us. With such troops, such officers, and such an army generally as India can place in the field, we must win."

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, August 6.)

MAXWELL—The services of Lieut. R. M. Maxwell, commandant Frontier Police Battalion, Garo Hills, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

GILES—The services of Mr. A. H. Giles, district superintendent of police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the 16th inst.

TAYLOR, Rev. J. H., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a senior chaplain, from the 14th ult.

The following temporary promotions are made during the absence, on three months' privilege leave, of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, officiating inspector-general of forests to the Government of India, from Aug. 2:—

BAILEY, Lieut.-Colonel F., R.E., conservator of forests of the 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Punjab, to act as inspector-general of forests.

WIRZ—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Augustus Wirz as acting vice-consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden during the absence of Mr. V. Escher.

MELVILL, Lieut. J. P., officiating political agent of the 1st class, posted as second assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad assistant secretary for Berar, from the date of joining.

BUYERS, Mr. J. W., is temporarily transferred to the Superior Revenue Department of the State Railways in Class 1, Grade 2, sub pro tem., from March 16.

CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Burma, is reduced to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from May 23.

MANSON—The services of Mr. J. Manson, assistant engineer, 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, from date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The undermentioned officers are permanently transferred to State Railways:—

CHIRNSIDE, Mr. J. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Central Provinces.

LA TOUCHE, Mr. J. N. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Central Provinces.

ROWLAND, Mr. A., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Central Provinces.

SLANE, Mr. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Central Provinces.

LILLEY, Mr. A. R., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Assam.

The above will remain posted to the lines of railway on which they are at present employed.

BAYLEY—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to appoint Mr. C. S. Bayley, assistant commissioner of Ajmere, to be the agent to administer, on behalf of the Government, the property vested in Her Majesty.

STONE, Lieut. G. A. S., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, assumed charge of the Saugor Division from Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Wingate, S.C., executive engineer, 2nd grade, who has been appointed to officiate as superintending engineer of the Presidency and Oudh command during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major. W. L. Greenstreet, R.E.

FULLERTON, Surgeon-Major J. C., agency surgeon, Baluchistan, is granted three months' privilege leave from Aug. 1.

MCCLOGHRY, Surgeon-Major J., medical officer of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the agency surgeoncy in Baluchistan during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Major J. C. Fullerton.

LUCAS, Mr. G., unconvenanted assistant to the political resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 16.

TREMEARNE, Mr. S., assistant registrar, has been allowed fifteen months' leave of absence, without allowances, from Oct. 27.

WATSON, Lieut. W., adjutant, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for ninety days from Aug. 22.

COLVIN—H.E. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant Hon. Sir A. Colvin K.C.M.G., C.I.E., an ordinary member of the council of the Governor-General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of three and a half months, from 9th inst.

BROUGHTON, Mr. L. P. D., administrator-general of Bengal, is granted an extension of leave for six months from Sept. 1.

MILITARY.

MASSY—Burma Field Force—Captain H. S. Massy, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be brigade-major, 3rd Brigade Burma Field Force, vice Captain E. O. F. Hamilton, appointed a brigade-major on the Bengal establishment.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. J. T., R.A., to be aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, dated April 2.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

MOSELEY, Lieut. R. J. D., Lincolnshire Regiment, wing officer 15th Bengal Infantry, from Jan. 16, 1886.

WEST, Lieut. W. H., Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 2nd battalion 5th Goorkha Regiment Punjab Frontier Force, from Jan. 23, 1886.

MACLEOD, Dr. R., to be honorary surgeon to the Behar Light Horse.

MORTON, Colonel G. de C., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, assistant adjutant-general at army headquarters, to officiate as commandant 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. Walker, on furlough.

MELOSCH, Lieut. L., to officiate as commandant Moulmein Volunteer Artillery Corps, during the absence on leave of Colonel W. C. Plant, Madras S.C.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the date of his being struck off duty:—

CHAPMAN, Colonel H., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 8th Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 31st year, commenced Nov. 16, 1886.

MALLOCK, Colonel H. A., Bengal Staff Corps, deputy director-general of telegraphs in India (p. a.), for 182 days.

GRASSBY, First Grade Senior Apothecary W. B., is transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

CURTOIS, Lieutenant-Colonel A., General List, Cavalry, Madras, to be colonel, from May 31.

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HILLS, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Aug. 4.
WATERFIELD, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Aug. 4.
LUXMOORE, Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. P., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Aug. 4.
BLAIR, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Aug. 4.
FISCHER, Lieutenant-Colonel B., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Aug. 4.
STEVENSON, Lieutenant-Colonel K. F., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Aug. 4.
GRAY, Surgeon-major Robert, M.B., to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Penny, M.D., retired, dated June 3.
MACLEOD, Lieutenant R., Behar Light Horse, resigns his commission.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head-Quarters, Simla*, August 4.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

MARSH, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. B., General List Infantry, to be station staff officer, Newshera, from date of joining.
CAZALET, Captain W. H., squadron commander 1st Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, sub pro tem., vice Garside-Tipping, seconded for appointment on the staff.
HAYES, Captain C. H., squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Cazalet.
ROBERTS, Lieutenant H. L., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Hayes.
LAMB, Captain H. C., squadron commander, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Adamson, retired, dated May 10.
MONTRESSOR, Captain E. H. H., squadron commander, 4th Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Lamb, dated May 10.
YATE, Captain W. G., squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, vice Montressor, dated May 10.
STAINFORTH, Lieutenant H. G., supernumerary on the establishment, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Yate.
GRIMSTON, Lieutenant R. E., squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant, July 15.
SCHLESINGER, Lieut. C. H., 12th Bengal Cavalry, wing officer, on probation, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Browne, on furlough.
EUSTACE, Lieut. A. H., East Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, on probation, dated July 13.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. F. J. B., wing officer 37th Drogas, to be quartermaster, dated June 7.
FOX STRANGWAYS, Lieut. H. S., East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer Corps of Guides, on probation, dated July 11.
WARD—On return from furlough, Major A. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the headquarters of the inspector-general of Military Works.
LUTYENS—The Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of Government, has been pleased to permit Captain J. G. Lutyens, Royal Engineers, to revert to Imperial duty. Captain Lutyens will proceed to England, and on arrival he will report himself to the deputy adjutant-general, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Lower Standard in Persian on April 4 :—

HUGHES, Lieutenant F. T. C., Cheshire Regiment, probationer Bengal S.C.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :—

JEPHSON—Upper Burma Frield Force order, dated December 31, 1886, appointing Lieut. W. C. Jephson, Bengal Commissariat Department, to be treasure chest officer, vice Lieutenant Fordyce, reported sick.
BLACKBURN, Captain H., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, to be interpreter, from March 24, there being no qualified subaltern available.
CROCKER, Lieutenant S. F., officiating wing officer, on probation, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 2nd Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Stainforth, appointed to the 4th Bengal Cavalry.
MORRIS, Surgeon H. M., 2rd Bengal Cavalry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon R. Shore, M.D.
CARDEW, Lieutenant F. G., officiating wing officer, on probation, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, on probation, vice Barnes, officiating in command of the Mooltan Brigade.
BURLTON, Lieut. W. E. F., 1st Bengal Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Hickman, transferred to the 34th Pioneers.
PARKER, Lieut. N. T., 6th Bengal Light Infantry, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Cowie, transferred to the 15th Sikhs.
HAIG, Lieut. T. W., Seaforth Highlanders, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 12th Khelat-i Ghilzie Regiment, on probation, dated July 14.
COWIE, Lieut. W. A. L., 15th Sikhs, wing officer, on probation, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Coles, vacated on appointment to the 2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas.
HARVEY, Lieut. A. B., 16th Lucknow Regiment, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Montanaro, promoted wing commander.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. C. I. H., 26th Punjab Infantry, wing officer, on probation, 16th Lucknow Regiment, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieut. Anderson, seconded for appointment to the Burma police.
DENNYS, Lieut. H. T., 28th Punjab Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation, Corps of Guides, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Foley, appointed to the 45th Sikhs.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. S., 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry, supernumerary on the Establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Barrett, promoted to wing commander.
GILES, Lieut. F. H. S., No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, to the 3rd subaltern No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, vice S. M. Renny, resigned, on appointment to the Ordnance Department in India, from July 4.

With the sanction of Government the following order is confirmed :

BRAY—Sirhind Division order, No. 394, dated June 17, appointing Captain C. A. Bray, East Lancashire Regiment, station staff officer, Kasauli Depôt, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general of the division in addition to his other duties, vice Major Jeffreys, and during the absence, on leave, of Major Trench.

FURLOUGHS.

AKED—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Major T. Aked, paymaster 2nd Dragoon Guards, is extended to Nov. 15.
MONTRESOR—The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut. E. H. Montresor, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, is extended to Dec. 1.
APTHORP, Captain S., 1st Battalion Border Regiment, on private affairs, for three months and twenty-one days.
HOWELL, Lieut. A. A., Northumberland Fusiliers (officiating wing officer, on probation, 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas), to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.
BAYNES, Lieut. D. D., Highland Light Infantry (officiating squadron officer, on probation, 3rd Bengal Cavalry) to remain in Calcutta, from Oct. 4 to Oct. 18, to study the native languages, in extension of the leave granted him.
MORTON, Lieut. E. R., North Lancashire Regiment (wing officer, on probation, 30th Punjab Infantry), to Rawal Pindi, from date of availing himself of it to Oct. 25, to study the native languages.
WHELER, Captain (Adjutant) E., 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment for six months, on private affairs.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 4.)

MACONACHIE, Mr. J. R., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of his duties at Gurgaon on July 26, on return from privilege leave of absence, relieving Mr. R. E. Younghusband.
CHANTER, Mr. F. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, attached to the office of superintendent of works, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed furlough to Europe for sixteen months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Aug. 6.)

HOBART, Mr. R. T., inspector general of police, North-West Provinces and Oudh, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 13.
WOODBURN, Mr. J., C.S., officiating Chief Secretary to Government North-West Provinces and Oudh, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Aug. 6.
HENNESSY, Dr. F. W., Medical Staff, Roorkee, is appointed to officiate as chemical examiner, N.W.P. and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. M. Thomson.
OLLIVANT, Colonel A., first deputy inspector-general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as inspector-general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. T. Hobart.
THOMAS, Lieut.-Colonel W. C. (Volunteer Army), second deputy inspector-general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as first deputy inspector-general of police, N.W.P. and Oudh, during the absence on deputation of Colonel A. Ollivant.
BENETT, Mr. W. C., C.S., officiating secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as chief secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Woodburn.

With effect from the date of receiving charge from Mr. C. W. Mellor, who is about to retire from the service :—

BURKITT, Mr. W. R., magistrate and collector, Muttra, is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, Gorakpur.
HARRISON, Mr. J. H., joint magistrate, Muttra, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector, Muttra, during the absence on deputation of Mr. W. R. Burkitt.
NEWHOUSE, Rev. F. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Allahabad, is licensed to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriages to native christians in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August 6.)

KENNEDY, Mr. T. J. C.S., Settlement officer, Raipur, privilege leav for three months, from the 28th ult.

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WILSON, Mr. T. C., C.S., assistant settlement officer, is appointed to officiate as settlement officer, Raipur, during the absence on leave of Mr. Kennedy.

RICE, Brigade-Surgeon W. R., M.D., on deputation as officiating inspector-general of Civil Hospitals, North-West Provinces and Oudh, returned to Jubbulpore and resumed charge of the office of civil surgeon, and its collateral charges at that station from Surgeon-Major B. Franklin, on the 18th ult.

ELLIOTT, Mr. J., inspector of schools, Northern Circle, is appointed inspector of European schools, vice Lieut.-Colonel H. B. Jacob, appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces.

FULLER, Mr. J. B., C.S., commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, is granted three months' privilege leave from the 29th inst.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., settlement officer, Sambulpur, is appointed to officiate as commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Fuller.

PRIEST, Mr. H. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, Sambalpur, is appointed to officiate as Settlement officer, Sambalpur, vice Mr. Nethersole.

EVERS—WILLMOT—Surgeon-Major B. Evers, M.D., and Dr. R. Willmot, respectively made over and assumed charge of the office of superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, on the 4th inst.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, July 30.)

FARRANT—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Captain H. Farrant, 25th Madras Native Infantry, of his appointment as battalion commandant of Military Police.

LANG, Mr. J. L., myook, 1st grade, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Shwegyin district.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. V., assistant commissioner and police battalion commandant is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Ruby Mines district during the absence on leave of Mr. G. M. S. Carter.

RICE, Mr. W. G. I., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Mandalay to Taungdwingyi district.

FLEMING, Mr. A. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Taungdwingyi to Ava and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Ava district.

CHOLMELEY, Mr. N. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Meiktila to Yamethin and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Yamethin district.

BUCKLE, Mr. H., deputy commissioner, is transferred from Ava to Meiktila, and appointed to be deputy commissioner of the Meiktila district.

GEORGE, Mr. E. C. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Yamethin to the charge of the Pyawbwe sub-division, Yamethin district.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. F. T., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Meiktila to the charge of the Wundwin sub-division, Meiktila district.

COURNEUVE, Mr. S. H. T. de La, assistant commissioner, is granted three months' privilege leave, from the date on which he availed himself of it.

JOSEPH—Leave on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr. H. G. Joseph, C.S., deputy commissioner.

FRENCHMAN—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Surgeon E. P. Frenchman, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

LAUGHARNE, Captain M., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is posted temporarily to the office of the special superintending engineer, Upper Burma.

MIDWINTER, Mr. W. C., deputy commissioner, and Mr. A. E. Hurry, C.S., assistant commissioner, respectively made over and received charge of the court and offices of the deputy commissioner, Kyaukpyu, on July 5.

DYER, Rev. J. P., M.A., is appointed chaplain of Toungoou on his return from privilege leave.

LATHOM-BROWNE, Rev. D. G., B.A., is appointed chaplain of Thayetmyo.

NOYES, Rev. W. C., officiating archdeacon of Rangoon, is appointed officiating port chaplain, from July 23.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 10.)

LAFRENAIS, Assistant-Surgeon C. A., acting civil surgeon of Tellicherry, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

SIM—The services of Mr. H. A. Sim, of the Madras Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, from the 11th inst.

KING—The services of Surgeon-Major W. G. King, M.B., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, for employment as civil surgeon of Raipur.

HAZLETT, Surgeon-Major H. J., surgeon, fourth list, to be also Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, vice Surgeon-Major J. C. McNally.

CLOUSET—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. V. T. Clouset, as Consular Agent for Italy, at Madras.

BRITTAIN, Rev. A. H., M.A., is appointed to act as chaplain of Trimulgherry during the absence of the Rev. F. E. Cameron on privilege leave.

PATERSON, Major A. M., 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, to be a lay trustee of the Garrison Church at Bellary, in the place of Colonel Wetherell, who has left the station.

BYNG, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., 6th Regiment M.N.I., to be a lay trustee of the Fort Church at Bellary, in the place of Colonel W. S. M. Strickland, who has left the station.

COX, Mr. A. F., C.S., acting district and sessions judge of Cuddapah, to be a lay trustee of the church at that station, in the place of Mr. Higgens, who is about to leave the station on furlough.

ELWES, Rev. W. W., M.A., acting chaplain of St. Thomas's Mount with Pallaveram, to be chaplain of the same.

MILITARY.

SMALLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel E., General List, Infantry, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Eastern District, to be deputy quartermaster-general, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. R. D. MacNeill, vacated, dated June 27.

HUNT, Colonel W. S., Staff Corps, superintendent Army Clothing Department, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, from Sept. 1.

HATTON, Lieutenant A., Staff Corps, adjutant, Surma Valley Light Horse, is granted furlough out of India for one year (p.a.), with the necessary subsidiary leave.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Aug. 5.)

WILKINSON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain F. A. Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to Egypt to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has been recently promoted.

MURPHY, Captain F. J., No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Wellington to Madras to rejoin his battery for duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the test specified opposite their names :—

PATERSON, Major A. M., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, higher standard.

BANBURY, Lieut. W. E., Staff Corps, higher standard.

HUDSON, Lieut. G. G. M., Staff Corps, higher standard.

EVANS, Lieut. U. W., Royal Engineers, higher standard.

CAMERON, Lieut. E. C., Royal Artillery, higher standard.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. K. J., Royal Marine Light Infantry, probationer, Staff Corps, higher standard.

EARLE, Capt. H., King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, lower standard.

ABERCROMBIE, Lieut. A. W., Yorkshire Light Infantry, lower standard.

PETRIE, Lieut. R. D., Royal Engineers, Bengal, lower standard.

JACKSON, Lieut. E. M., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, Probationer Staff Corps, lower standard.

ROOKE, Lieut. B. P. S., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, lower standard.

COCKERILL, Lieut. R. C., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, lower standard.

KING, Lieut. H., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, lower standard.

MOORE, Lieut. H. A., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, lower standard.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

ADAMS, Surgeon C., Indian Medical Department, to the officiating charge of the 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Boalth, on field service.

HEWETSON, Colonel C. C., second in command and officiating commandant, to be commandant 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Colonel D. W. Williams, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowances, dated Aug. 1.

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel L. F., wing commander and officiating second in command, to be second in command, vice Colonel Hewetson, promoted.

ROLLAND, Major S. E., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, promoted, remaining seconded for service on the Staff.

MERCER, Lieut. W. H. W., wing officer (sub pro tem.), to be wing officer, vice Major Rolland, promoted.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

MINTO, Surgeon-Major A., M.B., who has returned from Upper Burma, to be senior medical officer of the Station Hospital, Poonamallee.

FLANAGAN, Surgeon H. E. B., doing general duty Eastern District, now at Poonamallee, to do duty Station Hospital, Bangalore.

NUMERLY, Surgeon P. J. R., who has returned from Upper Burma to do duty Station Hospital, Poonamallee.

ROBERTS, M.D., brigade-surgeon W. H. M.D., Indian Medical Department, who has returned from service in Burma to do general duty Eastern District.

The following order is confirmed :—

WILKEN—By the officer commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, appointing Riding-Master J. Wilken, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as adjutant Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, there being no other officer in the division available for the appointment.

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FURLOUGHS.

ATKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel S. E., Staff Corps, deputy quartermaster-general, Ceded District, privilege leave for thirty days, from Aug. 1.

MILLS.—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Veterinary-Surgeon (1st Class) J. Mills, leave of absence, in extension, from Aug. 1 to Sept. 28, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 11.)

ROOKE, Lieutenant B. P. S., 2nd battalion South Wales Borderers, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps from July 27.

PENROSE—The services of Lieutenant E. R. Penrose, 23rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty :—

FAGAN, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Staff Corps.

NEWMAN-SMITH, Captain E. D. Staff Corps.

CRUTCHLEY, Conductor T., Ordnance Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate.

MOULSON, Rev. J. B.A., Joint Chaplain of Karachee, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate from June 26.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Aug. 12.)

The Provisional Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HUNTER, Lieut. M. R., officiating wing officer 28th Bombay Infantry to officiate as wing officer 19th Regiment Bombay Infantry, on probation.

PINHEY, Lieut. A. F., Staff Corps (sub pro tem., assistant political agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh), squadron officer 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, has been seconded, under the provisions of Article 276, Pay Code, Part 2.

BLACKWELL, Surgeon C. T., Medical Staff, having returned from field service in Burma, is posted to general duty in the Poona Division.

MURRAY, Lieut. C. F. T., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 19th Bombay Infantry (attached to 21st Bombay Infantry), is attached to the 9th Bombay Infantry for duty as wing officer until further orders.

LE MOTTEE, Major H. B., 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, to remain in England, on private affairs, from July 31 to Sept. 15.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. M. Renny, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. H. St. M. Wynch, S.C., Lieut.-Col. R. F. Taylor, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—P. S. G. Fitzgerald, J. G. H. Glass, H. G. Joseph (Cov.), W. Maude (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Col. T. A. Scott, S.C., 183 days ; Lieut.-Col. P. W. Smith, Infantry, three months ; Lieut. F. M. Edwards, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, S.C., one month.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. Monteith, S.C.I., two months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. S. Leonard, six months' extraordinary leave on m.c., without pay ; Surgeon R. R. Weis, six months' s.c. ; H. C. Irwin, one month's furlough ; H. May, six months' s.c. ; A. Sprenger, three months' furlough ; G. Moyle, eleven days and return.

Madras Estab.—J. H. A. Tremenheere (Cov.), extended to Dec. 15.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. M. Evans, S.C., Capt. A. L. Mein, R.E., Capt. H. C. Lamb, S.C., Capt. F. St. J. F. Michell. S.C., Capt. W. F. H. Grey, S.C., Capt. F. Warden, I.M., Capt. C. J. Cuthbert, I.M.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. C. Andrews, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. L. Nutt, S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. Currie, Cav. ; Surg.-Maj. J. E. Ferguson, Major S. Watson, Worcestershire Regiment.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—L. St. J. Brodrick, T. W. Grant, J. A. McKee, A. J. L. Grimes, P. A. Sandilands, R. A. Lloyd, B. B. McCaby (Cov.), Lieut. J. R. Dunlop-Smith, Col. A. J. Filgate, R.E., E. J. Moore, H. Jones-Bateman, F. S. Bullock (Cov.), H. Cox (Cov.), F. St. C. Grimwood (Cov.), Capt. F. W. Egerton, B.S.C.

Madras Estab.—A. W. Lushington, D. George.

Bombay Estab.—S. W. Tyndall.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—Aug. 26, at Myersville, Blackrock, county Dublin, the wife of Major Colin George Lorn Campbell, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.

CONGDON—Aug. 30, at the Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham, the wife of Captain E. C. L. Congdon, R.M.L.I., of a son.

DICKINSON—Aug. 27, at Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E., the wife of Commander Charles W. Dickinson, R.N., of a son.

DOWNES—Aug. 26, at Newport, Mon., the wife of Major C. V. S. Downes, East Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

GRANT—Aug. 23, at 36, The Common, Woolwich, the wife of Captain Donald Grant, Commissariat and Transport Staff (19th, the Princess of Wales's Own Regiment), of a daughter.

HARRIS—Aug. 29, at 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Aldershot, the wife of C. Shirley Harris, Esq., M.A., Lieut. Scots Greys, of a daughter.

HERAPATH—Aug. 24, at Merrion, Dublin, the wife of Captain E. L. Herapath, York Regiment (A.P.D.), of a son.

ROBINSON—Aug. 28, at Southsea, the wife of H. Russell Robinson, Lieut. R.N., H.M.S. *Ruby*, of a daughter.

RUSBRIDGER—Aug. 28, at 1, St. Leonard's, Southsea, the wife of Captain Stewart Rusbridger, the Queen's Regiment (A.P.D.), of a son.

SENNETT—Aug. 26, at Tolcarne, Surbiton, Surrey, the wife of Richard Sennett, Engineer-in-Chief of the Royal Navy, of twins (son and daughter).

WHITE—Aug. 28, at Ivy Holme, Putney, the wife of C. L. Prescott White, of Lung Scong Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BALFOUR—BERNAL—Aug. 27, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Captain W. E. L. Balfour, R.A., eldest son of Colonel J. W. Balfour, of Bernstane, Kirkwall, N.B., to Florence Augusta, only daughter of Frederic Bernal, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havre, and granddaughter of the late Ralph Bernal, M.P.

BUTLER—FANE—Aug. 27, at All Saints' Church, Paddington, Albert, youngest son of the late Archibald Butler, Esq., of Faskally, Perthshire, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Major John A. Fane, of Wormsley, Oxfordshire.

DENHAM-SMITH—DEAKIN—Aug. 17, at St. Mary's Church, Cheadle, J. D. Denham-Smith, of Temple-gardens, Barrister-at-law, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, to Ethel New on, only daughter of the late Colonel Deakin, M.P., of Moseley Hall, Cheshire, and Warrington Park, Cornwall.

DOCKER—COX—Aug. 27, at St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, Dudley Thornley Docker, of King's Norton, Worcestershire, to E. Isabel (Belle), eldest daughter of Deputy Surgeon-General John A. Cox, M.D., H.M. Madras Army (retired), son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Cox, H.E.I.C.S.

GRAHAM—HOLDEN—Aug. 27, by licence, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Graham, to Forty Susan Isabel, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Charles Holden.

MACHEN—HOGG—Aug. 31, at Broadwater Church, Worthing, Arthur Machen, to Amelia (Amy) Hogg, elder daughter of Frederick Metcalfe Hogg, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., Bengal.

NIXON—COOPER—Aug. 17, at Hove, Major Edward Nixon, 4th Goorkhas, eldest son of Major General J. P. Nixon, to Emily Mabel Macdonald, daughter of the late G. F. Cooper, Esq., M.D., and of Mrs. Cooper, of West Brighton.

RAWNSLEY—WOOD—Aug. 29, at St. Mary's, Woolwich, Captain Claude Rawnsley, C. and T. Staff and R. Artillery, to Lilian Maude (Lily), younger daughter of the late Captain F. A. P. Wood, R.M.L.I., Receiver-General at the Gold Coast,

WOOD—CHAPMAN—Aug. 27, at St. John's Church, Lewisham High-road, John Evelyn, second son of the late William Clayton Wood, of Calcutta, to Miriam Elizabeth Ann (Minnie), eldest daughter of the late George A. Chapman, of Aldermanbury.

DEATHS.

COCKERELL—Aug. 29, at Crieff, Perthshire, Francis Richard Cockerell, late of H.M.E.I. Civil Service, aged 58.

FITZGERALD—Aug. 27, at Eastfield, Bitterne, Southampton, Thomas Keane Fitzgerald, Captain late Royal Dragoons, aged 54.

HODSON—Aug. 23, at 7, Johnstone-street, Bath, Jane, widow of the late Colonel Benjamin Hodson, of the Madras Army, aged 64.

JAMES—Aug. 26, at 35, Lausanne-road, Peckham, S.E., Captain John Hill James, Adjutant Corps of Commissionaires, and late Quartermaster 10th Royal Hussars, aged 66.

OGILVY—Aug. 27, at Bridge of Allan, N.B., accidentally drowned while bathing, Alexander William Ogilvy, R.N., Naval Knight of Windsor, son of the late David Ogilvy, Esq.

PEARCE—Aug. 19, William Dalziel Pearce, retired R.N., son of the late Colonel Charles William Pearce, of the Royal Marines, aged 47

PRENDERGAST—Aug. 18, on board the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Parramatta*, in the Red Sea, Colonel

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Reynolds Stephen James Prendergast, late commanding 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, eldest son of Guy Lushington Prendergast, aged 57.

STAFFORD—Aug. 28, at Mount Edgcumbe, Sydney-road, Guildford, suddenly, of syncope, Major-General W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps (retired).

WATSON—Aug. 27, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Algernon Charles Willes, Midshipman H.M. Flagship *Bellerophon*, second son of the Rev. Arthur Watson, M.A., The Grange, Cowes, aged 17.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

AUCHINLECK—Aug. 2, at Ootamacund, the wife of Colonel C. Auchinleck, R.H.A., of a son.

BRIND—Aug. 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major E. A. Brind, the Connaught Rangers, of a son.

GREENWAY—Aug. 6, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Surgeon J. H. Greenway, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MCKAY—Aug. 8, at Seoni, Chapparah, C.P., the wife of Surgeon-Major H. K. McKay, of a son.

PLUMER—Aug. 5, at Berar, the wife of Lieut. T. H. Plumer, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

POWELL—Aug. 9, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon C. K. Powell, Medical Staff, of a son.

STUART—Aug. 10, at Ootamacund, the wife of H. Stuart, Madras Civil Service, of twins (son and daughter).

SANDES—Aug. 6, at Trimulgherry, the wife of Captain Sandes, Army Pay Department, of a son.

TEMPLE—Aug. 5, at Abu, Rajputana, the wife of Colonel E. Temple, Meywar Bheel Corps, of a son (stillborn).

WARD—Aug. 7, at Madras, the wife of A. W. Ward, Madras Educational Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE—SLEVIN—Aug. 4, at Fyzabad, Oudh, G. Browne, Lieut. the Border Regiment, to Anna Thérese, daughter of Mr. J. Slevin, M.D., J.P., Longford, Ireland.

BURKE—AUGIER—Aug. 5, at Calcutta, E. H. Burke, of the Public Works Department, to Bridget Jane, daughter of Mr. J. Augier.

HORNE—POLLOCK—July 28, at Jhundiani, Henry Frederick Horne, Medical Staff, to Anna Julia, daughter of the late A. R. S. Pollock, B.C.S.

MORTIMER—FORBES—At Lucknow, the Rev. E. Mortimer, of Leeds, Wesleyan Chaplain, Jubbulpore, to Jessie Fanny Hodges, daughter of the late Major R. O. H. Forbes, B.S.C., and granddaughter of the late Hon. R. Forbes, B.S.C.

DEATHS.

BASS—Aug. 6, at Fategarh, Daisy Ethel, child of Eliza Harriett and G. Bass, Sergeant Military Works, aged 1.

BECHER—Aug. 5, at Mussoorie, Colonel S. E. Becher, Commandant 3nd (P.W.'s Own) Goorkha Regiment, Dehra Dun, son of the late S. Becher, C.S., Civil and Sessions Judge, Saharunpore.

BROWN—Aug. 4, at Bangalore, J. A. Brown, District Engineer of Silchar, Cachar, aged 47.

CLAYTON—Aug. 10, at Calcutta, E. O. Clayton, P.W.D., aged 29.

COWARD—Aug. 5, at Mirzapore, Lieut. H. Coward, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.

DUNBAR—Aug. 2, at Bellary, Ina Annie, wife of Mr. L. Dunbar, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment.

USMAR—Aug. 1, at Ranikhet, Eliza Jane, wife of District Serjeant-Major Usmar, Royal Artillery, aged 31.

A REUTER'S telegram, dated Alexandria, August 25, states:—"The Duke of Connaught arrived here early this morning from Brindisi. Shortly after his arrival his Royal Highness proceeded to the Palace, and invested the Khedive with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath conferred upon his Royal Highness by the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee. The ceremony was of a most brilliant character, and took place in the presence of all the Ministers. The Duke subsequently went on board Her Majesty's ship *Phaeton*, where the Khedive returned his Royal Highness's visit. The Duke left Alexandria at noon, by special train, for Suez, the Khedive accompanying him to the railway station. Zulficar Pasha and Halton Boy, director of the European Railway Administration, travelled in the train with his Royal Highness."

STUBBINGTON HOUSE.—This well-known naval and military academy has lost none of its popularity; indeed, the longer it is established the greater number of successful pupils does it turn out. At the recent examination for Royal Naval Cadetships Stubbington House again took the first, as well as the *fourth fifth, sixth, and seventh places*. At the final examination for the Naval Cadets Scholarship on board the *Britannia*, commanded by Captain F. G. D. Bedford, C.B., a Stubbington boy took first place, and the batch to pass out of the ship in November next has been headed throughout by a boy from the above naval and military school. Among the pupils who studied and successfully passed at Stubbington may be mentioned the present popular Senior Naval Lord at the Admiralty. The candidates sent up for the Army Preliminary during the year have been successful, and according to the Book Report on the education of executive officers more than one-third of the successful candidates are from Stubbington.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Aug. 26, Ganges (s), Calcutta.—Sept. 2, Roumania (s), Bombay.—3, Parramatta (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Aug. 29, Hydaspes (s), London.—Sept. 3, Fee Cheu (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Aug. 30, Professor (s), Liverpool; Nepaul (s), London.

MADRAS.—Aug. 29, Nepaul (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Aug. 27, Kangra (s), Bombay.—Sept. 1, Navarino (s), Calcutta; Ancona (s), Bombay.—2, Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—3, Cuba (s Kurrachee.—4, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.

MADRAS.—Sept. 1, Manora (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company' steamers:—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Sept. 8; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Sept. from Brindisi, Sept. 19.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. T. Moss, Miss Moses. *From Venice:* Miss M. Kunzel, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton. *From Brindisi* Mr. J. T. Fowler.

For Calcutta: Mr. Pinfield, Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. F. Chew, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. Le Mesurier and two children, Mr. A. H. Berney, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Cassey, Mr. J. A. Stagg, Mr. A. Rule, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Maloney, Miss Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. J. Touch, Mr. R. Young.

For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Whiteford, Mr. Peffard, Mr. Taylor, Mr. H. R. P. Carter, Mr. Lauder, Surgeon-Major R. J. Duke, Mr. J. L. Duke, Dr. J. Ireland. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. R. S. and Mrs. Benson. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Carter, Colonel H. M. Evans, Sir C. and Lady Aitcheson, three Misses Aitcheson, Mr. Butterfass, Major R. F. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss Carter, Mr. J. Macdonald, Capt M. Owen, Major St. J. Kirke, Surgeon-Major Hughes, Mr. Ellis, Mr. T C. Hannyngton, Mr. Toozs, Mr. R. G. Kennedy, Capt. Davies, Surgeon-Major Davis, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Archdeacon Michell, Mr. J. Thomson.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Hedges and infant. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Barkeley.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Colonel Shakespeare.

For Malta: Mrs. Curran, Lieut. Quill, R.E.

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 15; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 22; from Brindisi, Sept. 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lock and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Savage, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. and Miss Madge, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. Joseph, Mrs. J. P. White and infant, Mr. A. Willes, Mrs. Gordon Carmichael and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Eastaway, Mrs. Joseph, Mr. C. Potter, Mr. W. Pickford, Mrs. Campbell and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. E. P. Sims, Mr. F. G. Ashwood. *From Venice:* Colonel Sparks, Mr. Dunlop Smith and friend. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Macpherson, Mr. D. Morris, Dr. Pilcher, Major and Mrs. O'Gorman, Mr. R. Lang, Mr. Barry, Mr. W. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. J. Denman, Surgeon C. E. Nicholls, Surgeon-Major Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Jenkins, Colonel A. Walker, Major Shepherd, Mr. H. Waldron, Capt. Pitt, Mr. J. E. Hilton, Mr. W. M. Eley, Mr. G. Vibart, Mr. F. Whitney, General Sir C. Gough, Colonel G. T. Skipwith, Mr. H. G. Taylor, Lieut. E. W. Walter, Mr. Shinwell, Mr. E. H. Molloy.

For Malta: Mr. Rodgman, Mr. J. B. Wookey, Corporal James, Private Saggers.

For Port Said: Brigade-Surgeon A. A. Gore, Miss Mansfield, Sergeant Facer, Rev. C. Keatinge, Rev. J. Keatinge, Mr. W. Keatinge.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Miss Robieson.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Colonel G. Hewitt, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. R. H. Greave, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Burn, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Mrs. and Miss Newell, Mrs. G. Walton, Mr. J. H. Holway, Mr. A. H. Reid, Mr. T. Barnard, Miss Barnfather, Miss H. E Abbot. *From Venice:* Mr. J. Frizelle, Mr. F. St. C. and Mrs. Grimwood, Mr. Tileman, Mr. Durst, Mr. O. Möller. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. F. Woods, Mr. J. A. Grant, Surgeon-Major Franklin, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. D. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. M. Brodhurst, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. J. H. Ivens, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, Major Greenstreet, R.E., Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Capt. A. P. R. Gough, Colonel Bushman, Mr. G. R. Forster, Mr. P. T. Large, Mr. C. H. Williams, Mr. J. H. Heckle, Dr. J. Clark, Capt. Mein, Mr. H. R. Monk, Mr. Wylie, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. H. T. Fergusson, Mr. Higgins, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. W. C. Peppe, Mr. A. E. Orr.

For Malta: Sergeant Hawke.

For Port Said: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lidderdale, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Trelawney, child and infant, Mr. J. Gordon, Rev. C. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. A. C. Simpson, Mr. M. N. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and two daughters, Mr. F. O. Read, Mrs. Mengens and infant, Mr. J. K. Chase, Mr. C. F. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. J. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Matson, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. J. D. Farthing, two Misses Worgan, Mrs. Maitlands, Mr. W. A.

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Creaton. *From Venice*: Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. Hall. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. Currie, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. W. Wilson.

For Madras: Mr. R. and Miss Woolley, Miss Grant, Miss Keely, Mr. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. A. E. C. Stuart, Mr. J. Cardewaite. *From Brindisi:* Mr. P. de Clermont.

For Malta: Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler, Mr. McDonald, Colonel Llewellyn, Colonel Gordon.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Crabbe, Mr. Thomson.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Sir E. and Lady Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Massey. *From Brindisi:* Mr. R. G. Moss, H.H. the Rao of Cutch, Colonel and Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. E. Carver.

For Suez: Mr. G. Stuart, Miss C. Stuart, Mr. R. Mackie, Mr. E. Petler, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. Guiver.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. W. Besant.

For Colombo: Mr. W. R. Young. *From Venice:* Mr. Skrine.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 15.

For Madras: Mrs. Emery, two children and infant, Mr. L. F. Lake, Mr. A. F. Sealy, Mrs. Nugent and infant, Mr. D. Rose, Mrs. Emery and three children, two Masters Mills Walker and nurse, Mr. William Scott, Rev. W. M. S. Babington, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. J. B. Harris.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Young and infant, Miss Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson, Miss Foggo, Miss Lever, Mrs. Leslie and three children, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. S. Driberg, Miss Violet Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Gomes, Mr. Marshall.

For Colombo: Miss Courage, Mr. C. D. L. Tottenham, Mr. Cracklon, Lieut. A. Channer, R.N., Mrs. Channer and child, Mr. Jno. J. Rae.

For Port Said: Rev. C. T. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and two children.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Titania*, Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Rebsch and infant, Mr. Fox.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Poscidon*, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. W. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Robertshaw, Mr. M. A. Rogay, Colonel Townsend, R.E., Mrs. Townsend, Mr. Algernon Elliott.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed Sept. 3.

For Colombo: Mrs. Ward, Mr. Arthur Oswald.

For Madras: Mr. W. M. Standen, Mr. W. Browne, Mr. Bernard Keane, Mrs. Fowler, Rev. Mr. Moyes, Mrs. Moyes, Miss Moyes and Miss Bell.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Bouvel, Mr. Collingwood.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Sept. 17.

For Colombo: Mrs. and Miss Lawrence, Miss Skrine, Dr. and Mrs. Pickthall, Mr. Clyde Lawrence, Mr. J. Arthur, Mr. John Black.

For Madras: Rev. Mr. Roche and Mrs. Roche, Mr. James Jenkins, Mrs. and Miss Jenkins.

For Calcutta: Mr. Walter Blackett, Mr. Charles Wilson, Mrs. M'Culloch and infant, Miss Hettie Sprot, Miss Mary Macdonald, Rev. W. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Smith.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail Oct. 1.

For Madras: Rev. J. Russell.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lees.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Skrine.

For Madras: Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Eales and Mrs. Eales, Miss Thomas, Miss Gebrich.

For Calcutta: Mr. G. C. Ballingall, Miss Simpson, Miss Courley, Miss Boileau, Miss Moore, Surgeon-Major O'Brien, wife, infant and European nurse.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, to sail Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wikeley, Mrs. G. M. Smyth, Mr. G. S. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Browne, Mr. W. J. Sievwright.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail Sept. 29.

From Suez to Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. G. D. M'Reddie.

From Liverpool to Bombay: Miss Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brooks and infant, Mr. Harris, Rev. H. M. Hacket and Mrs. Hacket and two infants.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail Oct. 18.

From Suez to Bombay: Mr. Clark.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, Aug. 14.

From London: Mr. W. Lake, Messrs. Self and C. F. Self, Mr. E. Pestonjee, H.H. Thakore Saheb of Gondal, Mr. J. Fletcher, Dr. Kapadia.

From Venice: H.H. Maharaja Holkar of Indore, two Sirdars and thirteen followers, Dr. Caldecott, Capt. and Mrs. Franks and infant, Mr. Paul Knight, Sir Henry and Lady Morland.

From Brindisi: Messrs. Brittain and Haliday, Messrs. L. Beasie and H. J. Knox, Surgeon-Major Martin, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Bullock, Mr. J. Wilson, Major Creagh, V.C., Surgeon-Major Gibson, Mr. J. L. Pottinger, Mr. J. Twigg, Mr. King, Mr. Withaud, Mr. Learoyd, Colonel Leigh Hunt, Mr. B. Manockjee, Mr. Buskin, Mr. S. W. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. Dockeety, Mrs. Galls, Capt. Browne, R.A.

From Aden: Mr. P. J. Lala.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, left Bombay, Aug. 16.

For London: Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. Graham-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. Boorman.

For Brindisi: Mr. G. McWalters, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oldham, General Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., Mr. C. J. Metcalfe, Dr. E. Bovill.

For Marseilles: Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Burt and two children, Miss Burt, Capt. A. Patton, Mr. Giles, Mr. W. Hutton.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. Webber, from London, Sept. 1.

For Bombay: Mrs. Ferran and child, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and infant, Mrs. W. Pendlebury, child and infant, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. C. Bunning, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. N. W. Ray, Colonel A. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Mactavish, Mr. J. C. and Mrs. Neil, Mr. A. J. Neil, Rev. E. G. and Mrs. Nicolls, Mr. Maquarth, Capt. C. A. Burn, Dr. W. King, Mrs. King, Mr. Pestonji, Mr. Arnold, Mr. A. Fullerton.

For Suez: Mr. C. Turner.

For Port Said: Staff-Sergeant Hananer, Mrs. Hananer and family, Mr. Bihler, Dr. Galbraith, Mr. G. Gonissio.

For Malta: Major G. C. Bayly, Sergeant Young, Dr. Mifsind, Mr. Debono.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, from London, Sept. 1.

For Calcutta: Miss Cauderoy, Mrs. J. E. Smith, Mr. George Crammond, Mr. W. E. Taylor, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. George Webster, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Phelps, Mrs. Spademan, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Higby, Mrs. John Kay and infant, Mrs. Nicholson, three Misses Nicholson, Master Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shaw, Miss Fergusson.

For Malta: Mrs. Tytler, three Misses Tytler.

For Colombo: Mr. L. W. and Mrs. Booth and three children, Mr. Rowland P. Webster, Mr. J. H. Betts, Mr. J. Morris.

For Madras: Miss Florence L. Minto, Mr. L. F. Laker, Miss Williams, Mrs. Maclean and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. G. N. Hector, sailing on Aug. 23.

For London: Major and Mrs. G. F. Marshall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chose and child.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. G. Porters, Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Grace, Hon. Justice H. Beverley, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. L. Higgens, Mr. F. A. Nicholson, Mrs. Etheridge, Mr. G. N. Stewart, Surgeon W. P. Carson, Mr. A. G. Nicholson, Mr. W. Junes, Hon. W. Macpherson, Mr. W. A. Watson, Colonel and Mrs. Mallock, Miss Mallock, Mrs. Becher and child, Mr. L. Sartorius, Mr. H. Butler, Mr. A. S. Womack, Lieut. A. D. G. Shelley, Mr. Jameson and friend.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	7 Sept.	9 Sept. Q'town.	18 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	6 Oct
Malabar ...	21 Sept.	23 Sept. Q'town.	2 Oct.	6 Oct.	8 Oct.	20 Oct.
Euphrates..	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	16 Oct.	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	3 Nov.
Serapis.....	19 Oct.	—	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	— Portland.	16 Dec. 1888.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec. Gibraltar 28 Dec. 1888.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan. Pl'mouth	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb. Q'town.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	15 Oct.	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	10 Nov.
Malabar	29 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97⅞	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102¼	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1981		100⅝	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	742½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	650
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	665
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	110
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	235
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	590
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,400
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,450
French	all	80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	365
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	437½
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	240
New Berar	500	60 ...	530
New Indian	125	0 ...	817½
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	380
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,300
Sind	750	75 ...	525
Volkart	500	45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	615
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	460
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	103
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	880
Central India	500	35 ...	850
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	630
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	685
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	665
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	180
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	877½
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	870
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	480
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,390
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	635
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,105
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	900
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20 ...	745
Leopold	100	5 ...	145
Madras United ...	1,000	160 ...	2,600
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,265
Mazagon	250	9 ...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,480
Nalgam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	530
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	900
Oriental	625	15 ...	580
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	0½ ...	150
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,220
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	630
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	260
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	245
Victoria Mills	1,000	35 ...	500
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	280
Bombay Ice Co.	100	113
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,750
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10.
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	350
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	109
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,700
Treacher and Co.	all	1,170
Thacker and Co.	all	130

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—August 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 11	to 97 12
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8	to
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102 4	to
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 4	to
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1867 (1887)	104 0	to —
6	of 1870 (1889)	104 8	to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	103 0	to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	103 0	to —
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	103 8	to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103 8	to —
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103 8	to —
4½	of 1882 (1902)	96 8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	145 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	860 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	121 to 122
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	92 to 93
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,550 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preference A. shares)	7s. 6d.	12½ to —
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	8 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	70 to 68
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	86 to 87
Burrakur Coal	100	135 to 140
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	100 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	35 to 36
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	210 to —
Gourepore	100	107 to 103
Great Eastern Hotel	100	90 to 91
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	95 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	91 to 92
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	100 to 105
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	200 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	101 to 102
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	43 to 45
Riverside Press	90	22 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	67 to 68
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 51
Watson's Patent Press	100	71 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	40 to 43
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	66 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	80 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	15 to 16
Central Cachar	200	106 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to 32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	30 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28 to —
Endogram	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	52 to 53
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	12 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	94 to 95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Indian Terai	500	430 to 440
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to 7
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)		— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabareo (Darjiling)... ...	100	50 to 55
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seomah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	43 to 50
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63 to 65
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	101 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	127 to 132
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—September 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89¾ to 90⅝
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	101 to 101½
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	100½ to 100¾
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	104 to 106
4	Do. 1886-8	102 to 104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6	Do. 1895-96	107 to 110
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7 to	8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4 to	4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to	168
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23½ to	24¼
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23¼ to	23¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	24 to	25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112 to	114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	156 to	158
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	130 to	132
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121 to	123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to	116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to	128
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to	102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23 to	23⅝
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23½ to	24
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	27 to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	108 to	110
Do. do. ...	5	— to	—
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112 to	114
Do. Do. Do. ...	35	— to	—
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	107 to	109

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	10⅞ to	11⅛
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14 to	14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	106 to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to	102
Do. Exton., Austra. & China	all	11⅜ to	12
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104 to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103 to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103 to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	35 to	37

BANKS.

Agra	all	8⅞ to	9⅛
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	23½ to	24⅝
Chartered Mer. of L., L. and C. ...	all	16½ to	17⅛
Delhi and London	all	8 to	10
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	47 to	249

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BY THE

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Sometime Fellow of the Madras University, Member the Royal Asiatic Society, and of the German Oriental Society.

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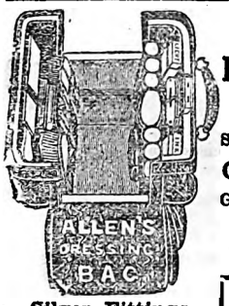
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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scene from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 23rd August; from Allahabad and Madras to the 21th August; and from Calcutta to the 20th August.

AUTHENTIC reports from Afghanistan indicate that the Afghan revolt has collapsed, and that the Ghilzais are dispersing.

THE Amir's troops are reported to be returning towards Ghazni and Kandahar, the Ghilzais being demoralised after their defeat of the 26th July, and showing no signs of fresh gatherings.

SOME two thousand Taraki and Andari Ghilzais, flying from the Ameer's vengeance, have just crossed the border into Toba and Peshin. The Nasiri fugitives are also finding their way into the Zhob Valley.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS will leave Simla in October. He will probably meet the Viceroy at Peshawur early in November, and accompany him on tour along the north-west frontier.

THE Government of India have placed a restriction on travelling in disturbed parts of Upper Burma.

THE question of the reduction of the Upper Burma Army has been referred to General White for final suggestions.

FROM the Ruby Mines comes the news that revenue, collected at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, is coming in satisfactorily, and will likely greatly exceed Messrs. Streeter's bid.

SOME proposals have gone home to the India Office, in which some new appointments have been recommended for the Secretariat of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

THE concession has been made to officers serving in Burma, Civil and Military alike, of counting their privilege leave from the date of arrival at and departure from Calcutta. Military officers in Burma, who have not been able to take their special leave this year, may take it next.

SOME two-thirds of the Indian police stationed at Mogok, the headquarters of the Ruby Mines district, were on the sick list last month.

THE scheme for the redistribution of divisional brigades and station commands, which has been under consideration for a year past, has now been worked out, and will shortly be submitted for approval to the Secretary of State.

BETTER reports are coming in regarding the cholera in Upper India, the late heavy rain having checked the spread of the disease.

MR. A. O'MEARA, the well-known surgeon-dentist, has left Peshawar for Kabul on the invitation of the Amir, who has, it is said, long desired to consult him professionally.

THE Sangor to Etawah portion of the Indian Midland Railway is to be constructed by contract. The work has been given to Messrs. Glover and Co., of Bombay.

THE Government of India will take over the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from the 1st of July next.

IT is probable that his Highness the Nizam will visit England next year.

THE death is announced from cholera of the late Colonel Thompson, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti.

CHOLERA has been bad in the further western Dun almost as far as the Jumna. In Judge Vansittart's tea plantation there were eighteen seizures in one day, of which nine were fatal. Cholera is beginning to subside in Deyrah and its immediate vicinity.

THE death is announced, on August 6, of the Maharani of Ulwar.

IT is reported from Burma that the Rev. Mr. Wintour has filed a suit against the Bishop of Rangoon and others to recover passage money, arrears of salary, and damages for defamation.

THE Secretary of State having sanctioned the appointment of a scientific assistant in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Dr. Watt, C.I.E., will be the first incumbent of this office.

IT is reported that the fiat has gone forth that all future admissions to the superior grades of the Bengal Police shall be by competitive examination.

THE Royal Engineer officers summoned to Simla to assist in the preparation of designs for defence works are Major W. H. Haydon, Captain E. C. Spilsbury, and Lieutenants E. A. Edgell, W. R. Hilliard, B. B. Russell, and G. Williams.

MR. THIBAUT has taken over charge of the combined offices of Registrar of the Punjab University and Principal of the Oriental College.

WORK is said to have been suspended for some time on the Sarakhs branch of the Russian Transcaspian Railway. The reason for this is not known. The Oxus line seems more important in the eyes of the Russian Engineers now that the Merv-Chaharjui section has been completed.

IT is probable that M. Pasteur may send out an agent to India during the ensuing cold weather to conduct experiments in the vaccination of cattle.

IT is officially notified that Cantonment Magistrates appointed since 1st January last come under the operation of the five years' rule. Pay in the case of Subalterns will be Rs. 600 a month, rising to Rs. 700 after the highest standard is passed. Officers higher in rank will receive Rs. 700 and Rs. 800.

FROM the latest returns of the prices of food-grains throughout India it appears that, on the average, every item is slightly dearer in the Punjab than in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

MESSRS. ANGIER BROTHERS' Steam Freight Report says :—The chief features have been a good sustained demand for steamers from Azoff, Black Sea and Danube, and an improvement in outward rates to India. In the China trade dissensions have again arisen among the members of the Conference in consequence of the circular issued by the Ocean Company offering a participation in the profits of their steamers over and above a certain sum per voyage to all regular shippers; in the present state of the trade, however, there is little chance of the steamers making any margin over or even reaching the sum fixed. A reduction of 5/- per ton in homeward rates has been made, but no further changes have yet resulted. China coasting is a shade better. Java rates home improved to 38/9, otherwise all India business is very dull indeed. From Japan 35/ net is offering for 2,000 tons Rice to U.K. or Cont., September-October loading. A medium-sized boat might be placed from Bangkok for Rice at 35/- to 36/3 net, October. From Java 38/9 was paid to fill a pressing order for Mediterranean, U.K. or Cont., September, but 37/6 only is offering for further tonnage. From the Burmah Rice Ports 37/6 net has been accepted for next season, February-March loading, and this rate might be repeated for handy sized tonnage.

THE LOSS OF THE TASMANIA.—A massive silver salver is about to be presented to Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe Platt, of Oldham, by a number of the passengers who were on board the P. and O. steamer Tasmania when she was wrecked. The salver bears the following inscription :—"Presented to Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe Platt, Werneth Park, Oldham, in thankful remembrance of the timely aid afforded by them with their yacht Norseman, in rescuing forty-nine passengers from the P. and O. steamer Tasmania, which was wrecked off the coast of Sardinia on April 17, 1887."

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NOTES.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT arrived at Bombay on he 5th inst., and opened the Soldiers' Industrial Institute at Poona on the day following.

THE Anglo-Indian Press is very indignant that the Horse Guards should have sent back the list of recommendations for honours and rewards, on account of the Burma campaign, to India for revision. But what could the Horse Guards do with a list which recommended everyone, from commander to subaltern, for distinguished services? Why the non-commissioned officers and privates were not included also seems strange when the determination was so strong to do everybody justice. Perhaps the reason for omitting the name of Tommy Atkins was that given in the old song by Lover:—

"What had he to do with wreaths and laurels?
He was but one of the rank and file."

Certainly with so many officers "recommended" there was little room in the Burma Despatch for a private soldier's name.

BUT the Anglo-Indian Press has no right to attribute, as it does, this action of the Horse Guards to the jealousy of Lord Wolseley. The *Pioneer* says that "the same distinguished soldier who ignored General Stephenson's victory at Giniss as an insignificant skirmish has evidently been unable to bear the idea that British troops have been distinguishing themselves in another part of the world without his assistance." This is unjust and untrue, and the *Pioneer* only damages its own high reputation as the leading journal of India by giving publicity to such an assertion. It is *not* "the general tendency of the Horse Guards to pooh-pooh India, backed by the predisposition of the Adjutant-General." The Indian army has no better friend or well-wisher than Lord Wolseley. And Sir Frederick Roberts, of whom calumny says he is so jealous, knows this well.

THE *Pioneer* points to the hard work unostentatiously done by the troops in Burma, as shown by the Casualty Returns. From the commencement of the operations under General Prendergast to the end of last month 13 British officers had been killed in action, 5 died of wounds, 17 of disease, 54 had been wounded, and 125 invalided. Of the rank and file, British and Native, 116 had been killed in action, 35 died of wounds, 1,477 of disease, 446 had been wounded, and 4,186 invalided. In other words, 1,663 officers and men have been killed or have died of disease, and 500 have been wounded. The total casualties, including invaliding, are 214 British officers, 2,227 British rank and file, and 4,033 Natives of all ranks, or a grand total of 6,474. Admitting all this, there is no necessity to add that the Horse Guards desires to ignore the services of the troops who were engaged. Surely it is part of a British soldier's duty to endure privation and run climatic risks without insisting that his name should be mentioned in despatches for so doing. To argue differently is to insult and degrade an honourable profession.

ACCORDING to the latest information received by Government, Ayoub Khan's party had been surrounded in Afghanistan by the troops of the Ameer, and he himself driven back into Persia, where orders have been given by the Shah for his capture.

This will, it is to be hoped, put a stop to the sensational scares which were being manufactured in the Press regarding Ayoub's actions being directed by Russian intrigue with a view to preparing a revolution in Afghanistan, in order to expedite the coming Russian conquest of British India.

NOT satisfied with the above explanation, the irrepressible Dr. Tanner asked in the House last night whether, in the event of Ayoub Khan raising a fresh insurrection in Afghanistan, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to give armed support to the Ameer? To this question Sir J. Fergusson diplomatically replied that he was not able to state what the Government might do under any conceivable circumstances.

Of course such an answer was only to be expected from an official source. It would, no doubt, have been very inconvenient to have given a direct reply, but there is certainly some anxiety in the public mind as to how far we are committed to assist the present Ameer in case he should have to call upon us for assistance. A letter which appears in our columns to-day from a well-known thoughtful and experienced writer, whose views on all matters affecting India are entitled to every respect, touches upon this subject, and will be perused with interest by many of our readers.

THE question of the lease of the Burma Ruby Mines evidently interested the House of Commons much more than any questions of income or expenditure in connection with the Indian Budget. Mr. Bradlaugh was very much "down" upon the Messrs. Streeter, whose representatives in Burma, he declared, had been allowed by the Government officials to take rubies at their own price, and "as to those which they did not take they had been allowed to compel the Natives to pay 30 per cent. of the value to them." This was explained by Sir J. Gorst, but still the discussion went on until he assured the House that the Secretary of State for India would give no contract for these mines to any one until their value had been fully ascertained. Perhaps then Messrs. Streeter will not tender for it.

AN Indian contemporary says:—"A strange story comes to us from the Western Presidency in connection with the local Public Works Secretaryship. It would seem that the Government of India objected to a member of the Civil Service being made Secretary, and the Local Government seemed equally to object to putting in a senior officer of the Department or to receive one from outside. So the result is that the Department is now being managed by a Second Grade Executive Engineer, who is acting as Secretary. No special pay is attached to the Secretaryship, but the Local Government can appoint the holder of it to be a Chief Engineer of the First Class, with a salary of Rs. 2,500. In order to give the present incumbent the full salary a Government Resolution has lately been passed appointing the lucky Second Grade Executive Engineer to be a Chief Engineer, First Class, "*sub pro tem.*" This is promotion with a vengeance—from pay of Rs. 800 per month to Rs. 2,500. But, we may venture to ask, why has not the said Resolution been published in the *Gazette?* Perhaps the Government of India might again direct their attention to the affair."

THE "Indian Forests Conservancy Return" appears to be a valuable document, from a monetary point of view. According to a statement in one of the Bengal papers the cost of printing four volumes of the Report in England amounted to Rs.21,657-12 annas. They were completed in August last, and up to the middle of last month eight copies had been sold in India, realising Rs. 133, being Rs. 16-10 per copy. To the cost of printing must be added the cost of preparation at home, in the office of the Secretary of State for India, which amounted to Rs. 17,856-8. It would be interesting to know the cost of the preparation of the original reports in India. The cost in England of the preparation and printing amounts to nearly Rs. 10,000 per volume!

THE *Simla Argus* writes:—"We are informed that recruiting for the Native Army is being vigorously pushed forward, and that jail birds are being enlisted wholesale. There is no precedent for drawing recruits from the criminal class; but inasmuch as they have been under strict jail discipline, there is strong probability that they will turn out to be brave soldiers. The only objection which can be raised against such a step is that honest Natives who have already enlisted are apt to show their resentment to men who have been attainted of crime, and the Native army may thereby become greatly demora-

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lised. We hope, however, the criminals who have been enlisted will be regarded as soldiers, and not as scoundrels and thieves, fighting for our beloved Queen-Empress."

THE Government of India have decided that as the entire cost of the Burma Military Police is a civil charge, and as military officers appointed thereto are seconded in their regiments, service therein would ordinarily be held to be civil employ. But, taking into consideration the *quasi*-military character of their service, and the fact that the military officers holding these appointments must, at the end of five and two years respectively, according as they may be commandants or assistant commandants, revert to military employ, the Government of India have decided that service in the Burma Military Police shall be held to be military for the purposes of election, by military officers employed therein, of the new Leave Rules for the Staff Corps. It is to be understood that this decision holds good only for so long as the military character of the police is preserved, and for so long as the officers are held to be liable to revert to military duty at the end of five and two years respectively.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

THE IMPENDING INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—The active preparations for a march on Kandahar, which have been going on in India, and the material increase simultaneously made in the numerical strength of the Indian Army, place beyond doubt the determination of our Government once more to invade Afghanistan; and recent events in that country seem of a nature likely to precipitate the movement. At the same time, we are without any authoritative declaration of the motive for which we are about to attack an unoffending neighbour, or the purpose which the projected war is intended to accomplish: nor has a voice been raised in Parliament to inquire into any such motive and purpose. And yet the policy which is being pursued towards Afghanistan is substantially the same as the policy initiated in 1876, which led to the war of 1878-80, and resulted in disaster and discomfiture.

The late war was entered upon for the purpose of forcing the Afghans to receive a permanent British garrison in Kandahar, and eventually one at Herat, with a British Resident at each place. With this end in view three columns penetrated into the country, and in less than three months these forces were reduced to a state of impotency through sickness and the destruction of their baggage animals. The chief object of the campaign was the advance of a column to Herat. This column entirely failed in accomplishing its task; on reaching Kandahar it had already lost 20,000 of its Commissariat camels, and found itself in an enemy's country without food and without transport. Thereupon three-fourths of the troops were ordered immediately to return to India as the only means of keeping them supplied with food; and this unsuccessful attempt to reach Herat may be said to have constituted the campaign up to the treaty of Gundamuck. Two other columns also entered the enemy's country, but their operations were subsidiary to the proposed advance on Herat; and when that had failed, they became meaningless. The loss in camels in the three columns reached the appalling figure of 60,000, while typhoid and cholera raged among our troops, so that several regiments were reduced to half their strength. Under the circumstances there was nothing left for us but to make peace on the best terms we could get, and we accordingly accepted the offer of honourable terms which was made to us by Yakoob Khan on his being proclaimed Ameer of Kabul by a section of the Afghan tribes.

The treaty of Gundamuck was then concluded, and under its provisions we sent Sir Louis Cavignari as British Resident at Kabul. Within a few weeks of his arrival in that city the Residency was attacked, and Sir Louis Cavignari and his escort were all killed. This led to a second invasion of Afghanistan when, owing to the difficulty previously experienced in feeding our forces at Kandahar, the notion of maintaining a garrison at that place was given up as impracticable, and it was resolved instead to establish a large British Cantonment at Kabul. Sir Frederick Roberts marched to Kabul over the Peiwar Pass; but his subsequent defeat by Mahomed Jân and all the troubles which grew out of it compelled our Government to relinquish that plan likewise.

A new plan was then formed, which consisted in making over Herat to Persia, placing Abdurrahman in possession of Northern Afghanistan and converting the territory of Kandahar into a distinct province under the rule of a Wallee. This scheme, in its turn, was frustrated by the advance of Ayoub Khan from Herat, the defeat of our forces at Maiwand, and the siege of Kandahar. Our energies were then directed to the relief of our garrison at Kandahar, an operation in which we were successful; and the Government was then led to give up Afghanistan to the present Ameer, retaining only the right to occupy the Pesheen Valley, an isolated tract so destitute of food and water that a single regiment of Cavalry could scarcely subsist on it resources.

Thus our attempt to maintain British garrisons and British Residents in Afghanistan was defeated at every point. On what grounds are we warranted in looking for more successful results in the invasion on which we are about to embark?

The Beaconsfield-Salisbury Cabinet, who initiated the policy which is now being pursued, declared that the object of their policy was to secure a "strong, friendly and independent Afghanistan" against a Russian invasion of India. That object was certainly not promoted, but was defeated by the late invasion, excepting insomuch that the Afghans ultimately asserted their independence; but the war inflicted on us an amount of injury, the effects of which will long be felt. Besides the loss of military prestige which resulted from our failure in a war entered upon without the least provocation, we have entirely alienated the people of Afghanistan, imposed a heavy burden of taxation on our Indian subjects, and evoked from the latter unequivocal expressions of disapprobation and discontent. In order to appreciate the gravity of these results, it is only necessary to remember that if Russia should ever determine on invading India, the result would in no small degree be influenced by the attitude of the Afghan tribes, and the feelings which the Indian populations would entertain for the British Government.

J. DACOSTA.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS

GENERAL NASSAU LEES.

(*Pioneer.*)

An Oriental power, like England in the East, has for two generations liberally encouraged among its servants the study of the languages and literature of the great country she governs, and yet the one man who has spared neither person nor purse in support of this great aim, himself the first Oriental scholar in India, both in time and degree, in Mahomedan literature and law, remains without a riband. Major-General Nassau Lees, like Lord Castlereagh at Vienna, is indeed distinguished among the stars that surround him. Year after year the fountain of honour shoots up its glittering cascade, no spray of which has silvered his bays, and the tinkling streamlet at its foot hurries along, lending a brief radiance to wayside pebbles that check and obscure its career. For a generation that has forgotten his ill-requited services it would not be amiss to review them briefly, if for no other purpose than, like the death of Byng, "to encourage the others." Omitting to mention the appointments he held, and which, owing to the line he chose, might lead to fame but not to emolument, it is but justice to say that the Calcutta Madrassah owes to his strenuous support its establishment on a foundation of permanent security. Its great defect lay in the very partial recognition of the Oriental classics in the University course, and the rule compelling students of the Anglo-Persian Department to hold their scholarships at some of the English Colleges. This prevented the Arabic department from obtaining fresh blood from its own English school, and left it dependent on the Mahomedan schools of the country. The remedy of this hindrance, the introduction of Oriental classics into the course for a Bachelor's Degree, the affiliation of the Madrassah to the University, were obtained mainly by General Lees, in spite of official opposition, after a contest as long, if not as famous, as that of Troy. Before closing his connection with that institution he had the satisfaction to find that the English department of the college which had been frequented only by the children of tailors, khidmatgars and coachmen, was numerously attended by the sons of wealthy and influential gentlemen in and about Calcutta, and that more English junior scholarships had been gained by the students than in the preceding seventy-five years of the existence of the college. As regards the duties of the Principal of those days, it may comfort the present holder that they are not his. He was at once Professor of law, logic, literature and mathematics, and had to examine *in Arabic* both the Calcutta and Hughli Mahomedan Colleges, besides conducting *alone* the whole of the Arabic senior and junior scholarship examinations. And this, in addition to duties as examiner of the military class in the Medical College, of direct cadets and candidates for admission to the Army, and responsibility for the language qualifications of civil and military officers in the various Departments of the Service. But his greatest services to literature remain to be mentioned. He edited and printed, entirely at his own expense, the great commentary of Zamakshari, to this day the most valuable exegesis on the Koran extant, and which elicited the handsome acknowledgments

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of the Shah of Persia. It was dedicated to the Court of Directors, and accepted with the inexpensive recompense of thanks. His own press continued to pour forth editions of works hitherto never printed. The *Nafahat-ul-Uns* of Jami, an exhaustive treatise on Sufyism; the *Mahomedan Conquest of Syria*, by Wakidi; a similar work by Azdi; the *Nukhbat-ul-Fikr* of Ibu Hajar; the *History of the Caliphs* of Us Suyúti, and the *Tales of Kuliubi*. In Persian he brought out the famous romance of *Wis o Ramin* of Fakhruddin al Astarabadi and the *Aaras-i-Buzurgan*, an obituary notice of the principal Mahomedan doctors. He also wrote the Arabic and Persian series long in popular use as elementary schoolbooks in those languages. Well-known and appreciated by scholars in Germany, France and Holland, General Nassau Lees has met at the hands of his own country alone no recognition for work that left him the poorer for the doing. There was scarcely a subject of public interest, or connected with the economic progress of India to the discussion of which he did not contribute, in numerous publications, the fruits, not of his leisure, for he gave himself none, but of the careful husbandry of his time. Questions regarding land and labour, the drain of silver in the East, the cultivation of tea, of cinchona, for an essay on which he received, we believe, a special prize from Government, the sale of waste lands, Central Asia and others, have at various times occupied his pen. From his own and foreign Universities, he received such distinctions as it was in their power to bestow. It is not too much, it is not too late, to expect that amends may yet be made for the omission of the past. Among the knighthoods that fortune has, of late, so profusely scattered, as if to show her power

Valet ima summis
Mutare et insignem attenuat Deus
Obscura promens—

there are few names worthy to scale with his. Eminence in Oriental learning and unequal exertions in facilitating its study to others cannot be denied him, and learning is itself discredited in his neglect. Moulvies and Pundits by the score have lately been honoured by a pompous burial beneath weighty and barbarous titles of fame, and he who has done more for them and their literature than all of them together is unrewarded. He has, however, a consolation that honours do not often give. *Ea est enim jucunda laus quæ ab iis proficisitur qui ipsi in laude vixerunt.* Is he to have no other?

MOFUSSIL JURISDICTION.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

A planter's life in Bengal often necessitates his serving as Judge and Jury combined on short notice. Here is a specimen of an ordinary coolie scuffle:—

A coolie quarrel, as usual on bazaar day. Sweetface (Sudamooki) and Rosy (Gulabi) have had a row—a deuce of a row. The facts of the case, elicited from the statements, duly discounted, and shorn of irrelevance of eye-witnesses of the fracas, appear to be as follows: Rumtub, Sweetface's husband, had been casting sheep's eyes at Rosy. He had treated her to bazaar lollipops, which, like the conversation lozenges affected during Sunday outings by our Scotch lasses and lads, are eloquent comestibles. He had again and again presented her with *pan soupari*, a very compromising refreshment. Worst of all he had flung at her clods of earth, tantamount to a declaration. For, to enlighten the greenhorn, earth clods are used among coolies not as a means of aggression as one would suppose, but are singularly enough, with ibonbons and quids, considered as appropriate vehicles for conveying expressions of tender feeling.

All this was so lacerating to Sweetface's sensibilities that she became negligent of her household duties, whereby Rumtub soon began to find himself less comfortable than he could wish. Being a man of imperfect logic, this caused him, by way of setting matters entirely to rights, to whack Sweetface, and called her a lazy witch, all of which hurt her feelings so much that, meeting her rival a-marketing, she eased her mind by using her tongue with such plainness of epithet and unambiguousness of assertion that Rosy felt constrained to tweak her nose, and a hairpulling match ensued, in which the cause of right was victorious. Responding to an impassioned appeal, a number of Rosy's adherents, including her brother, a very little man, took up the cudgels on her behalf. Sweetface's cousins and uncles espoused her cause with their shillelaghs, all the fat was in the fire, and the peaceably chattering garden bazaar was turned into an Indianized Donnybrook fair. Eventually the opposing factions were collared and walked up to the bungalow by a posse of line chowkidars.

There now devolves upon me the duty of adjudicating as to who is right and who wrong; a manager is always expected to settle a row like this, which is generally about as easy as it might be to decide which of two dogs began a fight. It is often the most difficult and time-wasting of one's duties to settle coolie quarrels over which both sides lie wholesale, and both expect satisfaction. Personally I never interfere unless hurt has actually been done, or flagrant oppression committed; I find they settle their own quarrels as a rule much the best without any meddling, but there are gardens where coolies are encouraged to come up shrieking their complaints at all hours of the day and night. However, a decision must be come to in this case, as it is a serious row.

Rosy is in hysterics, Sweetface is panting, dishevelled, weeping, but voluble; Rumtub is alternately thrusting forward a bruised head, arm, and back for my inspection; Rosy's brother is wiping his bleeding nose, and looking at the results on his jacket; the other combatants in varying states of dilapidation as to crowns and garments are ranged in the background. Evidence is heard, and counsel on both sides listened to. As Sweetface appears on the whole to be the injured party I grant her a verdict. Sentences are deferred.

BENGAL.

THE working of the Income-Tax in Calcutta appears to give rise to many complaints differing in this respect from the conditions that obtain in Bombay, where the tax is collected without friction of any kind. Last year the Bengal Government had to repudiate the action of the Collector in attaching the property of a gentleman well known in Calcutta society, who had received his first intimation of the amount assessed on him from the officer entrusted with the warrant; and this has had the effect of securing a more careful observance of legal procedure. But there still are cases which are calculated to make the tax unnecessarily obnoxious. An up-country paper writes:—

Gentlemen of unquestioned position, of whose strict probity there can be no sort of doubt, are required to go through the labour of elaborate calculations in order to fill up their returns, only to find that these returns are not accepted, and that the Collector has arbitrarily clapped on something more. Cases of this kind are unknown in England, and it would be well for the Calcutta executive to remember that in the assessment and levying of a tax, for the amount of which you are entirely dependent on information given them by the taxpayer, some consideration is due to the informant. An officer who proceeds on the assumption that no one makes a true return not only causes intense irritation, but directly encourages the submission of false figures or refusal to submit any figure whatever; in either case his position tends to make a fair income-tax an impossibility. The Government is, no doubt, partly to blame in the matter for having made an increase in collections the principal test of efficiency in a tax-collector; but it is the duty of honest servants of the Government to point out the flaw in this test.

MR. C. A. SOPPITT, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, and lately sub-divisional officer in the North Kachar Hills, Assam, has recently published a very interesting account of the Kuki-Lushai Tribe on the north-eastern frontier of Assam, with an outline Grammar of the Rangkhol-Lushai language and a comparison of the Lushai with other tribes.

MADRAS.

AS a means of convenience an agreement has been entered into between the Madras and Pondicherry Governments, under which British revenue officers, entering English territory on duty, are allowed to pass the respective toll-gates without payment of toll. The same system has been in vogue for some time past in the case of Police officers.

THE minor Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Madras Medical College, who has hitherto been paid a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, is, in future, to be remunerated by a fee for the annual course of lectures which he is required to deliver. By this arrangement a large saving will be effected.

THE promoters of the Nilgiri Railway Company have been informed that the Secretary of State is unwilling to accept the responsibility of a Government guarantee even for a limited period, as suggested by them, upon the additional capital of five lakhs, which they wish to raise for the extension of the line from Coonoor to Ootacamund; and that, constituted as the Company is at present as a domiciled Indian one, legal difficulties exist to raising this capital in the English Money Market, even if it be to obviate the necessity of State guarantee above alluded to.

THE labours of the members of the sub-committee of the Public Service Commission in Madras have terminated so far as the taking of evidence is concerned. Sir Charles Turner, the president, will remain in Madras for some time longer in order to look over the proofs of the evidence given in Bombay and Madras, which is being printed in the Government office there. He will then proceed to Simla.

BOMBAY.

SIR FRANK SOUTER nominates, and Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy seconds, Mr. Geary as a candidate for the vacant seat on the Bombay Corporation.

MR. C. G. BLATHWAYT, C.S., has been allowed privilege leave from the 2nd September. Mr. H. H. Ommanney will act as Collector and Magistrate of Kanara during his absence.

THE following appointments take effect from the date on which Mr. H. A. Acworth delivers over charge of the office of Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue:—Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, deputy collector of Salt Revenue; Mr. C. Pogson, First Class Assistant Collector;

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Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Second Assistant Collector; Mr. Jehangier Maneckji Kharshadji, Third Assistant Collector; and Mr. A. R. Maidment, Fourth Assistant Collector.

MR. G. P. MILLETT, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and District Forest Officer, Sholapore, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

MR. R. COURTENAY, Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Rutnagherry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for sixteen months, from September 19.

MR. D. DAVIES has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, during the absence of Major W. G. A. Macbay.

IT is not improbable, according to the *Deccan Times*, that his Highness the Nizam may visit Ennland next year. His Highness has long desired to do so, but circumstances have prevented him from fulfilling his wish. Should his Highness go, as the first of the Native Princes of India, he may rely upon being very warmly welcomed.

THE Khojas have lost another leading member of their community within a few days after the death of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, whose stalwart frame and immense size were conspicuous in all Native assemblies, has died of dropsy, at his residence at Malabar Hill, at the age of forty six years. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Company, well known Khoja merchants, who are the owners of half-a-dozen steamers plying between Bombay and the Malabar Coast and Cutch Mandavie. The firm carries on a large trade with Arabia and Zanzibar, and holds contracts with Government for the supply of goods and stores required at Aden. Mr. Joomabhoy was a very popular member of his community, and some years ago built a hospital at Moondra, near Cutch Maudavie, at a cost of upwards of half a lakh of rupees. He had also built a dhurmsalla at his native place Gogo, and another a Cutch Mandavie. He was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Municipal Corporation, and took an active interest all public movements.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE report on the experiments lately carried out in the Punjab Forest Department, with a view to the manufacture of turpentine from indigenous conifers, has not yet been printed. However, it is stated that the experiments have not been conducted in the most scientific manner; and some specimens of the turpentine extracted were not approved by experts at Arcot, Madras, to whom they were sent for examination. It is proposed, therefore, to stop experiments in the Punjab, and start them in the central circle, North-West Provinces, under direct management of the Forest School, and to send men from the Punjab thither to learn the process.

THE official Judicial Commissionership of Oudh, remarks an up-country paper, is apparently not a coveted post. It has been declined by the two Senior Commissioners in Oudh and, if report speaks correctly, by the Legal Remembrancer of these Provinces, and it is still unknown who will succeed to the acting appointment should Mr. Young decide on taking the short leave for which he is gazetted. "The quantity and responsibility of the work, and the depressing sense of constantly increasing arrears, amply account for the unpopularity of the post, and, indeed, unless the judicial amalgamation with the North-West comes more quickly than there is sign of its doing at present an additional Judicial Commissioner will again be wanted to bring the Court anything like level with its business."

THE railway authorities hope to run trains over the new bridge at Benares by the middle of September. The opening ceremony is fixed for the 9th of November, the birthday anniversary of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The bridge will be named "The Dufferin," and the inaugural ceremony will be performed by the Viceroy, who will be assisted by our present and future Lieutenant-Governors, Sir Alfred Lyall and Sir Auckland Colvin. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares undertakes the entertainment of the many guests, amongst whom will be the director of the Railway Company, who will come out to India specially for the occasion.

BURMA.

As Regiments and Police patrols in Upper Burma are, to a large extent, quartered in places at which no Post Office exists, the delivery of unpaid or insufficiently paid articles at such places is impossible. But paid letters, &c., are forwarded by convoys or escorts as opportunity offers. To prevent disappointment the public are, therefore, the Postal Authorities state, strongly recommended fully to prepay the postage on articles intended for delivery in Upper Burma.

A MARINE Police Force is to be established in Mandalay, and the following notice appears in Brigade Orders:—Steady and intelligent Europeans being required for temporary employment in the Marine Police, Officers Commanding British Corps in the Command will be good enough to forward to the Brigade Office the names of any Non-Commissioned Officers who may volunteer and are recommended for this duty. The men selected will probably be required to take command of police river patrol steam-launches; a colloquial knowledge of Hindustani is necessary; and the names of none but the most thoroughly reliable and intelligent Non-Commissioned Officers are to be submitted. Regimental pay of Non-Commissioned Officers will be made up to Rs. 100 per mensem, with Rs. 20 extra if not provided with free quarters. Free rations will *not* be granted.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On the motion to go into the East India Revenue accounts in the House of Commons last night, Sir J. Gorst said:—He wished first to observe that the statement as it appeared at first sight was not a very prosperous one. Of the three years that were under their consideration, 1885–6 showed a large deficiency, whilst 1886–7 and 1887–8 showed a very small surplus; but he was very happy to say that the condition of the finances of India was not quite so bad as the appearance of these figures would lead anybody at first sight to suppose. Though the deficiency of 1885–6 was put down as 2,000,000 tens of rupees, that was not the actual deficiency—that was to say, India was not poorer by that sum. Not only Rx.683,498 had been spent in the reduction of debt, but Rx.1,089,000 had been invested in the construction of railways, and Rx.186,807 for the construction of productive irrigation, so that out of the expenditure of the year a total of Rx.1,959,305 had been applied either to the reduction of debt or to investments for increasing the assets of the Government of India, and the true deficit was the sum of £842,421. He was happy to say that since the circulation of his memorandum regarding the accounts of 1886–7, there had been an increase of revenue of £1,100,000, of which the land revenue gave £476,000, the salt revenue £117,000, the Excise £109,000, the railway £166,000, and other heads £232,000. Of this improved revenue £420,000 belonged to the provincial governments, leaving an improved revenue for Imperial purposes of £680,000. Then on the expenditure side the army expenditure had been £400,000 more than was anticipated, and the other heads had increased to the extent of £504,000, of which £202,000 was due from the provincial governments, leaving a net increase on other heads of £302,000. Altogether the expenditure had been worse than was anticipated by £98,000. Therefore, on the whole, taking into account the improved revenue and the increased expenditure, there had been a net improvement of Rx.582,000, which would turn the surplus of Rx.60,110, shown in his circulated statement into a surplus of Rx.642,110. As regarded the year 1887-8, in which the surplus shown in his statement was Rx.16,700, he was sorry to say that the prospects since the statement was published had become somewhat more gloomy, for the prospective land revenue was Rx.150,000 worse than the estimate. That, however, was not altogether a loss, because the improvement in the land revenue of Rx.476,000 in the preceding year meant that part of the revenue collected had gone into the account of the year 1886-7 which otherwise if it had not been collected would have gone into the account of 1887-8. The anticipation in connection with the opium revenue was Rx.200,000 worse than when the Budget estimate was framed. Salt had improved Rx.300,000—(hear hear). But he was sorry to say that Upper Burma, which was so serious a draw on the finances of India, and which in the Budget estimates showed a deficit of Rx.1,700,000, had become somewhat worse. Army expenditure in Upper Burma was worse by Rx.300,000, and in the rest of India it was worse by Rx.160,000. Besides that there was a prospective charge of housing troops in Burma of Rx.100,000, so that on the net result the prospects for 1887-8 were worse by Rx.610,000 than they were when the Budget estimate was framed in India. Therefore, instead of there now being a prospect of a small surplus of Rx.16,700 there was an estimated deficit of Rx.593,300. But, as hon. members were aware, it was the practice of the Indian Government to make very cautious estimates of revenue, and it was not too much to anticipate that the increase of revenue would more than make up for the present estimated deficit. There was another matter which would introduce a very heavy additional charge upon the expenditure of 1887 8, but so far from being a real loss to the revenue of India it was in reality a gain and a matter of congratulation. He referred to the conversion of Four per cent. stock into Three-and-a-Half per Cent. stock effected some months ago. Out of a total of holders of £53,261,820 Four per Cent. stock holders to the amount of about £47,750,000 had accepted the terms of conversion. The effect of this conversion would be a saving to the revenues of India of about £240,000 sterling per annum, but its immediate result would be to throw an extra charge of Rx.10,97,000 upon the revenue for 1887-8. It might be interesting to the committee to state the particulars of a table which had been prepared at the India Office, showing the credit of the different Governments of the world as estimated by the value of their securities in the London Money Market. He found that Great Britain stood at the head—(hear, hear)—selling its Consols at a price which yielded to the investor £2 19s. per cent. Next came the United States, £3 0s. 9d.; and India came third, £3 9s. per cent.—(hear, hear). Other Governments appeared in the following order:—Canada, £3 9s. 6d.; New South Wales, £3

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13s. 6d.; Victoria, £3 13s. 9d.; France, £3 14s. 9d.; Cape of Good Hope, £3 19s.; New Zealand, £4 2s.; Austria, £4 10s. 6d.; Italy, £4 10s. 9d., and Russia, £5 3s. 9d. The net revenue of India was steadily increasing, and the increase was more than was accounted for by the income-tax and revenue derived from Upper Burma. It was also satisfactory to notice that the land revenue was increasing—not largely, it was true, but steadily. It was an encouraging fact that when at home and in other agricultural countries rents were falling and depression prevailed the land revenue of India showed not only no reduction, but a slight increase—(hear, hear). Coming to the net expenditure, it had also increased, but there was no great increase from normal causes. No doubt there had been an increase under the head of army charges, but that was due to the charge made two years ago at the time of the Penjdeh incident. That charge was about Rx.1,500,000, and what had caused an apparent increase of expenditure had been the deficit of Upper Burma and the great increase of expenditure upon exchange. If it had not been for those abnormal causes, which were beyond the control of the Government of India, there would have been a reduction of no less than Rx.473,100. He was bound to confess that financially Upper Burma had so far been a disappointment. The land revenue had yielded only one-half of what was expected, and the charges for police, for the army and marines were enormously in excess of anything that was anticipated. The estimate was that there would be a deficit in connection with the charge on Burma of £1,770,500, and since his statement was circulated telegrams had been received from India showing that there would be an additional Rx.300,000 required for the army, and Rx.100,000 for the raising of troops. It was desirable to point out that whereas there was a great reduction with regard to the army and Marine charges for 1887–8, that reduction would not give much relief to the financial position of Upper Burma, because it was met by an increase of police. When the annexation of Upper Burma was made it was not expected that so heavy a charge would be thrown upon the revenues of India by the policy then pursued, and it was only right to point out that at present at least a heavy charge had been incurred in the past year, and that it was likely to be felt in the present year, although he had every hope that in the not very remote future Burma, instead of being a burden, might at least pay its way, and even become a source of profit to the revenues of India. With respect to the army there had been an increase of about 22,000 men, 10,700 being British, and 11,900 Native troops. This permanent increase in the army had caused an additional expenditure in 1885–6 of Rx.347,000, and in 1886–7 a further expenditure of Rx.430,000, and in the year 1887–8 it was estimated to cost a further sum of Rx.370,000. There would be a total increase of expenditure of Rx.1,200,000. With regard to the home charges, which were payable in sterling, there was an apparent though not a real increase—the increase was in the exchange. The State defence works, consisting of frontier forts and harbour defences, which were most essential to the safety of India, and which the Government were bound to push forward with the utmost possible expedition, were of course not reproductive works. It was contrary to the principle upon which Indian finance was conducted to charge them except against revenue. No one desired that extra taxation should be put upon the people of India for the purpose of providing for a charge of this kind, and the Secretary of State had no intention of suggesting to the Government of India that any such extra taxation should be imposed. In regard to railways, there were certain conclusions he desired the Committee to draw from the figures. Indian railways paid a large and increasing profit upon capital invested, the percentage of net receipts on capital expenditure having in the three years under review been 5·27, 5·84, and 5·97. The Government of India was not making a profit, but was incurring a large and increasing annual charge, which for the three years was Rx.731,000, Rx.485,000, and Rx1,589,000. That charge upon the revenues of India had entirely been brought about by the fall in exchange. There had been spent on lines still under construction about Rx.14,000,000, upon which the Government had to pay about Rx.560,000 in the form of interest. The drain on the revenues of India would terminate to this extent immediately these new lines were opened. In conclusion, he desired to draw the attention of the Committee to the question of the taxation in India. A table in his printed memorandum showed that the amount of taxation which the Indian people had to pay was not two shillings per head, while the people of this country had to pay £2 18s. per head. It must be admitted, therefore, that the taxation imposed on the people of India was a very light one at the present moment. He did not deny that even light taxation might, under certain circumstances, be felt to be burdensome; but he ventured to say that the Government of India was, on the whole, one of the most beneficent Governments which the world has ever witnessed—that the Government of India was, on the whole, administered in a more true sense for the benefit of the governed than any other Government in the world—that it was, on the whole, one of the most equitable Governments of which history gave us any account, and that so far from the people of India having any ground of complaint because they were under the rule of Great Britain instead of being under the rule of the tyrants who held sway over them before we went to that country, the Natives of India had very good reason to be most grateful to this country for the establishment and continuance of that beneficent Government—(cheers).

THE STORY OF THE GHILZAI REVOLT.

The difficulty of obtaining reliable news from Afghanistan where party feeling runs high and all reports are more or less coloured with tribal and local bias, is so great that it seems to be almost hopeless to attempt a connected story of the Ghilzai revolt. The Lahore paper, however, is equal to the occasion, and it gives the following history—a "trustworthy history" it calls it—of the Ghilzai rebellion up to the present time :—

According to the latest news from Kandahar, the Andari mutineers and the tribesmen who had gathered round them in Mizan were retreating to the impenetrable fastnesses of the independent Hazara country to the north, after destroying all the supplies which they were unable to carry away. Their object is obvious. Ghulam Haidar, the Amir's General, will risk defeat if he follows them into the mountains; and if he does not, they can come out at some of the passes further north, and cross the high road into the Taraki country. No attempt has yet been made by either side since the beginning of the rebellion to bring on a decisive action. Ghulam Haidar has not dared to attack the Ghilzais in their chosen positions, and they naturally hesitate to go down and meet his regular infantry, cavalry, and artillery in the open. Both sides, therefore, are adopting Fabian tactics. The Amir's General is trying to starve out the rebels. They are harassing his troops with incessant marching and countermarching, and with guerilla warfare.

Ataghar, Tirwa, and Nawa-i-Taraki, the original strongholds of the rebels, form a triangle with sides some fifty miles long. The revolt began in Ataghar three months ago. An attempt to capture it by such troops as were available in Kandahar failed completely. The Ghilzais attacked them on the march and took ten guns; the Amir's troops barely escaping a disastrous rout. They precipitately abandoned the Ghilzai country and took up a position in the Maral district, whence a retreat was open through friendly tribes to Kandahar. Strong reinforcements from Kabul arriving under General Ghulam Haidar, Orakzai, who assumed the command from his father, Sikandar Khan, the Amir's army took up a position nearer Ataghar, but did not attempt to assault it. Provisions getting short, and promised succour from the Povindahs not arriving, the rebel leaders abandoned Ataghar and retreated east to Tirwa outside the Amir's jurisdiction, where many of their women and children had collected. They were followed by most of the fighting men, only a few tribesmen returning to their villages, which had been laid waste by the Amir's soldiery. General Ghulam Haidar marched on Tirwa, but hearing of a rising near Charjui on the Kabul-Kandahar road, and the capture of a Barakzai Sirdar of high rank with his family by the rebels, he moved hurriedly north-west to clear the road and re-open his communications with Kabul. No sooner had he effected this in conjunction with a small force brought from Ghazni by the Governor of that place, than a formidable gathering was reported in the Taraki country to the east, where the Ghilzais were being joined by the Nasiris and other tribes. He accordingly marched east again, and occupied the Taraki capital or the village that goes by that name. On the road he had a smart brush with a body of five hundred rebels detached to watch him, whom he drove off, with some loss on both sides. Three days later he sent out a picked force, to attack an outlying Nasiri village, whose people were probably preparing to join the rebels. Although the Amir's troops outnumbered them ten to one, and had breechloaders and artillery, the villagers fought desperately, and did not give way till they had lost seventy killed, including eight women. This was about the middle of June, and there has been no action of importance since. Ghulam Haidar remained in the Taraki country for three weeks longer, attempting, it is believed, to get the rebels, who took up a strong position in the mountains a few miles off, to come to terms. The tidings of the successful march of the Andari mutineers right across the Amir's dominions, and their arrival in the vicinity of Kelat-i-Ghilzai, brought his negotiations to an abrupt close, and he hurried off to that fortress, in the vicinity of which he was at the date of the latest news, having been joined by the troops from Herat, which recently arrived from Kandahar.

Thus, after three months' campaigning, the Amir's General has, for the present, abandoned entirely the southern Ghilzai country east of the Kandahar-Kabul road. Much of it has been laid waste, but, in return, the rebels have ravaged the Durani country along their borders. In spite of this, the attempts made by the Amir to rouse the ancestral hatred of the Duranis for the Ghilzais have, to a great extent, failed. The Durani tribal horse which formed the pride and strength of Afghanistan up to 1839, and even later, only mustered a few old men, who have returned to their homes; while force and persuasion combined have only availed to procure some two thousand unwilling recruits among

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the Barakzais and other Durani clans for service in the regular infantry. It is clear that only the fidelity of his northern troops—Kohistanis, Logeris, Wardaks, and the like—stands alone between the Amir and the loss of his throne. As long as as they remain true to their salt, the rebellion may collapse as suddenly as it began. But it must be remembered that these gentry are notoriously mutinous and faithless even in Afghanistan. The fidelity of his Ghilzai officers and soldiers was for long the Amir's mainstay. It enabled him to get the better of Ayub Khan in 1881, and has leavened his army ever since. His Kabulis may stick to him, and prevent the Ghilzais—of whom there are still many thousands in his army—from open outbreak. But the consciousness of their power and the fatigue of long-continued campaigning against the kith and kin of their own comrades may be too much for them, in which case Lord Dufferin will have to find a new Amir.

UPPER BURMAH.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has been shown a private letter from an official who has lately been to Bhamo respecting the state of the town and the neighbourhood. The writer says that there, as almost everywhere else now in Upper Burmah, the people recognise the stability of British rule. The administration has become to them a reality. The work has become much easier on account of this growing feeling of confidence. The taxes are paid with tolerable regularity and without difficulty, and the withdrawal of the rapacious officials has led to an increase of trade and to a general air of activity and business which would surprise those who saw the country a year ago. At Bhamo there was for a time great distrust on the part of the Chinese merchants, owing to one or two unfortunate incidents during the early days of the occupation; but this has now been completely removed, largely owing to the efforts and influence of the gentleman of the consular service in China who was sent there, and whose knowledge of Chinese language and manners rapidly smoothed away the suspicions of the Chinese. The writer concludes that now we have a fair field in Upper Burmah for administration; the pretenders have disappeared, the dacoits remaining can be put down by the police, aided by the people themselves, who have taken heart; and all that is wanted to make Upper Burmah as wealthy as the lower province—which is able to pay to the Indian revenue a surplus of about a million a year—are good roads and a few railways.

BELGIAN INFLUENCE IN THE FAR EAST.

Baron Sadoine, the former Director-General of the great iron firm of Cockerill, has returned from the Far East, and has communicated to a Belgian newspaper his views of the difficulties of business there. He complains that he only met two Belgians in China, one of whom was employed in an English house at Shanghai, while the other was attached to a Dutch firm. All the Belgian Consuls are German or English, and it is therefore impossible, he says, for Belgium to struggle against the American, English, and German syndicates, who are well supported by countrymen of their own long settled in China. Besides these heads of commercial firms, who speak all languages, even to Chinese, there are a number of engineers on leave from Europe, who direct military schools, fortifications, arsenals, &c. The German, English, American, and French traders, moreover, are backed by their naval authorities and their mercantile shipping, and against this strong organisation it is almost hopeless for a country like Belgium to contend. Baron Sadoine, nevertheless, put in a tender for two transport steamers on behalf of the Cockerill Company, but his price of £34,000 was underbidden by an English firm at £29,000 per steamer. Another tender, for 2,500 tons of rails, was lost to Belgium in consequence of an article in an English journal at Tientsin which asserted that Belgian rails were inferior, if cheaper; but after tenders were opened it appeared that the Belgian company's offer was 10 per cent. above an English tender, although the price at Antwerp of the same article was below that for rails in Barrow. The Baron asserts that the English imitate Krupp, who last year delivered 1,500 tons of rails at a loss of £1 per ton in order to get a footing in China. M. Sadoine thinks that nothing can be done without powerful organisation, political and mercantile.

It is stated that the escape of Ayoub Khan is regarded without anxiety in official quarters. Contrary to the general order of things, the news reached the Government several days before it appeared in the newspapers, but it was accompanied by information with regard to the condition of affairs in Afghanistan which deprived it of any serious significance. Had the reports which were current of the Ameer's dangerous illness been well founded matters would have been different, for the death of the present ruler of Afghanistan would very probably be followed by a struggle for the throne. The construction placed in official circles on what has occurred is that these reports of the Ameer's illness reached Ayoub and his Russian friends, and that he was encouraged by the Russians to escape in order that they might have a candidate to run for the throne in case of a vacancy. Ayoub is supposed at the present time to be at some point on the shores of the Caspian. As it has turned out, however, that the Ameer is in excellent health and making headway against the Ghilzais, Ayoub's presence in Russian territory now will be anything but welcome, and it is not improbable that he may be seized and sent back to captivity. Meanwhile the reports from Afghanistan are more reassuring than they have been for some time past.

A CONTRAST.

The *Marwar Gazette*, a little Rajputana paper, which cannot be suspected of any overwhelming love towards Englishmen as such, has a rather curious and distinctly uncomplimentary article on a certain phase of Native ideas:—

Do the people of India—by the people of India we don't mean that conceited clique who see but one step dividing the successful student from the successful and eminent legislator and statesman—present the same facts in connection with their history to enable any thoughtful man to say that they, as a whole, are as advanced in political knowledge as the British are? Let us see. When red rebellion raised its crest in '57 in Bengal, and threatened to overshadow the whole land, can any one point out to a single movement or attempt made by the Natives in the Bombay or Madras Presidencies to organise independent means either to succour the Government of Bengal or even to take measures to secure themselves from a rebel invasion? And yet the wealth of the Bombay and Madras Maharajahs Rajahs, Zemindars, and petty chiefs who were loyal to the British was sufficient to have mobilised a force that could have at least been employed right across the peninsular to resist any attempts of extending the outbreak beyond the limits of Bengal. Did such an idea cross the minds of even our Native Rulers, to say nothing of our indigenous artizans, merchants and ryots? All that everyone did, not actually embroiled in the dangers of those troublous times, was to look helplessly to Government to take all the measures that might have been necessary, while they never dreamt of defending themselves. We do not say this as a reproach, far from it; we say it to show how widely dissimilar their ideas are to Englishmen in England. Again, when Muscovite ambition was baulked just when it seemed its intrigues and machinations for half a century were about to be crowned with success; when the British ironclad fleet steamed up the Dardanelles, and cast its anchors before Constantinople, and bade the Russian advance no further towards the imperial city of the Bosphorus, a deep murmur ran through the world that Russia would retaliate for the humiliation and disappointment inflicted on her up-to-then victorious arms in Turkey by invading India. Then there was hurrying to and fro through the length and breadth of the land; our coasts, till then innocent of defences, were being here and there, but ridiculously inefficiently, dotted, with a few bastions and heavy 12-ton guns, in the use of which the local troops scarcely knew anything. The Russian fleet, nearly twice as powerful as the East Indian Squadron, was sent out to sea with sealed orders, and there was no knowing how soon it might have appeared on our coasts. What did India do? Absolutely nothing. And why? Because it perhaps did not know of its danger, and if it did, looked upon the Government as its bounden protector. However, not even B. A. India held meetings to vote its private wealth to secure war cruisers to protect open towns, or coast trade, nor did this section of our fellow-countrymen volunteer to become the "fiery young patriots" they have since developed into. Even now, when a very general impression prevails that Russia's designs are ultimately threatening to India, what is indigenous India, with its wealth of money, men, and arms doing to render a foreign invasion futile? Absolutely nothing, and yet these—the patriots, not only want to introduce a form of Government all of their own imagining, but these are demanding, of vested right, to be allowed to officer the Army.

We have amongst us Native gentlemen of deep and true ability who, individually, are fit to and do advise the Government, and are genuinely respected. But these, almost to a man, deplore the ridicule their younger countrymen are bringing upon Native claims for political advancement and liberty. And because they will have neither part or lot with the wild young spirit engendered among them from a study of text books, they are denounced as fogies, and men of an older time and generation, who have lost touch with everything that is modern and rightly revolutionary. Fortunately the Government has yet preserved its sense amid the din of words raised at recent meetings, conferences and what-not, and look upon the pranks of these political youngsters with the indulgent eyes of a parent not insensible of the time when it was itself sowing its wild oats.

The arrangement between the Government of India and the Admiralty, under which a number of ancient gunboats are maintained in Indian waters on payment of a contribution to Imperial naval funds of £70,000 a-year, has not been at all satisfactory. India has justly complained that the East Indian Station, extending from Singapore to Zanibar, has been the refuge for such ancient craft as were too inefficient for even the China Fleet, and now that Australasia has been supplied, mainly through Admiral Tryon's energy and ability, with a complete scheme of naval defences, some attention has been paid to her wants. The period of service of the present Commander-in-Chief (Admiral Richards) has nearly expired; and it is not considered just to saddle him with the beginning of arrangements which he will not be able to complete. Admiral Fremantle will probably be appointed, and to him will be committed the task of organising the Indian naval defences, together with the dockyard and store depôts now existing.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL R. M. LLOYD, S.C, 1st Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India.

CAPTAIN RENNY, 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been ordered home, to rejoin the Staff College on return from field service in Burma.

LIEUTENANTS POINGDESTRE, 40th Bengal Infantry, and Loch, 1-3rd Gurkhas, have been appointed to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department.

COLONEL W. ANDERSON, Madras Staff Corps, commands the 3rd Brigade Upper Burma Field Force, for the period between the departure of General Lockhart and arrival of Colonel Collett, C.B.

A RECRUIT of the Agra Battalion, Burma Military Police, stabbed two men of the same battalion, who attempted to arrest him while he was in the act of deserting from the lines a week ago, and got away. He was subsequently captured. The men were severely wounded.

THE following Royal Engineer officers have been posted as follows:—Captain Barnet and Lieut. Remington to the Meerut Command, Military Works, and Lieut. Hunter to the Headquarters of the I.G. Military Works. Lieut. G. Williams, R.E., is transferred from the Rawal Pindi Command to the Headquarters I.G. Military Works.

CONSEQUENT on the late increase of British cavalry and artillery in India it is contemplated to have more horses in what may be called the reserve, while the batteries on the roster for service in the two Army Corps will receive an additional number of horses, so that their teams may always be equal to any work that may suddenly be required of them.

COLONEL TOKER, on return from leave, takes up his appointment very shortly as Junior Deputy Secretary in the Military Department. Captain G. Barrow, who has been officiating in the Department as Assistant Secretary, then reverts to the Intelligence Branch, displacing Captain Grierson, who goes to Peshawur as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.

A SOLDIER of the 1st Battalion Royal Canadians, named Andrew Clarke, was found a few days ago floating in the moat at Calcutta. From the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest, it would appear to be a common occurrence for bad characters to break out of Fort William at night, have their riot in town, return the same way into the Fort before reveille. During the rains the moat has plenty of water, and what is not generally known to the soldiers is, that there is a ditch within a ditch, the inner or centre one being three feet deeper than the visible one. The battalion has not the best of names for sobriety, but what shall we say of its discipline when it is known that the deceased had been absent three days, and his absence had not been reported.

GOVERNMENT has made over to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery for drill purposes four 25-pounder rifled guns; and the members of the Battery, whose detachments recently paraded, were agreeably surprised to find how handy and workable the gun proved to be, as compared with the 40-pounder hitherto used. Colonel Walker has given permission for gun drills to be held by the Volunteers in the Arsenal compound; and the various detachments will parade there until further orders; entrance by the gate in rear of the Brigade offices, Town Hall.

Several despatches which the Secretary of State for War has received from the Secretary of State for India relative to the operations which have taken place in Burmah since the capture of Mandalay have been published in the *Gazette*. The Adjutant-General in India, in a letter accompanying the despatches, refers in high terms to the distinguished manner in which the army has acquitted itself during a series of arduous and protracted operations. Deep regret is expressed at the death of Sir Herbert Macpherson, and sincere and grateful thanks are tendered to General Sir Frederick Roberts, Lieutenant-General Sir C. Arbuthnot, Major-General Sir George White, and other officers for their gallant services. The Governor-General in Council has also the satisfaction to notify that Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the distribution of a gratuity to all the troops.

A GENEROUS PRINCE.—The Darjeeling paper says:—"We are glad to announce that the Maharaja of Cooch Behar has, with that consideration for the welfare of his countrymen and his generous liberality which have so decidedly marked His Highness's character since he came of age and took up the government at his country, made a free gift of his estate of Darjeeling, known as "Bryngwyn," consisting of a spacious house and 7½ acres of land, valued at Rs. 50,000, to the native community of Bengal, for the purpose of the Native Hostel which it is proposed to establish here. This princely gift, together with about a lakh of rupees contributed by different Native gentlemen, ensures the successful establishment of a sanitarium for Natives beyond all doubt, and the Committee of Management should now get to work to mature and complete their arrangements for opening the institution early next season. Thanks are due to Major Evans Gordon, the manager of the Cooch Behar State, for taking up the proposal to transfer Bryngwyn so warmly as he did, and for obtaining so promptly from England the Maharaja's consent to transfer."

THE DEFENCE OF OUR PORTS AND COALING STATIONS.

Lord Carnarvon again writes to *The Times* on this subject. He stated at the commencement of the session that our commercial ports were almost, if not quite, defenceless; the dangerous and discreditable state, he says, remains unaltered. The Tyne, with the great manufactory at Elswick, the Clyde, with its great ship-building and refitting yard, are without protection, while the Mersey, with the wealth of Liverpool, has only the so-called defence of some old thirty-eight ton guns. There is, indeed, so far as Lord Carnarvon is aware, in no commercial port a single heavy gun mounted of modern pattern. Then as to the imperial coaling-station, his lordship writes:—

In many of these, such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Mauritius, a division of expense as regards the defences has been agreed to. The local community undertook to erect the works or to provide the money for them, while the Imperial Government engaged to supply the armaments. These communities have as a rule performed their part of the contract; we have in every case left our share unperformed, either wholly or in part. Each of the three important stations which I have mentioned—each essential to the protection of our vast commerce and to the security of our fleets—each in their different degrees essential to our supremacy in the eastern seas, remains unfortified because we have not yet sent out the armament which we engaged to provide. For this discreditable and dangerous condition I have sometimes heard the excuse set up that the manufacture of modern armaments is so slow that two years are needed for the construction of a gun with its proper mountings. A melancholy apology! If the manufacture is so slow, the guns should have been ordered as soon as it was known that Singapore or Hong Kong or Mauritius was prepared to do the works or to give the money; instead of which, in order to save financial appearances, and to gain a false credit for economy on the Estimates, we have made or allowed delays in giving the necessary orders to the manufacturers. More than this—even the auxiliary armaments, those machines and quick-firing guns which are absolutely necessary in modern war, which even without the heavier guns might for purposes of defence have an almost incalculable value, and which can be procured and sent out at once, are, probably for the same reason, subjected to the same fatal delay. They have not been sent out; I might perhaps ask if they are even ordered? The fault of all this is with us. Our endless Committees that too often decide nothing, our undue centralisation here, our want of proper individual responsibility there, the absence of that combination of administrative knowledge and authority which is very graphically described by Sir J. Stephen's recent Commission, are productive of delays, errors, waste, and danger here, as in many other parts of our cumbrous system.

In contrast to this Lord Carnarvon points out what is being done by our Australian Colonies, who have roughly speaking spent £5,000,000 upon defence.

THE sub-editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette* was offered a bribe of Rs. 400 by a man named Sant Singh, to let him see and copy from the original the University examination papers of the F.A. Examination for his son and another relative. The wife of the sub-editor was first interviewed by Sant Singh, who asked her to intercede with her husband in his behalf and get him copies of the examination papers, for which he would allow her Rs. 100 in addition to the amount he would give her husband She promised to do her best, and told Sant Singh to call in the evening. He did so, and Mr. Jennings, after a great deal of trouble, got Sant Singh to promise Rs. 1,000 for twelve copies. On the man leaving he brought the same to the notice of the manager, who accompanied him to the Registrar of the University, Mr. Bell, who supplied Mr. Jennings with bogus papers which were sold to a young man named Daulat Ram, grandson of the Dewan of Kapurthala, who accompanied Sant Singh and his son, and who paid Rs. 400. The two students were recognised sitting among the other students on the day of the F.A. Examination by the sub-editor, Mr. Jennings, and other witnesses, and no doubt they will be severely punished.

Professor Vambéry writes to an Austrian newspaper as follows: I must not be forgotten that, while Chodscha Saleh was being bargained over, Russia quietly took possession of the town of Kerki, on the left bank of the Oxus and on the high road to Herat. This was done on the pretext that Kerki was necessary for the defence of the Merv-Samarkand Railway. But that is not all. The Russians have sent explorers, under strong escort, much further on towards the upper course of the Oxus, and before long we shall hear of Russian annexations in the districts where that river takes its source. The English have in reality sacrificed almost the whole of Afghanistan to Russia. At any rate they have taken the important resolve to confine within the narrowest limits the advanced works for the defence of India; in fact, to defend their Indian possessions on the frontier of India. It is inconceivable how the whole frontier delimitation can be represented as a matter in which Russia has given way and England has achieved a diplomatic victory. If the Government in office seek to convey that impression to the English people, they may, perhaps, succeed, for nowhere in the world do the affairs of Central Asia excite less interest and is so little known about them as in the political circles of England; but it is to be hoped that English statesmen themselves are under no delusion. The significance attributed by some of the leading English newspapers to the recent Anglo-Russian Agreement is a clumsy and ridiculous misrepresentation. Unfortunately, that agreement involves another *etape* on the now chronic movement of retreat of England in Asia, which in the interest of humanity and of the spread of civilisation in the East is profoundly regrettable, but cannot concealed.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE CAMPAIGN OF SEDAN.*

On 19th July, in the year of grace 1870, a young French Secretary of Legation, by name Baron Wimpfen, entered Berlin, and handed to the German authorities the French declaration of war. On the 1st of September of the same year, Napoleon III. addressed to the Emperor of Germany a short dramatic letter, to the effect that, not meeting death at the head of his troops, he had resolved to place his sword in the hands of his Majesty. A few days later the ex-Monarch of the Tuileries was closeted in the cottage of a Belgian weaver, together with the iron Chancellor of the Teuton dynasty, pleading for favourable terms for the besieged in Sedan, but in vain—the conquerors were inexorable. "The entire army, with arms and baggage, must surrender as prisoners of war," were the only conditions acceptable to Count von Moltke, the supreme arbiter of the day. Alteration there was none, and on 3rd September the Emperor Napoleon telegraphed to the Empress these brief but expressive words: "The army is defeated and captive. I myself am a prisoner."

Not two months had elapsed since a mighty nation, flushed with all the pride of power, had hurled defiance at the hereditary enemy, which it was thought could be crushed at a blow: "à Berlin" was the cry on every lip, and yet victory fell to the much-despised foe—victory the most crushing of which the annals of the world contain a record. What happened—why such a stupendous reverse? The answer is the *raison d'être* of Mr. George Hooper's most able and valuable work.

It is not within our province to digest the thousand and one causes which tended to the humiliation of France and the glorification of Germany. There were currents and under-currents—currents of imbecility, currents of intrigue, currents of folly, currents of infatuation; but the chief cause of the reverses which, culminated in the disaster at Sedan, when 83,000 men laid down their arms, was unpreparedness. While the Germans were forcing steadily and rapidly forward, their resources concentrated, their movements marked by the regularity of machinery, while a mass of well-drilled and well-accoutred humanity was pushing on and on with fatal earnestness and zeal. Their Gallic foes were scraping together, here and there, such troops as could be hurried up from the cities, the villages, the districts, the provinces. Regiments were without men, men without regiments; food, raiment, tents, ammunition all ran short. "Too late" was the fatal word which destiny wrote upon the portals of the French Bureau of War. The soldiers were as brave as lions, they fought like heroes; but incapacity in high places, imbecility of purpose, and vacillation of design, threw a cloak of failure round the efforts of the rank and file. Then followed demoralisation, wranglings amongst those in command, resignations—and defeat.

The lesson is sad, but it is salient. It teaches all who care to learn the pressing need of being ready for all emergencies. England is insular, but she still may derive warning from this melancholy display of inefficiency; and if rulers in high places would look to the mote in the national eye, then Mr. Hooper's most unbiassed, impartial, and skilful attempt to see clearly the beam in the Gallic eye will have served the country in good stead, when the day of her peril draweth nigh, and the lion and the lamb no longer lie down together in peace, security, and quiet.

PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.*

Political power has been transferred from the few to the many; the destinies of the Empire are now in the hands of the democracy. "The stage," says Mr. Kinnear, "is one of peril, not the less real because it is inevitable. But if it is to be passed with safety, still more, if it is to lead to an era of higher work and happiness of humanity, it can only be by fully understanding the essential elements of existence in communities, and by careful consideration of all that experience can teach us of the conditions under which freedom and happiness can be developed." The outlook is not encouraging. If a democracy cannot succeed unless the *oi polloi* of mankind are willing and able to devote themselves to the study of national problems, it is greatly to be feared that failure is foredoomed. Take the very work which Mr. Kinnear has published to meet the want which he has pointed out. It is plain, simple, concise, closely-argued, and ably planned. But are there half-a-dozen sons of toil in each village who would sit down with pipe and ale to con over the mysteries of "federation," of "national unity," of "centralization" of "socialism," of the "rights of majorities and minorities," of corruption," of "freedom," and scores of such-like intricacies?

What happens is just what might be expected to happen. The labouring classes, having neither time nor inclination to work out problems of State for themselves, fall into the hands of others to guide and counsel. If it chance that these latter are honest, sincere, and able, all is well; but if, as frequently happens, demagogues arise, voluble, glib of tongue, unscrupulous and utterly devoid of precept, then, indeed, may it be said of the voters of Great Britain: "All they, like sheep, have gone astray." Then comes the reign of ignorance and folly, and "what, think ye, will be the end thereof?" Who shall say?

If, however, we feel bound to urge that not one in a thousand of the working population will read Mr. Kinnear's work, we are equally compelled to add that they who do take the trouble to master its contents will be amply rewarded. His views on the various problems of life are not only sound, but so evenly balanced that it is difficult to decide as to the school of thought to which he belongs. This is as it should be. A leader of men should be impartial. Culling the good and dividing the bad, he should address himself "to all sorts and conditions of men." This requirement is most completely fulfilled in the "Principles of Civil Government," which, if it should not "command," can at least "deserve" success.

The *Indian Magazine* for September (London: Kegan Paul. Bristol: Arrowsmith) contains a pleasantly written description, by Miss Dorothea Roberts, of not the least interesting among the Jubilee gatherings, that of the "Bands of Mercy" (an offshoot of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals), which took place at the Albert Hall on the 4th July last, the Queen attending in person immediately after laying the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute.

The burning widow-question crops up in a sensible paper by Mrs. Hoggan, M.D., who points out that the abolition of Suttee is "but a doubtful advantage . . . . unless the lives thus spared are made worth having." It must be remembered that in the matter of the abolition of Suttee, it was, in a manner, possible "to make people virtuous by Act of Parliament;" whereas generations may elapse ere the traditional habits and feelings of a vast population can be changed. It must suffice for us that we avail ourselves of every means—female medical aid being by no means the least important—of acquiring influence in Native families, and that we strive "with our might" to make a discreet use of it when acquired. But it is to Native action that we must, in the last resort, look. As a Native lady, Srimati Har Devi, well remarks in a paper (p. 482) on "The True Basis of Social Reform" Natives themselves must "strike at the root of the disease by endeavouring with all their *tan*, *man*, and *dhan* (body, mind, and wealth) to educate their daughters, and to eradicate their ignorance." Something, too, can be done in the direction urged by Pundita Ramabai Sarasvati, and alluded to at p. 492, to alleviate, here and there, the wretched lot of a high-caste Hindu widow by training selected ladies as teachers, and enabling them to lead really independent and useful lives.

The *Westminster Review*, now in its sixty-fourth year, makes a bid for popular support as a shilling monthly instead of an expensive Quarterly. The change is a judicious one, and will be appreciated by the readers of the Review, which, under its able editor, continues to display the same scholarship, research, and earnest thought which made it an intellectual power long ago. The September number contains several vigorous and interesting articles, amongst which may be specially noted "India and America: A Contrast," "The Peasant Nobility of Orkney and Shetland," and "The Law in Relation to Women." In the Independent Section, which continues to form a marked feature of the Review, the paper on "Free Education" will repay perusal, although opinions may differ regarding some of the conclusions arrived at by the writer. The review of Contemporary Literature and Belles Lettres is, as usual, well and carefully done.

The *Art Journal* for September contains a grand engraving of Collier's picture known as "The Last Voyage of Henry Hudson." In other respects the number is scarcely, perhaps, up to the average, but the latter is so high that a critic gets critical. And to get one really first-rate illustration for 1s. 6d. cannot be a bad investment of a few odd coins.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Unrest; or, The Newer Republic," by Earl Hodgson (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Kidnapping of Prince Alexander of Battenberg," by A. Von Huhe, translated by Captain F. Beaufort (Edward Stanford); "Episodes in a Life of Adventure," by Laurence Oliphant (Wm. Blackwood and Sons).

SIR JOSEPH RITCHIE LYON DICKSON, M.D., who was for forty years physician to Her Majesty's Legation at the Court of Teheran, died recently at Malta, in his sixty-seventh year. In 1847 he was appointed physician to the British Legation in Persia, and in 1849 he was called in to attend the Shah for typhus fever, during the absence of his Majesty's body physician, and in recognition of his medical services on that occasion the Shah conferred on him the Star of Commander of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun. On the occasion of the Shah's visit to Europe in 1873 the British Government, at his Majesty's request, attached the English doctor to his staff, and in compliment to the Shah he was knighted by the Queen on June 30, 1873. The post of physician to Her Majesty's Legation at Teheran, vacant by Sir Joseph Dickson's death, is worth £600 per annum, and is in the gift of Lord Salisbury.

"The Campaign of Sedan." By George Hooper. (George Bell and Sons.)

* "Principles of Civil Government." By John Boyd Kinnear. (Smith, Elder and Co.)

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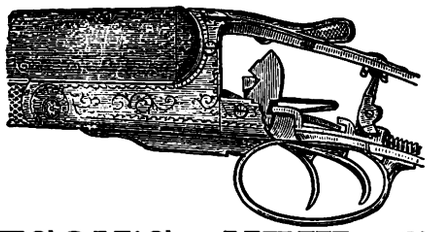
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

WE shall hardly be accused of having much sympathy with the general views and opinions of Mr. Bradlaugh but we certainly think that he did good service last night in the House of Commons by protesting against the method which obtains there of bringing forward the Indian Budget. He had given notice to move that "the House regretted that the only occasion afforded for submitting to its consideration any statement of the wishes or grievances of the Natives of India should be postponed to so late a period of the session as to prevent fair consideration of such wishes and grievances. It was, in fact, disgraceful to the Government of this country that this question should be put down as the eighth order of the day in an empty House at the very last moments of the session." This protest was to the point, and was met with cries of "hear, hear!" from the limited audience which listened to it; but Sir J. Gorst did not hold out much hope that such a state of things would be soon altered. He declared that the regret as to the late period of the session at which Indian affairs were brought before the House was fully shared in by the Government itself. "Everyone would be glad if it were possible to bring the affairs of India under the consideration of the House at a time when more interest would be taken in the matter, but no Government of modern times had ever succeeded in doing this, such were the exigencies of Parliamentary life." We cannot but think this excuse a sorry one. Honourable members when it suits their convenience out-of-doors, on hustings, and on public platforms, and also in the Press, do not hesitate to profess a deep interest in that great Indian Empire which they boast of as being the brightest jewel in the crown of England, &c., &c. But when the Indian Budget comes before the House—a Budget dealing with millions of money and concerning the welfare of millions, and the very stability of our Power in the East—there is a beggarly account of empty benches, and the friends of India are conspicuous by their absence. But worse than this. Mr. Bradlaugh told the House, and he was not contradicted, that it was not even certain that the Secretary of State for India exercised any control whatever over Indian affairs, because he apparently did not possess sufficient information to enable him to answer accurately questions addressed to him in that House on Indian subjects! If this be true, the fact would be "disgraceful to the Government of this country;" but we are charitable enough to believe that the statement was somewhat exaggerated. The Secretary of State for India has no sinecure office, and it is to the credit of those who have held that post since it was created that they have endeavoured to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the work they are supposed to do, and have always, no matter to what party of politics they belonged, displayed an intelligent and warm sympathy with the peoples of India. Mr. Bradlaugh's regret at the postponement of the Budget statement to so late a period of the session was chiefly founded on the supposition that a discussion was thereby prevented on the subject of Indian grievances. The Natives of India, he said, felt that they had serious and real grievances which ought to be considered by that House. The "Natives of India" is rather a wide expression, but Sir J. Gorst also adopted it, telling the honourable member that he quite agreed that all alleged grievances on the part of the Natives of India should be able to find expression in that House, but many of them he believed, would be found to be unsubstantial. The grievance hinted at by Mr. Bradlaugh was the want of representative institutions in India. "The Indians," said he, "claimed that if they had representative Government they could remove some of the miseries and hardships under which they now suffered." Mr. Bradlaugh evidently does not know much about India, but in this he is not

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singular amongst his Parliamentary colleagues. He had, however, picked up some crumbs of information regarding the admission of Natives to the Civil Service, the sale of lands in Burma, and the Ruby Mines, and these crumbs he scattered about the House. In the desultory debate which followed little or no attention was given to the Budget itself, dealing as it did with enormous items of revenue and expenditure, and affecting questions of taxation of the highest importance. No honourable member seemed to think that these questions were of the slightest consequence compared with the question as to whether Messrs. Streeter had or had not got a lease of the Ruby Mines. Even Sir Richard Temple could only find words or time to say that he believed that the finances of India were, on the whole, satisfactory, and the taxation light, and that if we managed India well we should find that we had secured the largest market in the world. Sir George Campbell thought that extravagant expenditure should be reduced, and Mr. Cossman expressed his belief that the people of India could bear very little more taxation. Sir J. Gorst, in closing the debate, said that he thought the Government might very well be satisfied with the discussion which had taken place. If so we can only say that the Government is very easily satisfied indeed. One admission, however, he made—that it was possible to make the Indian Financial Statement in June, and he added that he had no doubt that the Secretary of State for India would do his best to have the Indian Budget brought forward in future at an earlier period of the session.

This is so far well; but if honourable members will not interest themselves in the matter the change of date will do little good. It will affect Indian interests little whether they are brought before an empty House in September or an empty House in June. The remedy lies only with honourable members themselves.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, August 13.)

WESTLAND—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the departure on leave of the Hon. Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. Westland, officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to act temporarily as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Mr. Westland has this day taken his seat in Council under the usual salute.

BARTON, Mr. E. J., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Aug. 30.

GAIRDNET—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Gairdnet as acting consular agent for the United States of America at Chittagong, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Ellis.

SANDEMAN, Colonel Sir R. G., K.C.S.I., resident of the 2nd class and Governor-General's agent in Beluchistun, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class and Governor-General's agent in Beluchistan, from June 19.

ST. JOHN, Colonel Sir O. B. C., K.C.S.I., Resident of the 2nd class and officiating Governor-General's agent in Beluchistan, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class, and as Governor-General's agent in Beluchistan, from June 19, during the absence on furlough of Colonel Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, temporary :—

RIMINGTON, Lieut. J. C., R.E., Lieut. W. S. Hunter, R.E., and Lieut. E. A. Edgell, R.E.

MCHUTCHIN, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is temporarily transferred to Bengal Railway Branch.

MARR, Honorary Lieut. W., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, is promoted to assistant engineer, 1st grade, from June 1.

PRIESTLY, Mr. N. G., Class IV. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted permanently as Supernumerary to Class III. from April 1.

PUSHONG—The services of Second Grade Apothecary A. Leo Pushong are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of North-West Provinces and Oudh.

ATKINSON, Mr. E. S. P., surveyor, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months from July 26.

SHEDLOCK, Mr. O. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is granted furlough for one year with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

MILITARY.

HAMILTON, Captain E. O. F., Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be a brigade-major on the establishment, vice Major J. C. R. Glasgow, who has been appointed a deputy assistant adjutant-general, dated Aug. 4.

BRERETON, Lieut.-Colonel C. W., R.A., assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, whose tenure of service expired on Aug. 8, is appointed ordnance officer, 1st class, from that date, and seconded.

CURRIE, Captain J. W., Madras S.C. (wing officer 20th Madras Infantry), to be an extra aide-de-camp on H.E.'s Personal Staff from July 31.

BRASIER-CREAGH, Lieut. G. P., East Surrey Regiment, officiating squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal S.C. from March 20, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

BURNE, Lieutenant K. O., Scottish Rifles, officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from January 20, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

CHALDECOTT, Lieutenant A. W., R.A., appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to Bengal Staff Corps from the date of his arrival in India.

BAYLEY, Hon. Sir S. C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Behar Light Horse, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal., to be honorary colonel, vice Sir A. R. Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who has resigned his office.

ROGERS, Lieutenant L., to be captain-commandant, Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, vice Captain J. Macpherson, who has resigned that command.

BALL, Lieutenant P., to be captain Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain R. E. Hamblin, promoted.

WATTS, Mr. G. K., to be lieutenant, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Lieutenant F. S. Llewellin, appointed quartermaster, dated July 15.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

GLASCOCK, Lieutenant-colonel T. B. M., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Aug. 11.

FLEMING, Surgeon-Major J. MacN., M.D., Medical Department, to be brigade-surgeon, vice Brigade-Surgeon C. E. Raddock, retired, dated Aug. 6.

ROWCROFT, Colonel G. C., Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to colonel's allowance, from Aug. 10.

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from the date specified :—

SMITH, Major-General T. P., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, from Feb. 6, in room of Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal Staff Corps, deceased.

FURLOUGHS.

VIBART, Colonel E. D. H., Bengal S.C., commandant 15th Bengal Cavalry (private affairs), for one year; pension service, 33rd year, commenced Oct. 14, 1886.

LANDON, Lieut.-Colonel A., General List, Infantry (medical certificate), for 122 days; pension service, 29th year, commenced Aug. 6.

PULLEY, Captain C., Bengal S.C., 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkha Regiment (private affairs), for one year; pension service, 16th year, commenced Oct. 28, 1886.

SWINTON, Lieut. R. R., Bengal S.C., 44th Bengal Infantry (medical certificate), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Jan. 28.

CHESTER, Colonel C. W. R., Bengal Staff Corps (private affairs), till Feb. 20, 1888.

ALEXANDER, Lieut.-Colonel G., Bengal Staff Corps (medical certificate), for three months.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug 17.)

CLAY, Mr. W. M., magistrate and collector, Khulna, is allowed furlough for one year, from Oct. 28.

HERALD, Mr. J. L., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore sub-division of that district.

TOYNBEE, Mr. G., magistrate and collector, Hughly, is allowed leave for two months and one day, from Sept. 3.

CASPERSZ, Mr. C. P., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector

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Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Hughly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. Toynbee.

COLLIN, Mr. F. W., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. V. Westmacott.

LUSON, Mr. H., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore.

GILES, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, Burdwan, is allowed leave for three months, from the 16th inst.

BOILEAU, Mr. H. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Dinagepore, is transferred to Julpigori, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. H. D'Oyly.

HAMPTON, Mr. A. R. G., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Gya, is transferred to Mymensingh.

STACK, Mr. J. C., assistant superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is transferred to Gya.

RIVETT-CARNAC, Mr. J. F., officiating personal assistant to the inspector-general of police, is appointed to act in the 5th grade of district superintendents of police, from the 7th idem.

OWEN, Mr. M., is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police of the 3rd grade, but will continue to be employed on his present deputation in the Jail Department.

EMERSON, Mr. M. S., is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police of the third grade, but will continue to be employed on his present deputation in the Jail Department.

BOILEAU, Mr. W. H., officiating superintendent of police, in charge of the District Police, Julpigori, is appointed to be an assistant superintendent of police of the third grade, vice Mr. H. M. Owen.

BOILEAU, Mr., is also appointed to act in the first grade of assistant superintendents of police.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Chumparun, acted in the first grade of assistant superintendents of police, from July 7.

MACLEOD, Dr. R., civil medical officer, Gya, is allowed leave for two months, from the 1st Sept.

ALPIN, Surgeon W. G. P., is appointed to be resident surgeon, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, from the date he relieved Dr. R. J. Polden.

ALPIN, Dr., will continue to act as resident surgeon, Medical College Hospital, vice Dr. Polden, and as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major R. Harvey.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 11.)

PIGOT, Mr. J. L., assistant conservator of forests, Working Plan Branch, has obtained six months' leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, from July 13.

LEIGH, Captain H. P. P., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Kohat, vice Mr. R. Udny, proceeding on privilege leave, from Aug. 1.

FIELD, Mr. F., extra assistant commissioner, 4th grade, is appointed extra judicial assistant, 4th grade, vice Khan Bahadur Hamid Ali, extra judicial assistant commissioner, retired, from July 4.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., is appointed divisional judge of the Divisional Court of the Hoshiarpur civil division.

SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent of police, Mooltan, has obtained privilege leave for 78 days, from Aug. 15.

GOLDNEY, Mr. W. G., district superintendent of police, in charge of the Central Police Office, has obtained three months' privilege leave, from Aug. 4.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, August 13.)

EVERS, Surgeon-Major B., M.D., superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, is appointed civil surgeon and superintendent, Central Jail, Raipur vice Brigade-Surgeon D. W. Trimnell, retired.

WILLMOT, Dr. R., civil surgeon and superintendent of jail, Bhandara is appointed superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, vice Surgeon-Major Evers.

WOMACH—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. A. S. Womach, C.S., assistant commissioner, Raipur, from the 15th inst.

MACLEAN, Mr. N. E. L., assistant district superintendent of police, Saugor, returned from the three months' privilege leave, and resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd inst.

FRASER, Colonel H., district superintendent of police, Jubbulpore, availed himself, on the 4th inst., of the five months' general leave, on private affairs in India, making over charge of his duties to Mr. R. H. Hamilton.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Aug. 6.)

BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., assistant commissioner, a magistrate of the 1st class in the Pagan district, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Myingyan district also.

BROWNING, Lieut. H. A., assistant commissioner, a magistrate of the 1st class is appointed to the charge of the Pakokku sub-division, Pagan district.

LAUGHARNE, Captain M., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, whose services have been re-transferred to Lower Burma, reported his arrival at Rangoon on July 30, and is posted temporarily to the superintending engineer's office.

LAUGHARNE, Captain M., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is granted three months' privilege, from Aug. 8.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 16.)

HOSKINS, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., superintendent of police, Godavar district, is allowed privilege leave for three months from or after Sept. 5.

LANGLEY—Special leave on urgent private affairs, for six months, from Aug. 15 or date of relief, is granted to Captain L. Langley, R.E. executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem.

GREEN, Mr. W. (a), inspector Salt and Abkari Department, Machgaon Circle, is granted furlough for one year, from date of relief.

KITE, Mr. R. W., inspector Salt and Abkar Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and 21 days, from Aug. 21.

MILITARY.

BALDWIN, Lieut. A. C., Royal Scots Fusiliers, probationer Madras Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England (m.c.); pension service, 3rd year, commenced March 21.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

MCKOE, Surgeon G. M. E., medical officer, 23rd Wallajabad Light Infantry (p. a.), for one year.

GIBBS, First-class Schoolmaster W., Army Educational Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, from Aug. 21.

MCCALLY—The services of the undermentioned officer are replaced at the disposal of H.E., the Commander-in-Chief, from Aug. 10 :—Major A. McCally, Staff Corps.

FARRANT—The services of Captain H. F. Farrant, Staff Corps, 25th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

THOMPSON—The services of Surgeon H. Thompson are placed at the disposal of the Political Department.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Aug. 12.)

SMITH—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Captain S. C. U. Smith, just promoted to that rank, from O Battery 1st Brigade, has been posted to No. 4 (Heavy) Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery.

LUGARD—HOTHAM—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Major H. T. Lugard, E. Battery, 4th Brigade, and Major J. Hotham, No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, the latter officer is directed to proceed to Allahabad to join his new battery.

With sanction of the Government of India, the following movements are ordered :—

No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, from Secunderabad to Mhow, by rail.

No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, from Mhow to Secunderabad, by rail.

The undermentioned officers will attend the course of garrison instruction commencing at Bangalore on Sept. 7 :—

BOULDERSON, Captain H. A. B., Staff Corps (3rd Regiment Light Infantry.

CAREW, Lieutenant G. A. L., 7th Hussars.

ENSOR, Lieutenant J. H., 12th Lancers.

SMITH, Captain (Brevet-major) S., Royal Engineers.

HERBERT, Captain G. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

WHITE, Lieutenant Hon. C. J., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

STEWART, Lieutenant D. G., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

BROCKLEHURST, Lieutenant R., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry.

VAUGHAN, Lieutenant J. E., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

BERESFORD, Lieutenant J. P. De La P., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers.

UPPERTON, Lieutenant B., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

SAPTE, Lieutenant F., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

All officers must be medically examined and reported fit to undergo the course.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in Hindustani according to the test specified opposite their names :—

GAISFORD, Captain R. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, Higher Standard.

CAMPBELL, Captain R., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borders, Higher Standard.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. W., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, Higher Standard.

KIRKWOOD, Lieut. T. M., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, Lower Standard.

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ASBURY, Surgeon, Medical Staff, Lower Standard.
SMITH, Schoolmaster W. A., Army School Department, Lower Standard.
BROWNE—Order confirmed, dated July 12, by the general officer commanding Burma division, appointing Major E. C. Browne, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, Burma division, vice Major J. E. Blundell, relieved.
TENANT, Colonel T. B. E., Staft Corps, leave for 182 days, from Aug. 1, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 18.)

PENROSE, Lieut. E. R., having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from Aug. 10, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

DUNDAS, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., assistant adjutant general.
BANKS, Surgeon-Major S. O'B., Indian Medical Service.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the periods specified :—

CHENEVIX-TRENCH, Lieut. G. F., Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.
STEVENS, Colonel G. S., Staft Corps, till July 12.
AIRD, Sub-Commander J., Ordnance Department, three months, medical certificate.
TRITTON—The services of Lieut. C. Tritton, Bombay Staff Corps, 24th Regiment Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.
MELLISS—The services of Major H. Melliss, 17th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for eight months from date of being struck off duty :—

LLOYD, Colonel R. M., Staff Corps, commandant 1st Bombay Infantry ; pension service, 32nd year, commenced April 9.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Aug. 19.)

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HOGHTON, Lieut. F. A., officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as wing officer 1st Bombay Infantry, on probation.
WALTON, Lieut. W. C., officiating wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. Wilkins, transferred to the 14th Bombay Infantry.
WILKINS, Lieut. E. G. R., 14th Bombay Infantry, S.C., wing officer 13th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.
RAITT, Lieut. H. G. B., 24th Bombay Infantry, wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty in the same capacity.
TANDY, Lieut.-Colonel H. S., 25th Bombay Light Infantry, C.S., wing commander (officiating second in command) 8th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Colonel Withers, retired.
MINCHIN, Kieut. F. F., F-1 R.A., has promoted captain into 4-1 Western Division R.A.
GRAHAM, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to assume command of the 1st Battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been appointed.
GRAHAM, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel T., R.A., has been appointed to command the 2nd Mountain Batteries at Jutogh, and the command allowance of the R.A. at Neemuch has been temporarily withdrawn.
DITMAS, Captain E., 7th Dragoon Guards, is granted leave to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
RANDALL, Major R. G., 2nd Lancaster Fusiliers, has leave of absence to remain in England from July 24, 1887, to Jan. 25, 1888, on medical certificate.
HARRISON—TEMPLER—Captain C. E. Harrison and Lieut. L. G. Templer, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, to proceed to England, pending retirement from the service.
JONES, Surgeon-Major F., in medical charge, 10th Bombay Infantry, has leave of absence from Aug. 24, on private affairs, preparatory to retirement under clause 51, I.A.C., 1886.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. M. Renny, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. J. Van Someren, Inf.
Bombay Estab.—Maj. R. E. D. Reilly, S.C., Lieut.-Col. M. F. Coussmaker, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. E. Piffard, C. E. B. Critchley.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. R. Wilmer, S.C., six months ; Capt. R. A. C. King, R.A., three months ; Capt. F. G. Vivian, S.C., four months.
Madras Estab.—Surg.-Maj. T. C. H. Spencer, 122 days ; Lieut.-Col. J. W. Macdougall, S.C., 181 days ; Lieut. W. N. M. Cooke, S.C., two months ; Col. F. S. FitzPatrick, S.C., two months.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. C. F. Willis, M.D., 183 days.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Quinn, four months' furlough ; R. J. Bruce, C.I.E., five months' furlough ; W. M. Shaw, six months' s.c. ; E. D. C. Williams, two months' s.c.
Madras Estab.—C. L. B. Cumming (Cov.), six months' extry. leave on m.c. without pay.
Bombay Estab.—P. C. H. Snow, five months and fifteen days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. B. G. Vyvyan, Inf., Capt. P. T. Buston, R.E., Capt. F. A. Blyth, S.C., Surg.-Maj. W. H. Gregg, Maj. B. Channer, S.C., D.S.O., Bde.-Surg. C. P. Costello, Lieut. G. R. Brown, S.C., Lieut. A. G. Peyton, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Col. J. Galloway, S.C, C.B., Lieut.-Col. A. R. Seton, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—T. E. Piffard, Surg. L. A. Waddell, A. Penny, W. Bigge, A. Monies, J. G. Martin, R. E. Rutherford, R. Clarke, M. F. Beamish, Surg.-Maj. T. Hume, M.B., W. F. L. Bean, J. G. Silcock.
Madras Estab.—J. W. Atkinson (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—A. S. Moriarty (Cov.), G. M. Pratt, J. J. Jones, J. Griffiths.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

DENING—Sept, 4, at Birchington-on-Sea, Kent, Beatrice, the wife of Major Lewis Dening, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
NEVILLE—Sept. 4, at Barwick House, Yeovil, the wife of Commander George Neville, R.N., of a son.
RAHILLY—Sept. 1, at Merton Lodge, Clifton, the wife of Surgeon-Major Rahilly, Army Medical Staff, of a son.
STEBBING—Sept. 3, at Southsea, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Stebbing, R.N., H.M.S. *Excellent*, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GARDNER—WATSON—Sept. 5, at Christ Church, Lee, Ernest A. Gardner, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Mary, eldest daughter of Major Wilson, of Edinburgh, late of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Royal Scots Guards).
HART—REYNOLDS—Sept. 6, at St. Cuthbert's, Durham, Norman Hart, of Dover, to Sophia, fifth daughter of the late Owen Reynolds, Major 26th Regiment M.N.I.
HOPE—PALMER—Sept. 3, at Marylebone Parish Church, Major Lewis Anstruther Hope, Commissariat and Transport Staff, youngest son of Major-General Hope, to Lucy Elizabeth, youngest daughter of George Palmer, Esq., of Reading.
ONSLOW—KITCAT—Sept. 3, at Westonbirt, Tetbury, Captain George Thorp Onslow, R.M.L.I., youngest son of Major Pitcairn Onslow, to Ethel Paul, third daughter of the Rev. David Kitcat, Rector of Westonbirt, Tetbury.

DEATHS.

ABERIGH-MACKAY—Sept. 2, at Hampstead, Lucretia Livingston, the wife of James Aberigh-Mackay, of Aberigh-Mackay, D.D., Senior British Chaplain, Paris.
BARNARD—Sept. 3, at Canton Villa, Dover, Susannah, the widow of Philip Adolphus Barnard, Esq., formerly of H.M.'s 24th Regiment.
COCKBURN—Sept. 4, at 42, Leamington-road-villas, Westbourne-park, Frederica, the wife of Surgeon-General R. Cockburn, Bengal Army (retired), aged 62.
GWYN—Sept. 1, at 7, St. Aubyns, West Brighton, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Lionel Gwyn, Royal Artillery, aged 48.
JACKSON—Sept. 1, at Kirkbuddo, Forfarshire, James Rawlinson Jackson, Deputy Surgeon-General I.M.D.
LINDSAY—Sept. 4, at No. 8, Rose-terrace, Perth, N.B., Matilda, daughter of the late General Harris, R.A., and widow of the late Colonel Lindsay, 91st Regiment.
MARTIN—Aug. 25, Captain H. H. Martin, late Bedfordshire Regiment, aged 38.
MATURIN—Aug. 3, at Castlerock, Ireland, Charles Maturin, Mourne Lodge, Newtownstewart, county Tyrone, formerly Captain P.W.O. Donegal Light Infantry, aged 82.
NARES—Aug. 5, at Tynemouth Castle, Major Henry Innes Nares, the Leicestershire Regiment, aged 42.

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PHILLIPPS—Sept. 3, at Hitcham Hall, Suffolk, Alfred Lisle March Phillipps, late of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of the late Right Hon. Samuel March Phillipps.

RUSSELL—Sept. 3, at Folkestone, Ella Maude, the wife of A. Gordon Russell (late Rifle Brigade), and eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Edmund Commerell, aged 24.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ENSOR—Aug. 11, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. J. H. Ensor, 12th Royal Lancers, Adjutant, B.R.V., of a daughter.

EVANS—Aug. 9, at Rura, the wife of A. C. Evans, Executive Engineer, I.B., N.W.P., of a daughter.

MICHELL—Aug. 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Michell, 13th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

PAGE—Aug. 16, at Dacca, the wife of H. Page, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

WELSH—Aug. 7, at Gorakhpore, the wife of Mr. F. Welsh, Audit Department, Baroda and North-West Railway, of a daughter.

YOUNG—Aug. 16, at Simla, the wife of W. M. Young, B.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TOD—SCHMIDT—Aug. 20, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, James Tod, of Bombay, to Else Joana, youngest daughter of the late Augustus Bernhardt Schmidt, of Essen, Westphalia.

WOOD—FOSTER—Aug. 6, at Gorakhpore, G. A. Wood, Barrister-at-Law, son of the late J. Wood, Esq., of Offerton, Cheshire, to Florence Isabelle, daughter of the late E. Foster, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, N.W.P.

DEATHS.

BROOME—Aug. 11, at Edwardesabad, Colonel J. H. Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

CANNY—Aug. 20, at Madras, Elizabeth, daughter of N. Canny, Yeoman of the Royal Body Guard, Hounslow, aged 25.

HUTTON—Aug. 12, at Cawnpore, Pensioned Assistant Apothecary, W. H. Hutton, aged 37.

JOYES—Aug. 18, at Madras, Clara Joyes, widow of the late W. B. W. Joyes, Professor of Tamil at the Presidency College, aged 52.

LYONS—Aug. 16, at the residence of his mother, at Mazagon, Mr. Peter Lyons, H.M.'s Mint, aged 48.

OGILVIE—Aug. 13, at Ootamacund, H. R. Ogilvie, Lieut.-Colonel, General List, Madras Infantry, aged 47.

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161 Indian coolies, including children and infants, returned from Jamaica to India at the end of last year. Before sailing from Jamaica 145 of them bought treasury bills on India of the aggregate value of £2,875 6s. 8d, or an average value of £63 17s. 11d. for each depositor. The largest deposit lodged by one family was £432 13s., and there were six lodgments of over £100 each. A large quantity of valuable jewellery was also worn by the women and children. The total number of coolies in Jamaica on the 31st of last December was 13,850, less than half of whom were Chinese.

A NEW electrical invention, called The Writing Telegraph, is likely to supersede the telephone in many ways where it is difficult to use the latter instrument with success. It transmits promptly and silently a message in the actual handwriting of the subscriber, thus giving a record which cannot be disputed, for there is the original writing at one end and a facsimile of it at the other end of the wire, and neither can be altered without detection. The operator writes with a pen upon a strip of paper which moves steadily beneath it, the movement of the pen in writing sending varied currents into the lines which actuate the receiving instrument and causing the pen thereof to reproduce each letter as fast as it is made. Common writing paper and ink are used. This very clever invention has been introduced to this country by the Writing Telegraph Co., of New York, and can be seen in operation at the American Exhibition. Mr. John Morgan Richards is the Managing Director of the Company in London, and the London office is at 46, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN PRESS.—The *Madras Times* makes a comparison between the Hindu and Mahomedan Press in this country. "No one," says our contemporary, "whose attention is directed to what is going on in India can fail to notice the marked difference between the tone and feeling of the Hindu and the Mahomedan Press, or to be struck by the rapid increase during the last few years in the number of meetings at which a section of 'educated Hindus' deliver themselves of inflated, ridiculous harangues devoid of moderation, good sense, and forethought, but plentifully flavoured with scurrilous and even seditious nonsense. The Mahomedan newspapers (it is true they are not numerous) manifest, practically without exception, a feeling of good will and loyalty to the English, diametrically opposed to the windy, malignant outpourings of no inconsiderable portion of the Hindu Press, which reeks with constant gross and violent attacks on Englishmen—private persons as well as officials. In the same way Mahomedans give evidence of their friendliness to the British Raj by abstaining altogether from meetings such as a certain number of so-called 'advanced' Hindus delight in holding, and at which they cackle on questions social and political."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 6, Quetta (s), Calcutta; Clan Gordon (s). Madras.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 6, Nesta (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—Sept. 8, City of Calcutta (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Malwa*, from London, Sept. 15; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Sept. 22; from Brindisi, Sept. 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lock and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Savage, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. and Miss Madge, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. Joseph, Mrs. J. P. White and infant, Mr. A. Willes, Mrs. Gordon Carmichael and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Eastaway, Mrs. Joseph, Mr. C. Potter, Mr. W. Pickford, Mrs. Campbell and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. E. P. Sims, Mr. F. G. Ashwood, Mr. and Mrs. Banerjee and family, Capt. and Mrs. Egerton, Lieut. C. S. Keith, Miss Dinham, Mr. Hyde, Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Miss Hawkins, Miss Salmon. *From Venice:* Colonel Sparks, Mr. Dunlop Smith and friend. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Macpherson, Mr. D. Morris, Dr. Pilcher, Major and Mrs. O'Gorman, Mr. R. Lang, Mr. Barry, Mr. W. Barry, Capt. and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. J. Denman, Surgeon C. E. Nicholls, Surgeon-Major Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Jenkins, Colonel A. Walker, Major Shepherd, Mr. H. Waldron, Capt. Pitt, Mr. J. E. Hilton, Mr. W. M. Eley, Mr. G. Vibart, Mr. F. Whitney, General Sir C. Gough, Colonel G. T. Skipwith, Mr. H. G. Taylor, Lieut. E. W. Walter, Mr. Shinwell, Mr. E. H. Molloy, General J. D. Baker, Mr. J. D. Framjee, Mr. A. R. Sayani, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. G. W. and Mrs. Lawrie.

For Malta: Mr. Rodgman, Corporal James, Private Saggers, Corporal Bishop, Mr. W. Wynne.

For Port Said: Brigade-Surgeon A. A. Gore, Miss Mansfield, Sergeant Facer, Rev. C. Keatinge, Rev. J. Keatinge, Mr. W. Keatinge, Mr. J. C. Chapman.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Miss Robieson. *From Brindisi:* Rev. D. Butcher.

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. R. H. Greave, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Burn, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Mrs. G. Walton, Mr. J. H. Hollway, Mr. A. H. Reid, Mr. T. Barnard, Miss Barnfather, Miss H. E. Abbot, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. W. Ray. *From Venice:* Mr. J. Frizelle, Mr. F. St. C. and Mrs. Grimwood, Mr. Tileman, Mr. Durst, Mr. O. Möller, Messrs. C. A. and F. A. Möller. *From Brindisi:* Dr. A. J. McLaughlin, Mr. C. C. Macleod, Mr. W. F. Woods, Mr. J. A. Grant, Surgeon-Major Franklin, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. D. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. M. Brodhurst, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. J. H. Ivens, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, Major Greenstreet, R.E., Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Capt. A. P. R. Gough, Colonel Bushman, Mr. G. R. Forster, Mr. P. T. Large, Mr. C. H. Williams, Mr. J. H. Heckle, Dr. J. Clark, Capt. Mein, Mr. H. R. Monk, Mr. Wylie, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. H. T. Fergusson, Mr. Higgins, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. W. C. Peppe, Mr. A. E. Orr.

For Malta: Sergeant Hawke.

For Port Said: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lidderdale, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Trelawney, child and infant, Mr. J. Gordon, Rev. C. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. A. C. Simpson, Mr. M. N. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and two daughters, Mr. F. O. Read, Mrs. Mengens and infant, Mr. J. K. Chase, Mr. C. F. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. J. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Matson, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. J. D. Farthing, two Misses Worgan, Mrs. Maitlands, Mr. W. F. Creaton, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. J. Balfour, Mrs. Norris. *From Venice:* Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. Hall. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. Currie, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. R. Fenton.

For Madras: Mr. R. and Miss Woolley, Miss Grant, Miss Keely, Mr. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. A. E. C. Stuart, Mr. J. Cardewaite. *From Brindisi:* Mr. P. de Clermont.

For Malta: Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler, Mr. McDonald, Colonel Llewellyn, Colonel Gordon.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Crabbe, Mr. Thomson.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Sir E. and Lady Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Mr. J. N. Cresser. *From Brindisi:* Mr. R. G. Moss, H.H. the Rao of Cutch, Colonel and Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. E. Carver, Mr. T. A. Cook.

For Suez: Mr. G. Stuart, Miss C. Stuart, Mr. R. Mackie, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. Guiver, Mr. E. Petler, Miss Charles.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. W. Besant.

For Colombo: Mr. W. R. Young. *From Venice:* Mr. Skrine, Mr. P. C. du S. Leather.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Sept. 15.

For Madras: Mrs. Emery, two children and infant, Mr. L. F. Lake, Mr. A. F. Sealy, Mrs. Nugent and infant, Mr. D. Rose, Mrs. Emery and three children, two Masters Mills Walker and nurse, Mr. William

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Scott, Rev. W. M. S. Babington, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. J. B. Harris, Mr. F. B. Rawson.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Young and infant, Miss Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson, Miss Foggo, Miss Lever, Mrs. Leslie and three children, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. S. Driberg, Miss Violet Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Gomes, Mr. Marshall, Mr. A. Sampson, Miss Mary Griffin, Miss Margaret Griffin.

For Colombo: Miss Courage, Mr. C. D. L. Tottenham, Mr. Cracklon, Lieut. A. Channer, R.N., Mrs. Channer and child, Mr. Jno. J. Rae, Mr. C. St. G. Carey, Mr. William Cox.

For Port Said: Rev. C. T. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and two children.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Titania*, Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Rebsch and infant, Mr. Fox.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Poseidon*, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. W. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Robertshaw, Mr. M. A. Rogay, Colonel Townsend, R.E., Mrs. Townsend, Mr. Algernon Elliott, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Seaman.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, sailed Sept. 4.

For Colombo: Mrs. Ward, Mr. Arthur Oswald.

For Madras: Mr. W. M. Standen, Mr. Graham-Anderson and servant, Mr. Bernard Keane, Mrs. B. Fowler, Rev. J. F. Noyes, Mrs. Noyes and infant, Miss Noyes, Miss Bell, Mr. W. Browne, Mr. F. H. Clive.

For Calcutta: Mr. Robert H. Iwat, Mr. A. F. James, Mr. R. S. Bovill, Mr. H. Bovill, Mr. W. B. Welsh, Mr. C. Collingwood.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, to sail Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wikeley, Mrs. G. Masson Smyth, Mr. G. S. Broughton, Mr. W. J. Sievwright, Mrs. C. Kelly and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. C. H. Browne, Mrs. C. H. Browne, Mrs. Duthie.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, to sail Sept. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. T. R. Chapman, Mrs. Lawrance, Miss Lawrance, Miss Skrine, Dr. and Mrs. Pickthall, Mr. C. Lawrance, Mr. J. Arthur, Mr. John Black.

For Madras: Miss Lewis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Roche, Mr. George Lindsay, Mrs. Vanes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Blackett, Mr. C. Wilson, Miss H. Sprot, Miss W. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. B. Smith, Mrs. M'Culloch and infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail Sept. 29.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. G. D. M'Reddie, Mrs. Longworth, Miss Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brooks and infant, Mr. Harris, Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Hacket and two infants.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail Oct. 1.

For Madras: Rev. J. Russell.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lees.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Skrine.

For Madras: Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Eales and Mrs. Eales, Miss Thomas, Miss Gebrich.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Thoms, Mr. G. C. Ballingall, Miss Simpson, Miss Cowley, Miss Boileau, Miss Moore, Surgeon-Major O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien, infant and nurse.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 20.

For Colombo: Mr. F. C. H. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss F. Clarke, Miss Brandes, Miss E. Clarke, two children and maid.

For Madras: Mrs. C. H. Pelly, Mrs. Groves, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kimber, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle, Miss Lavelle.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Ronaldson and two children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, Aug. 22.

From London: Mrs. and Mrs Scorgie, Colour-Sergeant Maher, Miss Maunsell, Lance-Corporal Calvert, Lieut. Whitehead, Sergeant Millard, Sergeant Jenkins, Mr. T. W. Jones, Mrs. Schumacker.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Vidal, Dr. Tyler and four Sirdars, Colonel Tillard, Mr. A. Harvey, Mr. McPherson, Mr. A. McV. Smith.

From Brindisi: Major Sorrell, Mr. A. B. Todd, Sir Pertab Singh, friend and secretary, Capt. Hamilton, Capt. Walsh, Mr. Cracroft, Major Franklin, Mr. Chope, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hawes and infant, Miss Palmer.

From Aden: Surgeon-Major Hay, Lieut. Lindner. Mr. Abdy Ally, Mr. Jamsedjee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Carthage*, Capt. G. N. Hector, left Bombay, Aug. 23.

For London: Major and Mrs. G. F. Marshall and child, Mrs. Becher and child, Mr. and Mrs. Chase and three children, Mrs. Cooke, Capt. C. Cuthbertson, Mr. E. de Little, Mr. L. Alexander, Miss Shaw, Miss Flaxman, Mr. and Mrs. Dick, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. W. Wicks, Mr. T. O Hobson, Mr. R. L. Romer, Mr. and Mrs. Lousada and infant, Mrs. Milner and five daughters, Mr. J. Cooke, Mr. M. Lowenthall, Miss A. Williams, Miss F. Studdert, Mr. Milner, Mr. W. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. B. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Mason and child, Capt. Lugard.

For Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Pugh, Hon. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. G. Porters, Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Grace, Hon. Justice H. Beverley, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. L. Higgens, Mr. F. A. Nicholson, Mrs. Etheridge, Mr. G. N. Stewart, Surgeon W. P. Carson, Mr. A. G. Nicholson, Mr. W. Junes, Hon. W. Macpherson, Mr. W. A. Watson, Colonel and Mrs. Mallock, Miss Mallock, Mr. A. S. Womack, Lieut. A. D. G. Shelley, Mr. Jameson and friend, Mr. F. W. Dod, Mr. Popert, Mr. A. Tornaghi.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Capt. Briscoe, from London, Sept. 8.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. T. Moss, Miss Moses.

For Calcutta: Mr. Bruce, Mr. W. T. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. J. F. Chew, Mr. A. H. Berney, Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Cassey, Mr. J. A. Stagg, Mr. A. Rule, Mr. and Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Maloney, Miss Macleod, Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. J. Touch, Mr. R. Young, Miss Kingcairn, Dr. A. Harrison.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Whiteford, Mr. Peffard, Mr. Taylor, Mr. H. R. P. Carter, Surgeon-Major R. J. Dutt, Mr. J. L. Dutt, Dr. J. Ireland, Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather and two infants, Mrs. Le Mesurier, Mr. W. H. Bushey, Mr. A. Grant, Mrs. Willoughby.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, sailing on Aug. 30.

For London: Colonel E. Rogers Coker, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Mr. C. A. Marindin, Mr. Harkshen Lal, Mr. Mahomed Shahdin, Mr. A. Manson, Mr. H. J. Thompson, Mr. James Wallace.

For Brindisi: Surgeon W. H. Cadge.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	—	—	18 Sept.	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	6 Oct
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	21 Sept.	23 Sept.	2 Oct.	6 Oct.	8 Oct.	20 Oct.
		Q'town.				
Euphrates..	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	16 Oct.	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	3 Nov.
Serapis.....	19 Oct.	—	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	15 Oct.	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	10 Nov.
Malabar	29 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

THE "Robinson New Victoria Hansom" is gaining, as it deserves to do, in public favour, and will, no doubt, soon supersede the old-fashioned clumsy and uncomfortable vehicles with which London has hitherto had to put up. From their works in Newman-street, the Company, of which Mr. J. C. Robinson is the able and energetic manager, are turning out a considerable number of their light, elegant, and well-appointed cabs, which make either a Hansom or a Victoria, according to the weather or the will of the hirer. These cabs are being greatly patronised, and the Company is reaping the reward of their enterprise in a rapidly-increasing and profitable business.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 13.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97⅞	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		102¼	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100⅜	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102½	to —
Cooria Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	760
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	665
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	110
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert Ginning Co. ...	all	18 pr.ct. ...	450
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	235
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	580
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,500
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,450
French	all	80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy ...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	365
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	440
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	235
New Berar	500	60 ...	565
New Indian	125	0 ...	115
Prince of Wales ...	400	80 ...	330
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,300
Sind	750	75 ...	530
Volkart	500	45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	605
Albert Edward Mills ...	1,000	90 ...	460
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	103
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	80 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	880
Central India	500	35 ...	850
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	610
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	640
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	180
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	890
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning...	1,000	80 ...	870
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	480
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,375
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	610
affer Ali	500	40 ...	—
ewraz Baloo	1,000	80 ...	1,105
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	880
Khatao Mackungee ...	1,000	20 ...	825
Leopold	100	5 ...	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,575
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,265
Mazagon	250	9 ...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,480
Naigam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	490
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	870
Oriental	625	15 ...	580
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	0½ ...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,220
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	680
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	245
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	245
Victoria Mills	1,000	85 ...	500
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-8	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. ...	196-15-5	do.	330
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	860

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	230
Bombay Ice Co.	100	111
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,825
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	365
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	109
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,800
Treacher and Co.	all	1,175
Thacker and Co.	all	180

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—August 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 2	to 98 3
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8	to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102 4	to 102 6
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 4	to 102 6
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1867 (1887)	104 0	to —
6	of 1870 (1889)	104 0	to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	104 8	to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	103 4	to —
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	103 4	to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103 8	to —
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103 12	to —
4½	of 1882 (1902)	96 8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	166 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	865 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	121 to 122
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	71 to 72
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,550 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	12½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	8 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	68 to —
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71 to 72
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	85 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	125 to 130
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	109 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	35 to 36
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	210 to —
Gourepore	100	107 to 108
Great Eastern Hotel	100	90 to 91
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	95 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	91 to 92
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	100 to 105
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	290 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	115 to 120
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	101 to 102
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	43 to 45
Riverside Press	90	22 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	67 to 68
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 51
Watson's Patent Press	100	71 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	40 to 42
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	66 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	80 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	15 to 16
Central Cachar	200	106 to —
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to 32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coochcela (Cachar)	100	16 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	30 to —
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	52 to 53
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	12 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	94 to 95
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Indian Terai	500	430 to 440
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	12 to 13
Do. contributory ...	90	6 to 7
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)		— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 55
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	80 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	48 to 50
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63 to 65
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	101 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	37 to 138
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—September 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89½ to 89⅝
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	101 to 101½
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	100½ to 100¾
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882 and 1893	104 to 106
4	Do. 1886-8	102 to 104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6	Do. 1895-96	107 to 110
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7	to
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4	to 4⅛
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165	to 168
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23⅞	to 24¼
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—.	23¾	to 23⅞
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ½)	—	24	to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112	to 114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	156	to 158
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	130	to 132
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121	to 123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114	to 116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126	to 128
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100	to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23	to 23⅛
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23½	to 24
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	27	to 129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	108	to 110
Do. do. ...	5	—	to —
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112	to 114
Do. Do. Do. ...	35	—	to —
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	107	to 109

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	10⅞	to 11⅛
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14	to 14⅜
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	106	to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100	to 102
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11⅛	to 12
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104	to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103	to 105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103	to 105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	35	to 37

BANKS.

Agra	all	8⅛	to —
Chartered of India, A. and C...	all	23½	to —
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	16½	to —
Delhi and London	all	8	to —
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	47	to —

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Acklaud, W. H., Telegraph Dept , 24 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Aldridge, D., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '87.
Alexander, E. B., Ben.Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Anderson, G. A., India Rys., 15 mos., 18 Aug. 86.
Anderson, J.D., Ben.Cov., AssamComn., 24mos., May26, '87.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, 87.
Armstrong, J. S., Ben.Cov., Ben.Customs, 19mos., Apr.4, '86.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma.Cov., Ma.Rev.&Gn., 24mos., Dec.17, '85.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 19 mos.
Ayerst, Lt. W., Burma Comn., 9 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Baker, C. J. S., Assam P.W.D., 19 mos., July 14, '86.
Baker, F., Ben. Cov., N. W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barclay, P. D., India Rails, 8 mos., May 12, '87.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept , 15 mos., Oct. 6. '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben.Cov., India Pol., 12 mos , Apr. 29, '87.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 30½ mos., April 24, '85.
Barry, W., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 4½ mos., May 24, '87.
Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N.W.P.Judl., 20 mos., July 3, '86.
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87.
Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept , 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Bateman, H. B. J., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Bayley, R. D., Punjab P.W.D , 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Beamish, M. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 28. '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 23 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Beaumont, W., Mad.Rev.Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '86.
Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
Bernard, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., Ben.Cov., Chief Com., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Bewley, A., India P.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 24 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bigge, W., Burma Judl., 7½ mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Bird, C. A. Md. Cov., Mad. Judl., 16½ mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Birkbeck, M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.
Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 10 mos., May 6, '87.
Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.
Bolton, C. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Boughey, Maj. G. F. O., India Rail's., 10 mos., May 24, '87.
Boyce, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
Brackenbury, Maj. M. C., 7 mos.
Bradbury, J. F. Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 10 mos., Mar.22, '87.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brereton, C. D., Railway Dept., 30 mos., June 11, '85.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brodrick, L. St. J., Assam Police, 15 mos., Aug. 17, '86.
Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Bruce, R. J., C.I.E., India Political, 6 mos., 6 May, '87.
Bullock, F.S., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Ap.4, '86.
Bulman, A. R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comn., 7 ms., May 10, 87.
Burn, G., Ben.Pilot, 8 mos., Feb. 13, '87.
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 11½ mos., 8 Jan. 87.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dept., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Cadiz, T. R. G., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 13, '86.
Campbell, Maj. D., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 14½ mos.
Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.
Campbell, F. D., Bo. P. W. D., 6 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Candy, E. T., Bo. Cov.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Police, 15 mos., Sept. 14, 86.
Casey, A. E. C., Bn.Cov., N.W.P. Rv.&Gen., 21ms., Ap.16, '86.
Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 9 mos., March 2, '87.
Chanter, F. W.
Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 18 mos., 13 April, '87.
Christie, E. C., 9 mos.
Church, W. T., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., April 1, '86
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 7½ mos., Nov. 5, '86.
Clarke, R., Ben Cov., Punjab Comn., 10 mos., Dec. 24, '86.
Clay, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Cockerell, H. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 8 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos.
Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 5, '87.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 58 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
Collins, A. H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 18ms., May 10, '87.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Comn.
Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 13 mos., May 6, '87.
Cornish, R., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 9mos., Apr.22, '87.
Conybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12½ mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 13½ mos., 1 Feb. 87.
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Crawfurd, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Cresswell, F. H., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 4, '86.
Critchley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 6 mos., Aug. 3, '87.
Crocker, D., Bo. Dockyard, 3 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Cruickshank, A., Ma.Cov., Ma.Rev.&Gen., 24 mos.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 9 mos., Feb. 10, '87.
Currie, G.M., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 12 ms., Oct.24, '86.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., June 28, '87.
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.
Darwiso, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., 28 April, '87.
Daniell, C. J., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 19mos., Apr.16, '86.
Dashwood, F. A., Bo.P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.
De Mello, C. H., Ben. P.W.D , 9 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
De Winton, T. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 18 mos., June 6, '86.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben Cov., Ben.Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., July 27, '86.
D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff-Bruce, W. Ben P.W.D. 20 mos Apr. 1, '87.
Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos.
Duncan, P., Railway Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 29, '86.
Dunlop, J. B., Burma Comn., 6 mos., May 1, '87.
Dunlop-Smith, Lt. J. R., Punj. Comn., 6 mos , Apr. 8, '87.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 14 mos., Sept. 20, '86.
East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., June 7, '87.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., Bn. Cov., Punj. Comn., 24ms., Ap. 23, '86.
Elias, Ney, Political Dept., 12 mos , Nov. 26, '85.
Elliott, A., Berars Comn., 20 mos., April 3, '86.
Ellison, T. E., Bn. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 19ms., May 31, '87
Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Sind, 8 ms., Apr. 14, '87.
Evans, C. T., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19½ mos., Apr. 7, '86.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Fanshawe, H. C., Ben. Cov., Punj. Comn., 24mos. Nov. 27, '85.
Faulder, C. J. S., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20ms., Ap. 22, '86.
Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Ferrar, M. L., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24ms., My1, '86.
Ffrench-Mullen, J., Ben. Medl., 16 mos., July 8, '86.
Fiddian, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Filgate, Col. A. J., P.W.D. Accts., 6 mos., May 24, '87.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo. Cav., 15 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 6 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87.
Floyd, W. C. L., India P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 21, '86.
Foster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 3 ms., May 6, '87.
Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D , 12 mos., 15 April, '87.
Framjee, J. D., Bo. Customs, 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Francis, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 7, '87.
Furlong, Col. M., Burma Comn., 4 mos., May 31, '87.

Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.
Gass, H. A., Mad. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. 86.
Gay, E., Financial Dept., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
Gayer, A. H.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '86.
Gibbs, H. M., Sind Police, 12 mos., March 26, '87.
Gill, J. E., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 8 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.
Gimlette, Surg. G. H. D., Nepal Mission, 6 ms., June 20, '87
Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., May 1, '87.
Glass, J. G. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 2, '87.
Godfrey, G., Ben. Cov., AssamComn., 18 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Gordon, H. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.
Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen.
Graham, G. D., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Grant, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 16, '87.
Grant, T. W., India P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Greer, R. T., Assam Comn., 15 mos., July 4, '86.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos , June 29, '86.
Griffiths, J., Bo. Educl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos. July 13, '86.
Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., April 29, '87.
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben. Cov., AssamComn., 6mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Grindlay, W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 37ms., Mar. 16, '85.
Grimes, A. J. L., Telegraph Dept., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '87.

Hampton, G. H., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos , Apr. 20, '87.
Handley, F. F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Mar. 24, '86.
Hanlo, W. A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
Hannan, J., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 7, '87.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 19 mos., April 29, '86.
Harington, H. B., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25, '87.
Harington, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Harris, C. V., Burma Police, 12 mos., July 1, '87.
Harris, E. B., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Apr., 1, '87.
Harris, F., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mos., May 7, '87.
Harris, H. N., Bengal Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Harrison, A. G. Bom. P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Harrison, Sir H. L., Ben. Cov., Cal. Police, 6 ms., May 13, '87.
Harrison, H. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 18ms., Apr. 23, '86.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo. Cv., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 25½ ms., Sept. 21, 85.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Medl., 18 ms., Ap. 20, 86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Hatten, J. J., Punjab P.W.D., 11 mos., Apr. 20, 87.
Havelock, G. B., Ben. Police, 18 mos., May 23, '86.
Henderson, R. M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Hensley, J. W., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
Hibbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., June 3, '86.

Hogarth, D. F., Ind. P. W. D., 9 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Holme, C. H., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. R.A., Ind. Medl., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
Hope, J., Ma., 18 mos.
Hopkins, J. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 7½ ms., Mar 20, '87.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 16 mos., July 27, '86.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughes, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 6 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 10 ms., Ap. 21, '87.
Hume, Surg. T., H. A. Dist., Medical, 18 mos., May 3, '86.
Hunt, E. L., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, W. W., C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov., 8 mos.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 19mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 21 mos., Nov. 25, '85.
Irwin, H. C., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 8ms., Mar. 4, '87.

James, H. E. M., Bo. Cov., Postal Dept., to Nov. 22, '87
Jameson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 15 mos., 24 Aug. 86.
Jeffery, T. J. P., Punjab, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 28, '87.
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., Feb. 5, '86.
Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 7 mos., 22 April, '87.
Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos , 8 April, '87.
Jones, F. C., Sind Police, 12 mos., April 22, '87.
Jones, J. J., Bo. Railway Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '87.
Jones, W. C. N., Telegraph Dept , 18 mos., May 15, '86.
Jopp, C. H , Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 25, '87.
Jopp, W., Madras P.W.D., 15 mos., April 7, '87.
Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn , 12 mos., July 24, '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 21 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., AssamComn., 11mos., Mar. 10, '87
King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
King, W. H., Biluchistan P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Kingsmill, J., Bo Govt. Press, 9 mos., Mar. 21, '87.
Knox, G., Punjab Comn., 6 mos., Apr. 29, '87.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov , Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., April 1, '86.
Lala Fallch Chand, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87,
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Laing, F., Bom. P.W.D., 19 mos., April 2, '86.
Larminie, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 2, '87.
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 5 mos., June 1, '87.
Lawrence, E., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., May 14, '86.
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86
Leman, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 39 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Lillingston, C. A. G., Ben. Forests, 8 mos., May 10, '87.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P., Educl., to Oct. 6, '87.
Lock, W. W., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo Rev. & Gen., 23 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., 6 mos., May 20, '87.
Lumsden, J. J. F., Ben. Co., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 5 mos., May 20, '87.
Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 12 mos., June 18, '87.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos , Nov. 3, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to Mar. 22, '87.
Mackie, A. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 21ms., Feb. 26, '86.
Macleod, N. F., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maguire, H. F. J. T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Mallet, F. R., Geological Survey, 12 mos., June 28, '87.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 18 mos., Apr. 27, '86.
Mann, J., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Martin, E. J., P.W.D., Ben., 33 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Mason, A. H., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
May, H., Cent. Ind. Agency, 12 mos., May 1, '87.
McCabe, R. B., Ben. Cov., As-amComn., 21mos., Feb. 19, '86.
McCalman, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McKee, J., India Telegraphs, 12 mos., Nov. 10, '86.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C.J., Ma. Med. Col., 12 mos., May 26, '87.
McRonald, J., Burma Railways, 11 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
McLaughlin, F.H.M., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8mos. Mar. 4, '87.
McMullin, R. L. F., N.W. Provs. Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Middleton J. R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12mos., Dec 1, '86.
Miller, J. A. E , Punjab Judl , 7 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Monement, W., Persian Telegraph, 18 mos., May 12, '86.
Monies, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos , 20 Aug. 86.
Monies, W., India, P.W.D., 22 mos., June 3, '86.
Moore, E. J., Assam P.W.D., 6 mos., May 31, '87.
Moriarty, A.S., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 28 mos., July 15, '85.
Morris, Capt. C. H., B.S.C., Punj. Comn., 12mos., Apr 29, '87.
Morris, N., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 26, '87.
Morri , T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
Morse, A., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moylan, E. C., Bo. P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., May 5, '87.
Moyle, G., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Mulock, H. P., Ben. Cov. N.W.P. Judl., 4 ms., May 6, '87.
Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 16 mos., July 8, '86.

Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27 '85.
Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 12mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.
Nicolls, J. R. C., N.W.P. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 16, '87.
Nisbet, J. Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.
Nuthall, Lt.-Col. H. J., Railway Dept., 6mos., July 10, '87.

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 18 mos., April 7, '87.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 36 mos., Nov. 4, '84.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '85.
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W. Provs. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Oliver, R., Postal Dept.
Olivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Comr., 9 ms., April 29, '87.
Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos(, Apr. 12, '87.
Osborn, Maj. W., P.W.D. Bombay, 12 mos., April 9, '87.
Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 217 dys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palliser, H. G., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 8, '87.
Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, 86.
Parkes, B., Punj. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn., 16 mos., July 6, '86.
Pascoe, Commr. T. C., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Jan. 12, '87.
Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bengal, 6 mos., July 5, '87.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Penny, A., India, P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Perkins, Maj.-Gen. Æ., R.E., Chief Engineer, Punjab, 6 mos., Mar. 19, '87.
Peters, Lt.-Col. E. N., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '87.
Petter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Pigot, J. L., Punjab Foreste, 6 mos., July 19, 87.
Pinhey, H. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '87.
Plant, Col. W. C., Burma Comn., 6 mos., June 23, '87.
Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 9 mos., June 7, '87.
Pope, F. J., India P.W.D., 8 mos., 22 April, '87.

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Portman, M. V., Port Blair Police, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Power, G. F. T., Mad.Cov., Mad.Rev.&Gen., 12 mos. Dec. 10, '86.
Pratt, E. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Ap.12,'87.
Pratt, W. D., Ben. Police, 10 mos., Dec. 27, '86.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 60 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Prickett L. G., India P.W.D., 6 mos., June 14, '87.
Pudan, T. G., India Rails, 12 mos., Apr. 23, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 20 mos., Mar. 12, '86.

Raban, C., Assam Police, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 12 ms., May 1, '87.
Rawson, F., India P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
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Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
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Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
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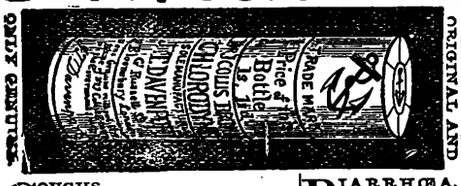
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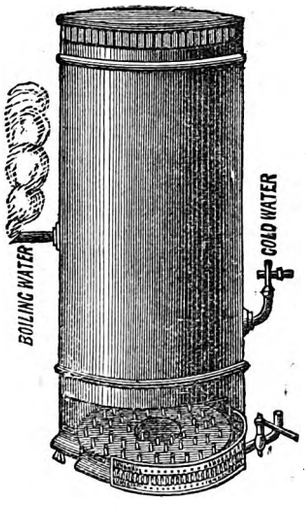
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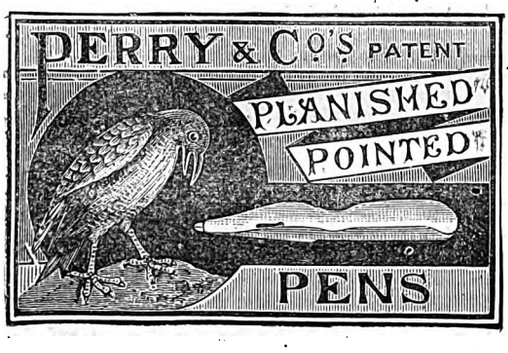
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scenes from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 30th August; from Allahabad and Madras to the 28th August; and from Calcutta to the 27th August.

The reality of the collapse of the rebellion in Afghanistan is shown by the fact that two thousand Takari and Andari Ghilzais, flying from the Amir's vengeance, have just crossed the border into Toba and Peshin.

Tamur Shah Khan, leader of the Herat rebellion, has been stoned to death at Kabul by the chief officers of the army, after having his beard plucked out.

The Hotaks to the west of Kelat-i-Ghilzai are reported to have returned home, declining to continue the rebellion.

A Native correspondent writes that a letter from Nur Mahomed to some Afghan refugees in British territory has been intercepted by the authorities at Peshawur. Other letters addressed by him to a relative at Kabul, who is a General in the Amir's army, are also said to have been intercepted at Kabul.

Reuter's telegram as to the Amir's health is proved to be incorrect.

In a letter from Kabul, Mr. J. S. Pynes, who has been superintending the construction of the Amir's workshops, it is stated a triumphal arch has been erected there with the heads of 200 rebel prisoners.

The Ghilzai refugees—about 200 families—have reached Khushdil Khan, north of Quetta.

Details of the escape of Ayub Khan from Teheran are to hand. It appears that about the middle of August he was reported to be ill in his harem, and a sham correspondence was kept up with the Persian Minister. The suspicions of the Secretary to the British Legation being aroused, he had the house searched on the 23rd, when it was discovered the Sirdar had fled.

Reports have reached Allahabad that twelve Russian soldiers have been murdered at Chaharjui, having dishonoured some Turcoman women.

Although the details of the Viceroy's tour have not yet been arranged it is understood that his Excellency will proceed as far as the Khawaja Amran Range, whither the railway is to be eventually carried, and that he will afterwards proceed to Kurrachee, whence he will come to Bombay.

The Viceroy during his tour will see the whole of the frontier railways, and practically do most of his journey by rail, riding to such places of importance off the line as he considers necessary. He opens the Benares Bridge about the second week in December, arriving at Calcutta most probably on the evening of Saturday, December 17th.

The Commander-in-Chief will make a trip through the hills to Dehra before beginning his plains tour. He will accompany the Viceroy over the frontier, spending Christmas at Lahore.

We hear that his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa intends paying a visit to Lord Reay at an early date.

Heavy floods have occurred in the Bolan which have destroyed the railway for a distance of four miles. The damage, it is estimated, will take half a lakh of money and a month's time to repair.

It is understood that, as there will be difficulty in finding suitable employment for the Engineering staff now engaged in the Nellore-Tirupati section, after its transfer to the S. I. Railway, that company is to be asked to take over the staff in their employ.

Rs. 13,000 has been collected in India for Lady Roberts' fund for the Nursing Sisters.

The question of raising United Burma to the status of a Lieutenant-Governorship has been shelved for the moment.

Restrictions have been placed on travelling in disturbed parts of Burma.

The new Minister of Hyderabad being opposed to the proposed appointment of two Chief Secretaries the Nizam has postponed any action in the matter.

The widowed daughter of an officiating Marathi Brahmin has been married to a Guzerati Kapole Bania at Bombay.

Mr. Macauliffe has been reinstated in his appointment at Sialkot, being exonerated of the charges preferred against him.

Under new rules just published the pensions of Uncovenanted Civil Servants will count after thirteen years' service, instead of fifteen as formerly, and cumulative pension will be allowed for each year up to the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000.

There has been quite a crop of military tragedies in India of late. It was only the other day a double murder and suicide took place in Bangalore the other day, and now the suicide is reported of a disappointed European soldier-lover at that station. The unfortunate man belonged to the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment.

The French Government have addressed the Madras authorities, suggesting that the Pondicherry Railway Company be permitted to run a night train from Pondicherry to Villiapuram, and one *vice versâ*, in connection with the night train on the South Indian Railway that runs from Madras to Tanjore.

Sir Charles Turner, after completing the Madras report, goes to Simla. The entire Public Service Commission under Sir Charles Aitchison re-assemble finally at Allahabad in November.

The latest official report from Assam states that scarcity has been experienced in some parts of Kachar, and complaints have been received from parts of Sylhet also.

Quarantine has been established at Aden against vessels from Bombay, the duration in the case of vessels in good hygienic condition ranging from six days after a voyage of eight days to twenty-four hours after a voyage of thirteen days and upwards.

The Hon. Dayaram Jethmal, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, died on the 21st August at Hyderabad.

Lieut. Flood, of the Queen's Bays, has died from cholera at Ambala.

An address of congratulation on his Knighthood has been presented to Sir Henry Morland by the Freemasons of Bombay.

The Beloochi sepoys are said to have recently become so riotous that it is unsafe for respectable ladies to appear outside their own houses. There have been several conflicts between the sepoys and the residents of Hyderabad (Sind), and the interference of the Commissioner has been invited.

In a rifle match recently played the Commander-in-Chief's team at Simla made 437; the officers and non-commissioned officers, 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles at Murree, 427. The conditions were seven shots at 200, 500, and 700 yards.

From the report of the Government chemical analyser of Bombay, there were during the year 159 cases of suspected poisoning, and in 89 cases poison was detected. These included the poisoning of 128 persons. It is believed that these form only a small percentage of attempts to poison.

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NOTES.

AYOUB KHAN, according to the latest intelligence received by telegram, is still at large. The reports are very conflicting regarding his escape from Teheran. It is stated that he slipped away whilst the Shah and his chief officials were absent from the Capital, but he could hardly have done so without the connivance of other officials who remained, and that he could easily have been captured had any real attempt been made to do so cannot be doubted.

THE story given in the Indian papers to hand, explanatory of how he managed to escape, does not say much for the vigilance of any one concerned in looking after him. The tale as told is to the effect that about the middle of August, the Chief was reported to be ill in his harem, and a sham correspondence was kept up with the Persian Foreign Minister. The suspicions of Mr. Arthur Nicholson, Secretary of the British Legation, were aroused, and he had Ayoub's house searched on the 22nd August, when it was discovered the Sirdar had fled, having left the capital about the 14th or 15th. The Persian Foreign Minister and the Secretary to the British Legation must be persons of much faith in Native character, or of little experience in Eastern intrigue.

IT was only according to his invariable custom that M. Vambéry should write a letter to the *Times* to show that Russia is at the bottom of all the mischief. Here is the opinion which he sends to the editor of that paper:—

> The fact that such an important factor in Central Asian politics has got the means to escape from a dearly-paid and anxiously-guarded custody cannot but be ascribed to the machinations of that very Power whose peaceful intentions, and whose readiness to live in amicable neighbourhood with England, were of late so much spoken of in official circles. The escape of Ayoub Khan has certainly been weeks ago premeditated by Prince Dolgorouki, who is anxious to show his superiority over M. Melnikoff, his predecessor, who was constantly abused by the Russian Press, and if the undoubted skill and unrelenting activity of Mr. Nicholson were unable to prevent the carrying out of the plan of his rival we can pretty safely assume that the Persian Government had to lend reluctantly its assistance, or at least tacitly connived at the newest political trick of your continually stirring rival.

We agree that the custody was "dearly paid," but it does not certainly appear to have been "anxiously guarded." But on what authority does M. Vambéry make the very definite assertion that Russian intrigue and Russian gold have helped in the matter? Surely if this were so some better arrangements might have been made for the fugitive's safety, for according to the latest reports he is wandering in desert plains with a few followers, suffering from want and thirst.

IT is much more likely, as the Quetta correspondent of one of the Lahore paper reports, that discontents in Afghanistan have been for a long time intriguing with him, and that his appearance in Afghanistan would foment rebellion. But, as we pointed out before, the Ameer is strong in men, money, and guns, and it will not be an easy matter for a rival without the two latter to take Afghanistan from him. He may be unpopular, but he is all-powerful.

THE report that Abdurrahman is dangerously ill has been officially contradicted. He has written, it is said, in cordial terms to the Government of India, thanking it for its services on his behalf regarding the Frontier Boundary question, which he has accepted as satisfactory, and likely to be productive of good results in settling the matter on a permanent footing.

THE *Times of India*, says a military contemporary, is very much exercised over the Nepaulese mission to Pekin with the usual quinquennial offerings of homage. But the advice it gives to the Indian Government to come to "a clear understanding with China as to these frontier States" is one to be carefully eschewed, if feasible, which it is not. *Quieta non movere* is a good motto for rulers, especially in India. One Afghanistan at a time, if you please. Our contemporary seems quite astonished at the relations between Nepaul and China. They are well known, however, to the Indian Government, little as the Goorkhas will allow us to know of their country, where our Envoy is a sort of prisoner within the rules. When Sir Jung Buhadur received the Prince of Wales in Nepaul he wore a mandarin-button and peacock-feather instead of his British decorations, and acknowledged that he regarded China as the protecting Power of his State, although he professed the greatest attachment to the British Government, and was desirous of the most friendly relations with the Government of India, with which the Court at Katmandoo was in strict alliance. It would be most unwise to excite the suspicions of China with regard to our ulterior policy in the buffer States between the two Empires.

THE *Moscow Gazette* of September 17 publishes an article expressing sympathy with Dhuleep Singh's claims, and declaring that the people of India believe that Russia will sooner or later liberate them from the British yoke. So says a Reuter's telegram which is going the round of the London Press to-day. If it pleases the *Moscow Gazette* to say this, it does no harm to anybody here or in India to laugh at it. The "people of India," whatever be meant by that phrase, know better than to desire such a change of masters as the Muscovite organ indicates.

THE Native newspapers throughout India have nearly all had their remarks regarding the supposed slight put upon Holkar, and to their credit be it said that the majority of them have condemned the action of that prince in hastily quitting England. The *Rast Goftar* says that "beyond all manner of doubt the Native Princes who visited England to witness the Jubilee *tamasha*" received all round royal treatment, and it holds that "Holkar was not justified in leaving so abruptly, and thereby becoming disrespectful to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who was all kindness and courtesy to the distinguished visitors from India." But this journal attempts an explanation of the cause of any little heart-burnings that may have taken place amongst the Native Princes, and this is the explanation offered. It was "the result of the indiscreet conduct of the 'fussy' Mr. Fitzgerald, of the India Office." This is cruel.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta that the Revenue and Agricultural Department propose to arrange rooms at the Brussels Exhibition for the free issue of Indian tea, coffee, and tobacco. The rooms will be suitably furnished, and visitors supplied free with cups of tea or coffee and with cigars. This is almost too good to be true; but if the Department named has been permitted by the Government of India to display such extraordinary liberality, and has been provided with funds to do so, it is a step in the right direction to aid the Indian industries in question. It is a pity, however, that the attempt was not made during the Colonial and Indian Exhibition here.

BUT other exhibitors are on the move also. The Russian mercantile house of Konshine, which established a branch at Teheran in 1884, has appealed to Russian manufacturers to contribute to an exhibition which they are organising in the Persian capital, and which is expected to be opened at the beginning of the new year. The *Moscow Gazette* declares that the undertaking is worthy of general support in Russia, because Persia occupies a prominent place among her natural markets, and also because she produces articles, such as cotton, silk, and dried fruits, used for Russian manufactures, which it is much more advantageous to purchase by means of manufactured articles than by cash. Formerly Persia was mainly supplied with all her requirements by Western Europe, but this was due to Russian want of initiative, and to Persian ignorance. Messrs. Konshine's exhibition conceived on a sufficiently large scale will do much to dissipate the prevailing uncertainty. The exhibits are to be divided into five classes, and those not sold are to be returned to the exhibitors. Messrs. Konshine also promise to advise exhibitors by the result of the exhibition how they may best adapt their wares to the tastes of the Persian public. There was a

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time when perhaps Persian tastes might have been consulted by English and Indian exhibitors, but this would appear to have past and not likely to return.

IMITATION is the sincerest flattery, and instead of rumours from India of warlike preparations and Afghan scares it is more pleasant to read that part of the *Times* correspondent's telegram this morning which tells of the meet of the Hyderabad Coaching Club. Under the presidency of the Nizam himself twenty-one coaches appeared. At five o'clock the procession started for the Bolaram Residency, where the Resident had invited a large party to meet the members. His Highness led the way on a yellow drag with a splendid team of bays. There were present with their respective teams the Nawab Afzur Yung, Mahbub Yar Yung, Saseri Yung, Doolay Khan, Lack ud Dowla, Saef ud Dowla, and many other Hyderabad notabilities. The team of the 7th Hussars was also present. This is the only coaching club in India.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 18.

Under orders from the Queen the Duke of Connaught held a Chapter at Poona on the 14th for the purpose of investing the Governor of Bombay with the insignia as Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Subsequently the Secretary to the Government advanced to the daïs and read the Queen's reply to the address from the inhabitants of Poona as follows:—

"I am grateful for the kindly expressions of loyalty and affection to my throne and person contained in your address. The Presidency of Bombay has been blessed with almost unbroken peace throughout my reign. Its general progress and the well-being of its people are a source of great satisfaction. I have read with especial pleasure that portion of the address which relates to the visits of my sons to India, and to the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Bombay Presidency."

A revolt took place in Manipore on the 13th, but was effectually suppressed. Manipore is a small Hindoo State on the borders of Upper Burma. The cause was the political authority of the Assam Government. The present Maharajah, who usurped the chief authority in 1851, rendered valuable assistance to the British force in the Naga war in 1879. On Monday last one of the higher officials raised the standard of revolt. After nightfall the rebels attacked the palace, and almost succeeded in penetrating the inner apartments. Subsequently, however, the attack was defeated, and the leader was captured and shot next morning. The rebels lost nine killed and many wounded.

An Allahabad paper, under the heading "The Mischiefs of a Native Press," comments in strong terms on the pernicious effect which accrues from the persistent, systematic, and malignant vituperation with which Government measures and Government officers are scandalously assailed. The article points out that every endeavour is made by the Native Press to render the masses disloyal, and at the same time to intimidate Government officers, both European and Native, by gross personal abuse, so as to render the honest and independent discharge of duties a matter of constant difficulty, especially in those cases where local interests are antagonistic. The article urges strong reasons for Government interference.

The *Times of India*, in commenting on the Secretary of State's despatch in the Wilson case, urges that an alteration should be made in the mode of investigation of the conduct of public officials. It points out that the procedure under the Act 38 of 1850 is totally inadequate and unsatisfactory. It suggests that the Government should be clothed with the power of referring cases of this important character to the High Court, that a special Court should be formed with a High Court Judge as president, and that the Court should then report for the consideration of the Secretary of State. Had some such procedure as this been possible the deplorable injustice arising out of this case would have been obviated.

A telegram from Kurrachee reports the rapid progress at Manora of the defence works. The new battery will be masked from an enemy approaching from the sea. The guns will be mounted on the Moncrieff system, by which, with the aid of hydraulic power, they are elevated at the time of firing, the recoil carrying the gun back under shelter for re-loading. The new battery will be finished and ready to receive the guns now on the way from England before the close of the year.

At a meeting of the leading members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, held on the 15th at Allahabad, it was resolved that thanks should be conveyed to Mr. King and other members of Parliament, and to the committee of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service for their efforts on behalf of the service, and that it was desirable to form branch associations for the payment of pensions at par. The main point is that this would only involve the expenditure of £20,000, or 1 per cent. on the total expenditure of India. A Pensions Permanent Association has been formed at Allahabad.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

OUR RAILWAY DEFENCES.

The *Pioneer* has the following:—

It should be remembered that the great scheme of strategical railways in the Indus Valley and Biluchistan is part and parcel of the plan of frontier defence; and the completion of the Sind-Sagar, Bolan and Sind-Peshin lines has materially simplified the position towards Afghanistan. The making of strategical roads, too, is complementary to these railways being actively proceeded with; and on certain sections just within our Derajat frontier an important point has just been conceded. This is the building of the bridges of strength sufficient to carry a railway line, if, in the future, it is found advisable to convert the roads into railways. When piers have to be sunk and iron girders used, the extra expense incurred in having both piers and girders of a pattern that will satisfy railway requirements is not very great, while the advantage thus secured cannot well be over-estimated. Take the case of Bannu, for instance. It is admitted that a railway must very soon be built to that important outpost which commands the most direct route (the Tochi) to Ghazni, and it is obvious that once the railway reaches Bannu a line must be run southwards to Dera Ismail Khan, so that troops could be rapidly concentrated on the border. Dera Ismail is to the Gomal Pass to Ghazni what Bannu is to the Tochi; and the strategical advantages of having a railway west of the Indus, to facilitate an advance or to guard the embouchures of these two important Passes, can be seen at a glance. The moral effect of these railways upon the warlike tribesmen who hold the country between Ghazni and our present frontier is also an important factor to be considered; for, as we have often pointed out, our great aim must be to win the tribesmen to our side in view of the Afghan Question having, through Russia's aggressive action, to be settled by an appeal to the sword. The chief Passes which lead from Afghanistan to our outposts are the Khyber, the Kurram, the Tochi, the Gomal, and those of the Khwaja-Amran Range. At the present moment our railway termini are, on the North and South, within a few miles of the Khyber and the Khwaja-Amran Passes; when the line has been laid to near the entrance of the Tochi and Gomal Passes we shall stand in the position of being able to concentrate troops at four points, and thus pour them into Afghanistan on different lines or hold them on the defensive, according to the exigencies of the case. The Kurram route is never likely to be used owing to the difficulties which the Shutargardan prevents. What defensive works may be necessary in and about the Passes may well be left to military experts; that such as are laid down as necessary will be provided we are absolutely convinced, for the "defence policy" which Lord Salisbury's and Lord Dufferin's Governments are so strongly bent upon is not one of a piecemeal kind.

THE GWALIOR HOARDS.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the following account the wealth hoarded by the late ruler of Gwalior:—

At the present moment any mention of Gwalior is naturally intimately associated with the last Government of India Notification inviting tenders for the Public Service Loan of 5½ crores, in consequence of the fact that the greater portion of that loan was taken up by the private tender of the Gwalior Durbar, who offered 3½ crores. With respect to this transaction, several misconceptions are afloat both in England and India, which it may be well to put an end to once for all.

That the late Maharaja Scindia had hoarded money was a fact well known here; but where it was or how much it amounted to were secrets which remained undivulged. The general idea seems to be that, on the Maharaja's death, Mr. Westland was deputed by the Government of India to investigate the matter; and, so successful was he in his efforts, that in the space of three days (which was the limit of his visit to Gwalior) he not only discovered the secret hiding-place of the treasure, but, in a manner that would have put the labours of Hercules in the shade, he contrived—*vide* the *Times*—to dig up, shovel into bags and carry off, in instalments of eighty lakhs each, the enormous amount of 35,000,000 rupees!

As a matter of fact Mr. Westland's share in the transaction was confined merely to his visit to Gwalior to finally settle the term of the 3½ crore loan, which had been previously offered at the sole instance of Sir Gunpat Rao, with the cheerful consent of his colleagues in the Council of Regency. The task of discovering the vaults and unearthing, counting and registering what

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subsequently proved to be a vast treasure amounting to Rs. 62,500,000 devolved on Colonel Bannerman, the then Resident at Gwalior, whose labours, commencing in October, 1886, were not completed till the middle of May, 1887. How he discovered the various and ingeniously contrived hiding-places of the treasure is immaterial: suffice it to say that the clue, when once obtained, was not lost sight of until Colonel Bannerman brought to light the amount now known to be in existence. It is quite possible that there may be still further and more extensive hoards.

When Sir Gunpat Rao and the Council of Regency were assured of their possession of at least 6¼ crores, their anxiety for the welfare of the State committed to their charge, their honest regard for the true interests of the young Maharaja, and their desire to cement, in some substantial manner, their friendly relations with the Government of India, impelled them to come forward and offer a portion for investment, the acceptance of which by Government has inflamed the more discontented Native papers. Sir Gunpat Rao and his colleagues' measure was the outcome of serious, statesmanlike consideration on the part of as capable a body of State officials, comprising members of the Maharaja's family, as it would be possible to collect to represent a Chief during his minority. That the Council of Regency were influenced in their action there is not the shadow of a doubt; but this influence did not emanate from the quarter indicated by the Native Press and echoed by one of the papers at home; it was brought to bear by Sir Gunpat Rao, the Executive Minister of the Gwalior State. Then, having formed their determination, the Council of Regency sought the advice of the Resident, and the negotiations were completed, Mr. Westland giving the finishing touch. The Council of Regency having acted with so much deliberation, it is unreasonble to suppose that their care for the State failed to suggest their making provision for the ultimate repayment of the loan. The 3½ crores lent by Gwalior are to be repaid by annual instalments, commencing within a year of the Maharaja attaining his majority.

The late Maharaja kept the most minute accounts of his savings, and when the checking of the contents of the various vaults with the Maharaja's private ledger had been completed there was a deficiency of about Rs. 800 only; this sum having, it is believed, been stolen by an individual who had been employed to carry the money-bags to their place of reception. The thief might with justice say, as Lord Clive did during his impeachment: "My God! when I come to consider the opportunities I had, I stand astonished at my moderation."

In addition to the hoards of coinage there is an almost inestimable quantity of jewels. Scindia's collection of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, &c., is probably unique, and beyond the conception of even the fabled Aladdin. The Native papers maintain that the Indian Princes are poor; but the case of the late Maharaja Scindia is certainly not an example. No doubt in 1878, when his Highness appealed for and obtained from Government an urgent loan of 50 lakhs to enable him to meet the vicissitudes of a famine, the impression amongst Native politicians of the scribbling class was that Scindia had fallen into poverty. Recent events show that at that time he had a wealth of rupees and jewels which could have paid off a considerable portion of the public debt of the country. Scindia preferred to borrow what to him was a petty sum, and pay 5 per cent interest thereon, rather than dip his hands into his hoards and so run the risk of affording the slightest suspicion of his wealth to the outside public. In 1878 he had in his vaults silver coins which could be counted by millions, magnificent pearls and diamonds by the tens of thousands, rubies, emeralds and other gems by thousands, and wrought and melted gold by maunds; yet so jealous was he of his fabulous wealth, and so fearful lest it be discovered, that he chose to approach the Government it was his constant policy to keep aloof from and beg a favour of it. How many more, Indian Princes, whose "poverty" has stirred the Native papers into a sympathetic and seditious frenzy, may there not be in India?

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

(*Englishman.*)

Among the several causes which have mainly contributed to the immense progress made in the development of India during the present century, the efficiency of the administrative officers may well be reckoned as holding a high place. Again, without Anglo-Indian energy, directed and supported by official sympathy, it is not too much to say that the country would have remained in a more backward state than the wildest parts are in at the present day. It is, therefore, that we regard with the utmost apprehensions any indication of a change in the attitude of Government towards its servants which may have the effect of checking their ardour, or of driving away Anglo-Indian enterprise and capital. There is, we believe, a feeling abroad that the action of Government in certain cases which have lately occurred is likely to do considerable harm in unnerving the rising generation of its officers, and in unfitting them to take up positions of responsibility, the result of which will inevitably be to lower the standard of executive vigour hitherto expected and obtained. In Mr. Beames's case we have had the spectacle of an official of acknowledged ability and of great experience sacrificed for the infraction of an old and obscure Regulation, to the malignity of the Native Press, whose feelings he had offended by his outspoken evidence before the Public Service Commission. He may have been technically liable to dismissal, but in the absence of the slightest proof of corruption no discreet Government could have inflicted such a penalty. In the Meherpur case we have seen a young officer zealously performing what he considered to be his duty in defence of the rights of property for the preservation of the public peace, and for the maintenance of his authority, but for a want of discretion in the nature of the punishment imposed he is to be made an example of and thrown over to the Native papers to worry without mercy. What, again, was the moral of the Rungpur Deer Case? It was a matter of no real importance. There was conflicting evidence as to the ferocity of the deer, and there was no necessity whatever to take the serious notice that the late Lieutenant-Governor thought fit (though we understand that he subsequently acknowledged his error) to take of the conduct of the District Magistrate. The general deduction we draw is that nowadays whatever he may do or not do, an Executive Officer is subjected to the lynx-eyed vigilance of a hostile phalanx of Native editors, actuated by race feeling and restrained by no regard for truth or decency, who are not slow to see from such examples as we have furnished that if they only throw enough dirt the inevitable call for explanation from some official superior will ensue. If a *primâ facie* case is made out, it is much easier for Government to throw over its officer than to stand by him loyally. The Native editors know that the mouth of the officer is shut, partly by the rules of the service, partly by the prohibitive cost of legal proceedings; whereas, on the other hand, non-compliance with the howlings of the Native Press will lead to questions in Parliament and despatches from the Secretary of State. Many years have elapsed since Sir George Campbell called attention to the terrorism exercised by the local journals over the Native judicial and executive service in the Mufasal, and there are not wanting ominous signs that the deficiency of administrative vigour for which the Native staff are conspicuous is appearing in quarters where formerly the true British qualities might have been relied upon. We can hardly suppose that, in these days of competitive and endless examinations, the executive services are less informed of their duties, or that they are less energetic than men of the Haileybury period. The new factor in the case is the development of Native journalism and its mischievous influence in directions which all true friends of the Public Press most deplore. It is no new thing for individual Englishmen to seek a bubble reputation by posing as the champions of supposed rights and the avengers of alleged Native wrongs. Lord Ripon is the most recent example, but we believe it is a new departure for our rulers to be actuated by a regard for the possible future criticisms of the Native newspapers, and to endeavour by concessions to anticipate their attacks.

PAPER MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

It is disheartening, at first sight at all events, to those who are interested in the success of paper manufacture in India, to see the statement of profit and loss of the Indian Paper Mills Company, Limited, on its first year's working. The company was promoted by Mr. John Macfarlane and Mr. Shaikh Adam Yoosoofbhoy, to work paper mills at Poona. The capital was four lakhs, divided into 400 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, of which three-fourths were taken up, and Rs. 600 were paid on each share. The first year's working shows a debit of Rs. 31,944 3-2. The quantity of stores purchased was Rs. 49,590-8-3, for the year ending 31st March, 1887, of which the accounts were examined and found correct on 15th June. Stores valued at Rs. 19,072-6-11, were still in hand, showing a consumption of stores of the value of Rs. 30,578-1-4. The wages account was Rs. 9,326-3-4, office allowance and directors' fees, Rs. 5,420, petty expenses—exclusive of travelling, stationery, stamps, hamalage, &c.—Rs. 3,415-6-10. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 53,337-7-2. On the credit side we learn that the paper sold brought Rs. 14,170-15-9; the paper in hand represents Rs. 7,168-3-0, the balance against the concern on the year's working being Rs. 39,944-3-2. This unsatisfactory result is set down to the various difficulties which generally come in the way of a new industry, the foremost of which was that of obtaining cheay fibre suitable for making paper. It is asserted that "at last a fibre has been obtained which, the manager reports, will answer our purpose, and the use of which will necessitate a slight addition to the present machinery, in order to work as economically as possible, and to increase production." It is to be hoped that the manager's opinion that the new fibre will answer the purpose, and that the directors' hope that a slight addition to the present machinery will suffice, will be justified by the result. The holders of the 305 shares issued would be wise, before consenting to pay up the remaining Rs. 400 per share, to make sure of their ground. The first step in a matter of this kind is to ascertain the quality of the machinery employed, and to make sure that it is equal to the present demands made upon the productive powers of manufacturing concerns. It is a dismal thing to plunge into a new business, and find that for an outlay of Rs. 30,518 on stores alone, and of Rs. 22,819 for wages, fees, &c., the outturn is represented by Rs. 21,339 of paper sold and on hand. Such an unexpected result suggests an inquiry into the fitness of

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the machinery employed, and shows how incumbent it is on those investing their money in limited liability companies, which undertake to introduce new industries, to make sure in time that the proper machinery is obtained, and that it is placed in the hands of men who have some special knowledge of the work to be done. The board of directors of the Indian Paper Mills Company, Limited, consists of two solicitors, Mr. Cumroodin Tyebji and Mr. H. J. R. Hemming, Mr. Khimjee Jeewa, an iron merchant and broker. Mr. Shaikh Adam Yoosoofbhoy, secretary and agent, is also a director, and he possesses experience in paper making, he being one of the vendors of the machinery with which the company started. The result of the year's work of this unlucky company is certainly disappointing; but it is no reason whatever why the endeavour to supply the Indian market with Indian paper should not be persevered in. Every sheet of paper printed in India comes out through the Suez Canal; the supply always costly, and often precarious. The market for paper is vast, and the demand is daily becoming more considerable.

THE HILLS EXODUS.

There has been a good deal said lately concerning what the Government of India thinks about the annual transfer of its headquarters to Simla. The following, says the *Pioneer*, may be trusted as a summary of the final conclusions as sent home to the Secretary of State:—

1. That it is essential that the Viceroy should spend a portion of the year on tour in the Indian provinces.
2. That it is impossible to separate the Council from the Governor-General, except during the period of this tour.
3. That the duties of the Government of India to the Empire as a whole will be best discharged by appropriating the year (*a*) to residence at Calcutta during its busiest season, for a time adequate to the importance of its interests and those of Bengal, and sufficient for the legislation which is most appropriately undertaken there; (*b*) to movement among other provinces as circumstances may require; (*c*) to residence at a hill station, where, at a season when heat and rain render residence in the plains unfavourable to administrative vigour, the Government of India may exercise its control of all local administrations, may be in contact with Army Headquarters, may carry on the preliminaries of its legislative business, and enact such laws as may best be dealt with at such residence.
4. That the permanent location of the Government of India at any Presidency town would be adverse to efficient supervision of the interests of the Empire as a whole, and would establish a disproportionate provincial influence at the seat of Government inconsistent with impartial and well-balanced rule.
5. That while in regard to facility of communication and proximity to the localities of greatest political interest a summer residence in Northern India is preferable, the fact that a large expenditure has been incurred in adapting Simla for that purpose is adverse to any change which is not recommended by an indisputable superiority on the part of any other hill station; and finally
6. That the recurring annual expenditure incurred in the movements of Government and its residence at Simla is to a great extent inseparable from any movement, and therefore inevitable unless all movement is to be abandoned, and that the cost is inconsiderable compared with the great advantages thereby secured to the administration of the Empire.

BORROWING MONEY BY CIVILIANS.

"Poor but Pure" writes to the *Englishman*:—

I follow Shakespeare when he says
"Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loseth both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry."

The Bengal civilian loses his appointment into the bargain, and this leads me to inquire under what section of Reg. VII. of 23 has Mr. Beames been punished. If I understand the case, he did not borrow from any officer under his authority (Section II.), or from any person officially accountable to him.

Section III. does not include Commissioners of circuit, and if it does, Mr. Beames did not borrow from any one in his district or division.

Section V. does not apply, since Mr. Beames was not in debt, as far as we know, in 1823.

Under Section VI. the penalty for omitting to report a debt applies only to such debts as he is aware of at the time of entering on the duties of his appointment. It is nowhere enacted that he is to report, if at any time subsequent to his entering on those duties he becomes aware of the presence of a quondam creditor. No doubt it would be right and proper to do so, but that is not the point. He has not disobeyed any instruction of the law if he fails to do what is right and proper. I don't seek to defend this omission, but if he is punished under the law, by that law let him be judged. If he is not liable under the terms of Section VI., there is no section applicable to his omission.

Admitting that he is guilty of illegally borrowing, I await with some curiosity, not unmixed with satisfaction, the decision of the Supreme Government on the lender under Section IV., which, as it may not be known to your readers, I will now proceed to transcribe:—

"IV.—All persons are prohibited from lending money or otherwise becoming in any way creditor to any officer of Government, being a covenanted civil servant, in contravention of the above rules, and any person lending money or in any way becoming creditor to any such public officer in breach of this prohibition, shall forfeit to Government a sum equal to the amount for which he shall so illegally have become a creditor."

The same law for both you see; and of course a similar decision.

"IN DESPATCHES."

"The Burma honours have still to come."

—*Pioneer*, July 19.

Were rewards thus thickly scattered
When the century was new?
When the might of France was shattered
On the field of Waterloo?
When of old the King of Ava
Braved our army in his pride;
When the Russ at Balaclava
England's might in vain defied;
When at Delhi desperate driven
Fought and fell the mutineer;
Did despatches fill up seven
Columns of the *P—n—r*?

Ev'ry bullet's sure to have it's
Billet, so they say, in war;
Now all billets carry brevets;
So *mutantur tempora*.
Bring the medals in on dishes,
Print off brevets by the score,
Share alike the lo. .s and fishes,
Shed ink if you can't shed gore!
Thus the epidemic catches,
Thus our honours now are won,
Thus were mentioned in despatches.—
Pardon; Shade of Wellington! EARL.

M. NOTOVICH IN INDIA.

(*Behar Herald.*)

The presence of the Special Correspondent of a Russian journal in India is a remarkable sign of the times, which will be interpreted variously by various people according to the colour of their politics. We see in his presence in India the indication of a decided effort on the part of Russian journalism to shake itself clear of the fetters forged for them by their Government on the one hand and by the savage conservatism of their country on the other, and thus to adopt those means and methods of progress which may be suggested by the exigencies of the times. This is our general view of the case, and as to the possible effects of M. Nicholas Notovich's visit to India, if he is an honest man and a patriot it is within his power to render a decided service to the cause of peace and progress by telling those of his countrymen who ever and anon cast longing eyes on the rich plains of India that the foundations of the British Government in this country are deep laid in the affection of the people, who desire no change beyond what may be suggested by experience in the details of the Indian Government. On the other hand, it is not beyond his power to do a world of mischief by sending exaggerated accounts of the state of Native feeling with regard to the British Government, and thereby induce his countrymen to believe that the Natives of India are waiting in all eagerness and anxiety to hail its Northern deliverers with open arms. He may also make light of the military and strategical strength of the Indian Government, and paint it as lying at the mercy of a Russian *coup d'etat*. The true Russian patriot, we are sure, is not quite in a hurry to see Russia and England engaged in a mortal conflict with each other. What with an exchequer in a chronic state of indebtedness, her credit the laughing stock of Continental bourses, and secret societies and open discontent all over the country, Russia has a very bad time of it at home, and to think of an invasion of India at present from that quarter is madness. At any rate, if Russia adopts any decidedly aggressive policy towards India we are of opinion that her stakes would be immeasurably higher than ours in the conflict, and we are therefore content to let M. Notovich write anything he likes of India. We have certainly no patience with the suggestion thrown out by a contemporary that M. Notovich should be sent bag and baggage out of the country in the most approved way of Russian statecraft, or that he should be placed under a sort of mild police surveillance if he at all is tolerated in India. If M. Notovich is a dishonest man we are sure he will do more harm to his country than to ours

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CLAIMS AGAINST THE BURMESE GOVERNMENT.

(*Mandalay Herald.*)

A great deal has been said and still more published in the Press, in India and in Burma, about the claims on the late Burmese Government which have been preferred to the British Government of India for settlement. It is but natural that the persons who trusted a reigning and powerful monarch like Theebaw, when that misguided and unhappy young man was still paramount possessor of Upper Burma, and lent him large sums of money and supplied him with a variety of goods, and chattels of the costliest description, should be anxious to receive some portion at least of what they so readily advanced, and imported into the country at the late king's command. The reports of the Commissioner of Claims on the claims are now in the hands of the Government of India, and claimants must now, therefore, look to the latter for a final settlement. But, though there may not be any intention on the part of the Government of India to repudiate any of the claims, there is a strong general report to the effect that it intends to make a distinction between the ex-king's "public" and "private" debts, and on this ground disallowing the claims which it may please to classify under the latter. If this be the *modus operandi* of the Government of India in settling disagreeable demands upon it, then we have no hesitation in saying that not only would such a procedure be unjust and inequitable, but the Government would be acting in the face of a fact perfectly well known to it, the fact, namely, that, under the late king's Government (such as it was) there was no distinction between public and private debts, as such are well understood and acknowledged by the sovereigns of Europe, and the princes and chiefs of India. From the distinction between the king's public and private debts now sought to be drawn, one would think that the Government of India believed in the late "Burmese Government," as it believes in the Governments of the Mahratta princes, the princes of Baroda, of Mysore, of Travancore, or Cochin; but the Government of India knows as well as anybody else that there was no such Government in Upper Burma; that Theebaw was an absolute monarch; and that he extorted and spent money without advice, and, indeed, against the advice of his ministers; and that he himself was a slave to the whims and caprices of his favourite queen, who was as much lady of his treasury as he was lord of it. It is of the rich and productive country of such a king as this, it is of all his personal wealth and treasures that the British Government of India has taken possession, and with the possession natural justice and equity should teach the Government of India that it took upon itself the debts incurred by the king, whether with his own subjects or foreigners, whom commerce and trade and industry attracted to the country; and in the case of the foreigners, European and Native, most of them came to the country by the king's invitation. It appears to us, therefore, that the Government is putting forward a poor and weak plea (and that, too, at the eleventh hour) when it proposes to make a distinction between Theebaw's public and private debts. What ought to be done clearly is, that the Government should frankly admit all claims that have been proved by reasonable evidence produced before the Commissioner, and refuse to pay only those of which there is no satisfactory proof.

WILD ELEPHANTS IN TRAVANCORE.

The *Madras Times* writes:—

That wild elephants have for some years past been steadily increasing in numbers in Travancore is a fact well known to all those who, for their sins doubtless, are constrained to dwell in what has been appropriately called the Garden of South India, and to have their habitations amongst the lovely mountains of what has been similarly designated the Model State.

The cause of this steady increase is not far to seek. Following the example of the British Government most stringent orders were issued some years ago for the preservation of these noble beasts, a heavy fine or imprisonment being the punishments awarded to anyone found guilty of wilfully destroying an elephant unless in self-protection or with a permit from the Government.

For some years these permits to shoot an elephant were seldom, if ever, refused, and not a few sportsmen have had the satisfaction of killing their Tusker, and, with the sanction of Government, have had the pleasure of securing a handsome trophy in the shape of a pair of tusks, though this pleasure has not perhaps been enhanced, when the lucky sportsman has found out that the tusks are only granted, except in *very special* cases, on the payment of their market value into the Sircar Treasury. But, of late years, these permits have been, we hear, somewhat grudgingly granted, and whether in consequence of this or not matters but little—the fact remains that fewer sportsmen have visited Travancore for Elephant Shikar, and elephants have undoubtedly been in much greater evidence than formerly.

So far as the preservation of elephants therefore is concerned, the plan adopted by Government has been a perfect success; but *cui bono*?

Some years ago there was a great talk of "Kheddahs" being started in various parts of the country, and several not unsuccessful attempts have been made in the Quilon division, and some elephants captured; but what is the use of one "Kheddah" in a country like Travancore, that simply swarms with elephants? In the Cardamom Hills, for instance, they simply jostle one another, and herds of them may any day be seen, by walking a few hundred yards, so to speak, from the Superintendent's bungalows.

In the Peermaad District, they are almost as numerous as crows, and more than one Planter has suffered heavy losses from their devastations.

In the Periar District, an elephant has lately been amusing himself by upsetting buildings of sorts, and on one property, damage to the extent of upwards of two thousand rupees has been done during a series of years. Only the other day an account appeared in the *Madras Times* of serious damages done by a pair of Tuskers, entailing a loss of some five hundred rupees on a planter. Not very long ago we noticed an extract from a Travancore paper, giving an account of the vagaries of an elephant, who has apparently for some time been the terror of the Southern Districts. Many other instances might also be adduced in proof of our assertion that wild elephants have largely increased of late years, and we are decidedly of opinion that the Sircar should, without further delay, commence Kheddah operations in a thoroughly systematic manner. There would, we fancy, be but little difficulty in finding some one capable of managing the operations. A knowledge of the country people and language would, of course, be a *sine qua non*; and, in addition to this the selection would necessarily fall upon some one well known to be the possessor of both pluck and energy. *Cela va sans dire.* Should it be deemed advisable—and we consider that the perfect success of the operations would thereby be ensured—the temporary services of Mr. "Wild Beasts" Sanderson (as a writer in the *Asian* calls him) might doubtless without much difficulty be obtained with the sanction of the Supreme Government.

That the undertaking would be a financial success we have no hesitation in prophesying; but if the Travancore Government do not see their way to adopting our suggestion, it is absolutely necessary that the rules now in force, prohibiting destruction of wild elephants, be, if not rescinded, at any rate considerably modified without further delay.

BENGAL.

THE indigo brokers' estimate for the indigo crop in Bengal this season amounts to 20,300 maunds, as against 23,352 maunds last season. The falling-off has occurred principally in the Bhagalpur, Purnia, and Rungpur districts, for Jessor, Krishnaghur, and Rajshahye show a satisfactory increase. Manufacture from first cuttings in Behar is now nearly finished, and the outturn is expected to be about 51,000 maunds as compared with 66,080 maunds last season. The Koonties in Tirhut and Champaran as well as in the rest of Behar are not likely to turn out so well as was at one time anticipated, owing to heavy rains and absence of sunshine and the attacks of caterpillars. The weather has somewhat improved of late, which may improve the produce from the Koonties, and make the total above the estimate now given. Manufacture has commenced in Benares and other parts of the North-West Provinces, but the outturn, owing to the late unfavourable wet weather, is not expected to exceed that of last year, though in some places the plant is said to be cutting out well.

MADRAS.

THE section of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway from Tirupati to Nellore, which is to be opened for public traffic on 1st proximo, is 83 miles in length—a distance necessitated by the circuitous route that had to be adopted to serve the zemindaries of Calastry and Vencatagherry and the town of Godur—runs in a north-easterly direction from Tirupati to Nellore, crossing the Madras Railway by an overbridge at Renigunta, and having ten stations on the line. The country through which the line passed is wavelike in formation and poor in soil, more than 5-8ths of the railway passing through waste lands and low jungle. Two large valleys, those of Ramdos and Godur, each about three miles wide, are crossed by the railway, thus necessitating much bridging and waterway to carry off the large volume of water that accumulates in, and runs down these valleys. The country is much interspersed with tanks, many of which have to be crossed by the line, thus causing heavy embankments and steep gradients, notably that of the Monobole tank, in which there is more than a mile of railway bank. For the same reason much pitching has to be done. There is a temporary diversion of more than 1½ miles in the Godur valley at the 22nd mile, it having been decided to rebuild on wells two of the piers of the seventeen forty-feet openings at this spot. The stock to work the traffic of this line consists, at present, of 10 engines, 100 covered goods and 100 low-sided waggons, 1 third-class carriage, and 3 brakes. Two local trains, one in each direction, will run between Tirupati and Renigunta junction, while one through train, leaving Tirupati early in the morning, will arrive at Nellore at noon; another, leaving this latter station early in the afternoon, will reach Tirupatri just at sunset. There will be no night running of trains on account of the unfenced condition of the line.

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DURING the year ended the 31st of March last eight new companies, with nominal capital amounting to Rs.27,88,000, were registered in Calcutta, and four companies increased their capital by Rs 1,61,475. Ten companies, with capital amounting to Rs.37,55,000, were either in the process of winding up or were actually dissolved, and one company reduced its capital under the order of the High Court by two lakhs. This leaves altogether 230 companies actually in working operation, with a total nominal capital of Rs.11,28,75,575, and a paid-up capital of Rs.9,68,24,825. Of the companies now in existence 19 are banking and insurance companies, 31 trading companies, 29 mills and presses, 129 indigo and tea-planting companies, 12 mining companies, 5 for the manufacture of ice, 1 for making sugar, 1 brewery, and 3 miscellaneous.

BOMBAY.

THE unfortunate Sheikh who was supposed to have shot the police amin at Aurangabad in the *emeuete* in January last year has been beheaded. A few hours afterwards the subedar died. The superstitious Natives believe that he was spirited away by the beheaded Sheikh.

THE arrival of a pattimar at Goa on the 9th August must have given a shock to the religious belief of the people, who hitherto thought that no vessel whatever could cross the bar at Aguada before the 10th of August, the feast day of St. Lawrence, on which date the booming of a Royal salute in honour of the saint was supposed to open the passage by removing the barrier of sand which accumulated at the entrance of the harbour during the monsoon, and prevented all navigation during the rainy season. The discovery that the port of Goa is accessible to vessels before the feast of St. Lawrence will induce the port authorities to ascertain the exact period up to which the sandy bar continues to obstruct obstruction.

THE health of Bombay is not in a very satisfactory condition, there having been no fewer than 509 deaths in the three weeks ending the 23rd August, giving the abnormally high rate of 28·12 against 21·09 in the corresponding week of last year. Cholera does not seem to be increasing. In the week which just closed eighteen deaths were registered against nineteen and seventeen, respectively, in the previous two weeks. The distribution of mortality according to locality was as follows :—Fort (Northern Division), 2; Market, 1; Mandvi, 1; Chuckla, 1; Umarkhadi, 1; Dhobi Talao, 5; Khumbarwada, 1; Khetwadi, 1; Tardeo, 1; Siwri, 1; and the Water Division, 3. According to races and castes the distribution was as follows :—Brahmins, 1; Hindoos of other castes, 6; Hindoo outcasts, 2; Mussulmans, 6; Native Christians, 2; and European, 1.

ON Saturday, August 22, a general meeting of Kemp and Company, Limited—very satisfactory to the shareholders from the handsome dividend made available to them—was held at the laboratory premises in Armenian Lane. The Chairman, in reviewing the operations of the past year, congratulated the shareholders on the continued success and prosperity which had during the last six years been ensured to the company by skilful and careful management. The profits for the year ending June 30 last amounted to Rs. 1,00,769, while the capital and assets of the company had been nearly doubled. It was a noticeable fact that in a large business like the company's the bad debts stood at the low figure of Rs. 820, while in the previous year they stood at Rs. 500, showing, as the chairman remarked with satisfaction, that the constituents of Kemp and Company were thoroughly good paymasters. Rs. 35,412 were added to the reserve fund, which now stands at Rs. 80,436. A dividend of Rs. 26-4 per share, being at the rate of 15 per cent., was declared for the past year. A bonus of Rs. 3,500 was sanctioned for distribution amongst the employés of the company at the discretion of the general manager; and willing testimony was borne to the admirable way in which, by constant attention and unflagging industry since the departure of Mr. D. S. Kemp from Bombay, Mr. Bristed has contributed to the growing prosperity of the company.

THE case in which Rukhmabai and Harichand Yadowji have been charged with libelling Narayen Dharmaji, was called on August 24 for further hearing before Mr. Crawley-Boevey. Nearly the whole day was occupied with the cross examination of the complainant, with the object of showing that Dadaji was behind the present prosecution. The complainant made admissions frequently contradictory to statements previously made. The case was again adjourned.

AT a general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union, held under the presidentship of Dr. P. C. De Souza, the following propositions were passed :—"I. That in the opinion of this meeting there is a necessity for a Medical Registration Act for the Town and Island of Bombay. II. That this meeting empowers the managing committee to draw up representations requesting the Governments of Bombay and India to introduce a Medical Registration Act in the Town and Island of Bombay."

N.W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE Municipal Board of Allahabad has lately rendered an account of its doings for the year ending the 31st March last, and the report is pronounced by the Local Government to be eminently satisfactory. Sir Alfred Lyall is pleased to learn from the Divisional Commissioner that the attendance of the members of the Board at the business meetings has been particularly good, and that Mr Lawrence is satisfied with the Administration in all its branches. The income in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 2,63,407 against Rs. 2,46,681 in the preceding year, giving an incidence of Rs. 1-12 7 per head on a population of 150,000.

AN accident, which nearly proved fatal, happened at Delhi a few days ago. Mrs. Barlow, the wife of the bank manager, and two other ladies were bathing in the large swimming-bath belonging to the Delhi Bank. One of the ladies, Miss Fletcher, fainted in the water when out of her depth, and sank to the bottom. She rose once, but not quite to the surface, and sank again before any help could be rendered. An old ayah who was present plunged into her rescue, but she could not swim, and was extricated with difficulty by the two other ladies, one of whom dragged her out by the hair of her head, with the assistance of her friend. Their cries brought some coolies and chaprasis, but their help was not efficient. Mr. Barlow also ran to the rescue, and dived after the young lady. He succeeded in finding her, but had not strength to bring her to the surface. Before he had time for a second attempt a gentleman who was staying with him, Major Hodgson, of the Lincolnshire Regiment, hearing the cries as he was walking in the garden, ran to assist. He plunged in at once, and being a tall, powerful man he managed to get his arm under the young lady's shoulders and bring her to the surface. She was quite insensible, but came to herself in a short time, and is said to be none the worse for her narrow escape.

THE find of coins at Bajwara has been sent into the Archæological Surveyor at Amritsar, who has deciphered nearly every coin. They are nearly all of Shah Rukh, who reigned in Samarkand from 1404 to 1417 A.D. There are a few of Ulugh Beg, 1447-49 A.D.; Aboo Saeed, 1452-1467 A.D.; Ahmad, 1467-1493 A.D., and one rare one of Muhammad, 1493-94 A.D. There were three or four square silver coins of the Sultans of Kashmir. Many of the coins were counter-struck by succeeding kings. One of Shah Rukh's had Ulugh Beg's and Ahmad's name on besides. The find is interesting, as illustrative of the currency of the House of Timur. The coins must have belonged to some Tartar merchants, who probably hid them where they were found in Bajwara.

RECENT casualties and retirements are about to bring several steps of promotion in the Civil Service of the N.W. Provinces. Thus by the death of the late Mr. Crawford in June last Mr. W. Lambe becomes a second grade magistrate, Mr. E. Rose a second grade deputy commissioner, and Mr. R. C. Whiteway a third grade deputy commissioner. In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Tracy is raised to the first grade of judges, and Mr. Mellor to the second grade, Mr. F. N. Wright becomes a first grade magistrate, Mr. Roberts a second grade magistrate, Mr. Whiteway a second grade deputy commissioner, and Colonel Pitcher a third grade deputy commissioner. By the death of Mr. Watts Mr. G. J. Nicholls is raised to the second grade and Mr. Deas to the third grade of judges.

INDIAN V. CHINESE TEA.—The following story is told by the *Foochow Echo*:—Indian teas have frequently been pronounced by medical men to be very injurious to the system, and they assert that it destroys the gastronomical organs. We believe there is some truth in this, as a case—which might have been a serious one—happened the other day at E-wo hong, in tasting some Indian teas. Whilst the Chaasze of the above-mentioned hong was tasting some of this kind, the well known tea-merchant Alum came in, and of course was invited to taste the tea, which he did by drinking two or three mouthfuls of it, and in less than two minutes he complained that the tea had brought on a fearful pain in the stomach; the Chaasze of course offered to call in medical aid to give him relief, but he declined it, and taking his chair went home. The pain increased so much that he was obliged to go into the first foreign hong, where, we are told, a glass of pure Cognac was administered to him by the Taipan, after which, all that nasty tea—as he calls it now—was evacuated, when he felt relieved from the fearful pain. He made a most solemn vow that he would never again taste any more Indian tea. The effect was so great that the poor man thought he had taken poison instead of tea.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. Wilson, Northamptonshire Regiment, will obtain the command of the 1st Battalion, which has become vacant by the voluntary retirement of Colonel St. J. Bally. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson served throughout the campaign of 1863 on the N.W. Frontier of India, receiving the medal with clasp. Major E. W. Herbert, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 22nd Middlesex Rifle Volunteer (Central London Rangers). Major Herbert served in the latter part of the Zulu War of 1879, also in the Soudan Expedition of 1884, obtaining the brevet rank of major, and receiving the medal with clasp and Khedive's star. Major Cradock served in the Afghan War of 1879 80, and was present at the battle of Candahar, obtaining the brevet rank of major, and receiving the medal with clasp. Captain W. S. D. Liardet has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Battalion Leicestershire Militia, on the completion of the term of service of Major C. F. W. Moir. Major Moir served with the 17th Regiment in the Afghan War of 1878-79, and received the medal with clasp.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Royal Engineer Park in Upper Burma was abolished on the 1st August, 1887.

THE services of Captain J. T. Johnston, Royal Artillery, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

MAJOR BANKS, commanding the detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards at Mhow, has passed the first examination in the Persian language.

CAPTAIN F. H. WILKINSON, Royal Fusiliers, holding a staff appointment in Upper Burma, has been directed to join the 1st Battalion in Egypt.

THE confirmation of Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, as Accountant General, Military Department, will confirm Colonel H. Cowper, Military Accounts Department, as Controller, Military Accounts, Bombay.

THE 8-1st Cinque Ports Division, Mhow, is to exchange stations with the 4-1st Welsh Division, Secunderabad. Both of these garrison batteries are attached to heavy batteries.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. J. MAITLAND, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been attached to the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's office at Simla for special duty in connection with the late Afghan Boundary Commission.

LIEUTENANT J. H. DE B. HARRISON, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, has been granted a temporary wound pension of £70 per annum, with effect from February 21st, 1886, the date on which he was wounded in Upper Burma.

HONORARY CHAPLAIN H. W. GRIFFITHS has resigned the B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT M. P. SALMON, S.C., having completed eleven years' service, has been promoted to be a captain.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the location in future of a full British regiment at Gharial during the summer months.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUCK, in addition to directing the manœuvres of the two large Cavalry Camps at Lawrencepur and Neemuch, will, as Inspector-General of Cavalry, make an extensive tour in India during the next cold weather.

COLONEL G. S. STEVENS, S.C., has retired from the service. The following is a record of his services:—Persian Expedition, 1857; Indian Mutiny, 1858-9 (served against insurgent Dessaies in the Sawunt Wari district and in the Mahi Kantha); Abyssinian Expedition, 1868 (medal); Arabia, 1871 (affairs of Dar-el-Kuduymir, near Aden); Arabia, 1873 (against the Vonhahie tribe, near Aden); and Egyptian Expedition, 1882.

COLONEL G. E. BLOWERS, S.C., retires from the service on a pension of £713 5s. Colonel Blower has seen considerable active service. As a midshipman in the late Indian Navy he shared the dangers of the Persian campaign, and was present at the bombardment and capture of the forts of Bushire and Mohumra. A little later he assisted in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, taking a part in the capture of Kotah, the reoccupation of Ghendarer, the battle of Khotab-ke-Serai, the capture of Gwalior, the seige and capture of Powree, and the actions of Beejapore and Kconduye. In 1867-8 he served under Lord Napier in Abyssinia, being present at the storming of Magdala. After a long rest he was again on active service in the Afghan war in 1880, his principal exploit on that occasion being the march from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar.

IN addition to the annual relief of troops already noticed the following movements have been ordered:—No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade Welsh Division, Royal Artillery, from Secunderabad to Mhow, on or about the 4th January, 1888, under arrangement to be made by the General Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force; and No. 8 Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery, from Mhow to Secunderabad, to move on or about 13th January, 1888, under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Mhow Division.

A YOUNG soldier of the 52nd Regiment O.L.I., named James Pott, committed suicide at Bangalore by shooting himself with a rifle in Casuarina-street, St. John's Hill, under circumstances somewhat peculiar. From the proceedings of the inquest held on the body of the deceased it would appear that he became enamcured of a Miss Esther Xavier, residing in the street where deceased shot himself, to whom a proposal of marriage was made, but the young lady being of opinion that the deceased had not served long enough to ensure a comfortable home, she rejected his advances. The refusal seems to have preyed on his mind to such an extent that arming himself with his rifle with some half-a-dozen or more ball cartridges he went to the house of his lady-love, and there opposite to the gate committed this rash act. The deceased was about twenty-three years of age, and had three and a half years' services.

EUROPEAN MILITARY PENSIONERS.—The Government of India has ruled that European military pensioners holding civil appointments under Government are not entitled to gratuitous medical ttendance f their families while so employed.

ANGLO-INDIAN REPUTATIONS.

Why is it that the man who rules
An Indian province, who is great
In tropical affairs of State
Becomes a butt for more than fools—

Yea, even wise men jeer or smile—
When, pensioned, he is made M.P.?
How is it that we often see
The ex-Proconsul bore or rile

The Senate of his native land?
Is it by want of ready tongue,
Or dreary sentences ill-strung,
Or things they cannot understand!

"He seems to teach and air his lore,
To measure all by his own test:
He knows the East but not the West,
Confounds the two, and is a bore."

So answered one who held him cheap.
Another murmured, "Let him talk
At home where none his speech may baulk,
But in the House—why, let him sleep."

T.

ADVENTURES OF M. BONVALOT.

The *Débats* publishes letters from M. Bonvalot, in which he describes his adventures in crossing the Pamir tableland. From Mastutch, June 10, he states that he and his fellow travellers quitted Ak-Basoga, north of the Pamir, on March 19, by moonlight, so as to have the benefit of the night frost, which hardened the snow. With much difficulty they crossed the defile of Taldick, sometimes sinking into the snow, which had a depth in places of 9 ft. In an intense cold for five days they travelled over the snow, the reflection from which of the sunshine scorched their faces. On arriving at the pass of Risib-Art the travellers were exhausted. Their lips, noses, and eyes were in a pitiable state. A day's rest restored them. On the night of April 1 they came across a Chinese post. This was unfortunate for them. They politely asked the way, but were ordered to retrace their steps. The officer said he could not allow them to pass without an order from Kashgar. He would suffer death if he acted otherwise. The success of the journey was at stake; so the travellers decided to defy these Chinese authorities. They invited the chief officer to drink tea with them. He came with two soldiers. "Without heeding the laws of hospitality," says M. Bonvalot, "I thrashed him with a stick, and threatened to cut off his ears if he did not supply us immediately with camels."

He gave the required orders, and M. Bonvalot watched him till his men had come back with the beasts, which were indispensable. The travellers knew that a party of Chinese had set out for a reinforcement, so they hurried on as fast as possible, determined to kill any who attempted to oppose them. Wherever they found *yaks* or camels they requisitioned them, and in that way they reached Ak-Tash, a place with fifty inhabitants, on the route of the caravans going from Tagharusa to Wakhan. They expected to have found at Ak-Tash a party of Chinese to arrest them, but the deep snow had effectually blocked the Tagharusa Pass and thus protected them. To escape death by starvation they were compelled to take a sheep from the Kirghiz inhabitants, for which they offered payment. The people would not accept the money publicly, as they dreaded punishment from the Chinese, who had severely punished some persons guilty on a previous occasion of selling provisions and furnishing beasts of burden to Russians.

On reaching the Afghan territory in the valley of the Oxus they engaged some *yak* herdsmen to take their baggage to Kundjut by the valley of Taskrupruk. But on the fourth night the herdsmen left them. They found the pass was not practicable, and had to retrace their steps, leaving behind their baggage, and losing five more horses. A caravan came up, and for f.300 offered to take their baggage to the nearest Afghan village. The travellers arrived there, but the inhabitants detained them for four days, and they had to escape without a guide, and make their way as they best could to Chitral. At Mastoudj, their horses being exhausted, they had to stop. They were threatened with death, but after a deal of talking it was agreed that two of their party, MM. Capus and Pepin, should visit the chief at Chitral. There they were arrested, and threatened. In the meantime, however, their letters had reached the Indian Government, and they were set at liberty. In his last letter, dated Gilghit, July 23, M. Bonvalot says that till they reached the Cashmere frontier they could only obtain porters and horses by using the stick and the revolver. On the 3rd they arrived on English territory, and their troubles were at an end.

LAUNCH OF THE "OCEANA."—The *Oceana*, the third of the additions to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's already large fleet, was launched from Messrs. Harland and Wolff's yard at Belfast last Saturday. Her dimensions are—length, 483ft.; breadth, 52ft.; and depth, 37ft. She will register nearly 7,000 tons, and her triple expansion engines are expected to develop 7,000 effective horse-power, which should drive her 17 knots at full speed. In addition to the *Oceana* the Peninsular and Oriental Company are also building at Belfast the *Arcadia*, of nearly 7,000 tons. These steamers are being constructed for the India, China, and Australian mail services of the company.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

FOOD ADULTERATION AND ITS DETECTION.*

Few technical subjects possess more general interest than the adulteration of food. It is a matter which, in some shape or form, appeals to every member of the human family. All eat, but how many of us know what we eat? Dr. Battershall's work will therefore be welcomed in many a family anxious to learn somewhat of the articles of daily consumption which are flaunted in every shape as "pure and unadulterated." And what a curious array of facts the reader will find! Bread full of alum; butter containing no butter; cheese partly lard, oleomargine, and cotton-seed oil; cocoa and chocolate little more than sugar, starch, and flour; coffee overpowered with chicory, peas, rye, corn, and colouring matter; honey mixed with glucose syrups; milk, *of course*, half water; olive oil made from cotton-seed; tea, our old familiar friend, often nought but exhausted leaves, foreign leaves, indigo, Prussian blue, gypsum, soap-stone, and sand; wine diluted with water, spirits, coal-tar, and a heap of other mixtures.

It were devoutly to be wished that legislation in some instances followed the lines of procedure current in the fifteenth century in Germany, when a wine "sophisticator" on the Rhine was forced to drink six quarts of his own stock, with fatal results. But the Continent seems famous for its adulterations, and we are told of another case, which happened not many years since, when a manufacturer of wine at Rheims received for his champagne a high reputation, on account of its exhilarating effects; no wonder, for "laughing gas" formed one of the ingredients of the delectable compound. As, however, heroic legislation is not in the ascendant in this country, it is at least advisable that knowledge should spread as to the nature of adulterations, and Dr. Battershall's work is admirably calculated to ensure the result. First he tells the reader what each and every article of food ought to be, and then proceeds to explain what it often is. The uninitiated will find much to learn, and the expert may also pick up many a hint. It is a pleasure and a duty to call attention to a volume replete with information, and admirably suited for the purpose which its talented author had in view.

HUNGARY IN ANCIENT, MEDIÆVAL, AND MODERN TIMES.†

It seems strange that the first story of Hungary written in English should be the work of a foreigner in the person of Professor Vambéry, long known to fame as one of the greatest writers of modern times on matters connected with the "Central Asian" problem. This is the first occasion on which he has appeared before the public as a historian, and we venture to think the verdict on his attempt will be highly favourable. As to contents there is little fault to be found; the narrative is full, clear, and connected, and we have not succeeded in tracing more than a single error. At one page it is stated that King Matthias "died without leaving a son," while at another place it is asserted that John Corvinus was "the son of King Matthias." But slips of this nature are inevitable in every literary undertaking. As regards style it may safely be asserted that few Englishmen could write their own mother tongue with greater freedom or elegance, and yet M. Vambéry is a Hungarian. The language of this country is an acquired tongue. *Ex une disce omnes.* It may well be supposed that the learned Professor has a great facility in mastering foreign dialects, hence his repute as one of the first living Orientalists of modern times.

In these days, when the Eastern Question embraces pretty nearly every nationality in the continent of Europe, it cannot be otherwise than desirable that all educated people should study the ethnography of the various regions drawn into the mighty vortex of discord and strife, and for this purpose M. Vambéry's volume is in every way suitable. It tells enough, and not too much. The story is interesting at times graphic, and Hungary stands forth as a land of heroes, an empire of warriors.

LADY BURTON'S EDITION OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.‡

The fifth volume of Lady Burton's edition of her husband's "Arabian Nights" contains some exquisite tales of Eastern life. The palm should, in our opinion, be given to Khalifah, the Fisherman of Baghdad; the humour of the scene where he mistakes the Caliph for a common thief is inimitable. Little, if any, less charming and attractive is the tale of Masrur and Zayn-al-Mawasif, the latter a woman so lovely that not a soul could see her without conceiving admiration for a creature so exquisite, a daughter of Eve so absolutely perfect in symmetry and shape. No one escaped her meshes. She had occasion to appeal to the magistrates for justice, whereupon all four sedate members of the law, losing self restraint, fell at her knees in admiration and astonishment, each in ignorance that the remaining three were in like plight. She visited a priory occupied by a monk and forty followers; the head man falling in love with her sent a messenger from amongst his devotees with sweet tokens of affection; but each in turn sought her for himself, and so on till the whole two-score had been ensnared.

There are also some fine specimens—the finest yet given in these volumes—of the rhythmical sentences, one of the many charms of the rich and glowing Arabic language. One sample will suffice:—"My wife hath the fairest face and a form all grace: smooth is she of cheeks, with eyes of liquid light, arms plump to sight, teeth snowy white, with dulcet voice dight: in speech soft and bland as she were a willow wand, her gifts are a moral, and lips are red as coral: her eyes wear natural Kohl-dye, and her sides in softness lie." Even from an English point of view this is fine language and sweet diction.

We gladly welcome this further instalment of Eastern pictures, and congratulate Lady Burton upon the successful progress of her labours.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Hydrophobia in Relation to M. Pasteur's Method," by Dr. A. Luxana (Whittaker and Co.); "John Bull's Army, from a French Point of View," by Hector France (Whittaker and Co.); "The Saracens," by Arthur Gilman (T. Fisher Unwin); "Allegra," by Mary West (T. Fisher Unwin).

THE ALLIANCE BANK.—In submitting to the proprietors the balance-sheet and profit and loss statement for the half-year, the directors of the Alliance Bank of Simla draw attention to the satisfactory progress made. The working capital of the Bank, which on the 31st December, 1886, stood at Rs. 53,22,000, amounted on 30th June, 1887, to Rs. 58,25,800. The increase has, therefore, been Rs. 5,03,800. The gross earnings, including a small balance brought forward, amounted to Rs 2,19,539-3-4. Deducting therefrom depositors' interests Rs. 93,820-11-7 and working and other expenses Rs. 65,417-9-2, there remained a net sum of Rs. 60,300-14-7. This result equals a net profit of over 24 per cent. per annum on the Bank's capital. The amount has been disposed of as follows:—(1). To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 25,000; (2) to reserve fund, raising that fund to Rs 2,30,000, Rs. 20,000; (3) to bad and doubtful debt fund, Rs. 10,000; (4) carried forward to next account, Rs. 5,300-14-7.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says that whatever may have been the experiences of his Highness Holkar during his tour in Europe, Sir Pertab Singh, who has returned to India, thoroughly enjoyed himself, and cordially acknowledges that he was most hospitably received in London and elsewhere. He visited Cairo, Constantinople, Vienna, and Paris. At Constantinople he was present at the procession of the Sultan to the mosque, the occasion being marked by the presence in the streets of a large number of Turkish troops. In Vienna he was fortunate in the time of his visit, which enabled him to see a review of some thirty thousand Austrian soldiers. With England he was best pleased, for he was everywhere welcomed, and to his great pleasure he found that he was welcomed on a footing of equality. It was perhaps fortunate for him that he was not encumbered with the susceptibilities which a reigning prince, jealously on the watch for any semblance of forgetfulness of his status, cannot always subordinate to the desire to enjoy the passing moment. When Sir Pertab cantered in Hyde Park he was honoured by the applause of little boys, who called out to him, "Well done, Merry Hampton!" and "Bravo, Archer!" in a way that amused him much, and did not offend him in the least. At Windsor he was very graciously received by Her Majesty, whose hand he kissed. Another distinguished Indian personage, when the Royal hand was extended to him for the usual homage, misunderstood the ceremony, and shook hands with the Queen-Empress very heartily. Sir Pertab knew better; in this as in other trifles conforming himself to Western usages. He was much helped by the genial and experienced Captain Bruce Hamilton, who accompanied him everywhere. The Rao of Cutch and Sir Pertab were, according to the consensus of those who saw most of the Indian notabilities, the most personally popular of them all, their pleasant manners and desire to please being aided perhaps a little by the handsome costumes which they had the good taste and good sense to wear. Some of the Indian visitors made the mistake of taking literally the assertions so mendaciously made that the European eye likes plainness and abhors colour. Neither his Highness the Rao nor Sir Pertab would have been subjected in the French capital to the experience of a distinguished countryman of theirs who asked his interpreter, "What is 'quelle bête?' A lady passing in her carriage looked at me and said 'quelle bête?' What did she mean?" The interpreter told a lie on the spot, said the lady spoke German, and he supposed "quelle bête" was Teutonic for a Prince from India. When travelling in foreign parts it is well to remember that the apparel oft proclaims the man.

* "Food Adulteration and its Detection." By Jesse T. Battershall. (E. and F. N. Spon.)

† "Hungary in Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Times." By Arminius Vambéry. (T. Fisher Unwin).

‡ "Lady Burton's Edition of the 'Arabian Nights.'" (Waterlow and Sons.)

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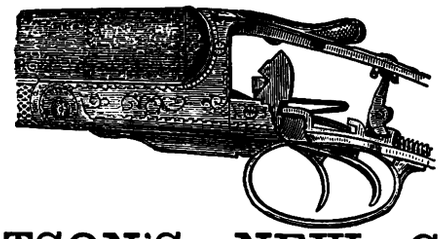
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1887.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE attention of the Government of India has, it is said, been again called to the tone of the Native Press in persistently vilifying Government measures and Government officials. The *Pioneer*, which is (rightly or wrongly) credited with inspiration from "high latitudes," is reported to have published an article commenting in strong terms upon this matter, pointing out that every endeavour is made by the Native Press to render the masses disloyal, and at the same time to intimidate Government officers, both European and Native, by gross personal abuse, so as to render the honest and independent discharge of duties a matter of constant difficulty, especially in those cases where local interests are antagonistic, and the article urges that Government should interfere. The complaint is no now one. We have frequently in these columns touched upon the same subject, but we have not suggested the same remedy. The writings to which the Allahabad journal refers are doubtless those which find publicity in the columns of the vernacular papers of lower Bengal, where the young Native gentlemen who have graduated at the Calcutta University display their gratitude to the Paramount Power for the education they have obtained by doing all they can to misrepresent the motives of English officials, and to bring English rule, if possible, into contempt. We have only ourselves to thank for the result of a foolish and vicious system of education, which has produced this Frankenstein horror. What was going to be the outcome of that system of shams which the Calcutta University and its Vice-Chancellors so carefully fostered was prophesied long ago, but the prophets were treated as Cassandras, and the budding Bengali Babú was told by those in authority in an annual speech on the day of conferring degrees that he was on a royal road to learning, and was eating wisely and well of the fruit of the tree of knowledge. It would be an interesting study of shams to compile together the speeches of the several Vice-Chancellors who have once a year acted as the guides, philosophers, and friends of the youth of Bengal who condescended to accept an English system of education. The result of the platitudes and flattery told to these apt scholars is to be found in the tone of the Native journals of Bengal to-day. "It matters not," wrote Sir Lepel Griffin lately, "how honourable the intentions or how pure the policy of the Government may be, for this infamous portion of the vernacular Press to denounce it as brutal, selfish and wicked. No distinction in the public service, no magnanimity of character or nobility of life can secure a public servant against the scurrilous attacks of these journalists of the gutter." This is true, and pity 'tis 'tis true; but Sir Lepel, like ourselves, does not hold with the English editor in India that Government should put down these newspapers. That such liberty should not have been allowed to the Native Press from its commencement is a question on which it might not be difficult to form an opinion now, only it is too late to do so. The situation must be accepted, but is there no remedy? Certainly there is. And it cannot be told botter than in Sir Lepel Griffin's own words, taken from his article on "The Public Service of India" in last April's *Asiatic Quarterly*. He says:—"I would not interfere with any criticism of the Government or its policy which could with any reasonable presumption be held to be honest, and I would freely permit comment which would subject the editor in Germany or Russia to instant imprisonment or banishment for life to the quicksilver mines of Siberia. What the Government should do and what, being a strong Government, it is its duty to do, is to protect its officers against false and libellous attack, and to prosecute and punish with the utmost severity the editors who, for personal or venal motives, insert malicious

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libels on officials in their columns." Let this remedy be tried without fear or hesitation. The result will be satisfactory.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, August 20.)

TRITTON, Lieut. C., 24th Bombay Infantry, is appointed on probation to be an assistant commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma.

GREENFIELD.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieut.-Col. J. H. L. Greenfield, squadron commander and second in command of the Deoli Irregular Force, the following appointments are made in that regiment :—

BELL, Capt. J. A., officiating squadron commander and second in command, to be squadron commander and second in command.

JONES, Lieut. G. G. J. S., officiating wing officer and adjutant, to be wing officer and adjutant.

FRASER, Major E. A., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to be first assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

PENROSE, Lieut. E. R., S.C., wing officer 23rd Regiment Bombay (Lt.) Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

MILITARY.

TANNER, Lieut. J. A., R.E., to be adjutant Royal Engineers, Burma Field Force, vice Major C. B. Wilkieson, R.E.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps :—

BRUCE, Lieut. A. F., Royal Irish Rifles, wing officer 28th Bengal Infantry.

STUART, Lieut. D. E., Leicestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer 11th Bengal Infantry.

FRITH, Colonel R., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire.

GORDON—GORDON—Major-Generals T. E. and J. J. H. Gordon have been admitted to colonel's allowances.

MUIR, Captain A., cantonment magistrate, Nusseerabad, has been appointed cantonment magistrate of Secunderabad.

QUINLAN, Rev. A., chaplain of Nowgong, has been granted furlough for two years.

GRAHAM, Colonel G. F. I., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. M., R.A., to be assistant superintendent of factories.

LUMSDEN, Mr. D., has been appointed captain-commandant of the Darrang Mounted Infantry. Messrs. G. Dolby, A. Showers, and T. Walker are to be lieutenants in the same corps.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A., chief commissioner, Central Provinces, has been appointed honorary colonel in the Nagpur Volunteers.

HOUGHTON, Mr. H., has been appointed lieutenant of the Burma Railway Volunteers.

WOODTHORPE, Colonel R., R.E., has been appointed to officiate as commandant of the Shillong Volunteers.

BIRCH—MILES—Lieut.-Colonels V. Birch and S. Miles, Bombay S.C., have been promoted colonels in the army.

SWINEY, Lieut. G., has been promoted to captain, Bengal S.C.

JACOB, Lieut-Colonel S. S., B.S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Rajputana, employed under the Jeypore State, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer and secretary to the agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana in the Public Works Department under the Jeypore State, during the absence on privilege leave of Major G. F. L. Marshall, R.E.

WHITE, Mr. H. F., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Burma, is transferred to Hyderabad, and appointed to officiate as superintending engineer and secretary to the Resident.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Indian Telegraph Department from Aug. 9, during the absence on urlough of Colonel H. A. Mallock, B.S.C., deputy director-general of telegraphs in India:—

BROOKE, Mr. W. R., director, Telegraph Department, to officiate as deputy director-general of telegraphs in India.

LUKE, Mr. S. P. W. V., C.I.E., officiating superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as director, vice Mr. Brooke.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Aug. 13.)

NORIE, ieut. C. E. de M., Yorkshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, on probation.

HASSAN, Surgeon S., to the medical charge of 3rd Bengal Infantry, vice Brigade Surgeon C. E. Raddock, retired from the service.

BARRINGTON, Lieut. R. M., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 15th Sikhs, on probation.

O'SULLIVAN, Surgeon P. J., to England for four months, on medical certificate.

COLE, Lieut. A. W. G. L., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to England for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Aug 24.)

RITCHIE, Mr. J. K., joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serampore, Hughly, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Forbes.

DUKE, Mr. F. W., assistant magistrate and collector, Durbhunga, is transferred to Hughly, and is appointed to have charge of the Serampore sub-division of that district, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. G. Ritchie.

FABRE-TONNÈRRE, district superintendent of police, Sonthal, Pergunnahs, is transferred to Birbhum, and is appointed to act as district superintendent of police of that district.

PAGET, Mr. H. E. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Birbhum, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnas, and is appointed to act as district superintendent of police of that district.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Aug. 18.)

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. F. D., C.I.E., officiating deputy commissioner, Bannu, is appointed to officiate as divisional judge of Jhelum.

INGLISH, Lieut. E., assistant commissioner, Hazara, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Hazara district.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. F. D., C.I.E., is appointed to be sessions judge within the limits of the sessions division of Jhelum.

FURLOUGHS.

LAWRENCE, Major H. J., officiating divisional judge, Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 6th August.

PARKER, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., officiating divisional judge, Hoshiarpur, is transferred to Jullundur from the above date, vice Major Lawrence.

COOKSON, Mr. H. C., officiating junior secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from August 4.

SANDERS, Rev. M. C., chaplain of Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from Sept. 1.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Aug. 20.)

WILMOT, Sir S. E , deputy conservator of forests, in charge of Garhwal Forest Division, Central Circle, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

FANTHOME, Mr. J. F., deputy collector, Bareilly, is granted privilege leave for three months.

VYSE, Captain C. F., 27th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to be a cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, and posted to Roorkee.

BRYANT, Mr. F. B., officiating deputy conservator of forests, is transferred from the charge of Kumaun Forest Division to the Garhwal Forest Division.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 23.)

POPE, Surgeon T. H., acting assistant physician, General Hospital, is granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

THOMSON—The services of Surgeon H. Thomson are placed at the disposal of the Government of H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore for employment as medical officer of the Nayar Brigade.

CAMPBELL-WALKER, Lieut.-Colonel I., conservator of forests, Southern Circle, is granted privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 10.

GOMPERTZ, Mr. H. J. C., acting deputy superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to be deputy superintendent, 1st grade, vice Mr. Cardoz, promoted.

TAYLOR, Mr. H. R. B., acting assistant superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to be assistant superintendent, 1st grade, vice Mr. Cook, promoted.

JOPP, Colonel K. A., R.E., deputy consulting engineer for railways, is appointed ex-officio under secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

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MILITARY.

ST. JOHN, Col. F. C., Staff Corps, leave for three months in extension, on medical certificate.

RUSSELL, Capt. A. E., Royal Artillery, aide-de-camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief (medical certificate), for six months.

SMITH, Surg M. H., medical officer 3rd Madras L.I. (medical certificate), for one year.

DENNE, Lieut. A. R., Staff Corps, 2nd M.I. (medical certificate), for 182 days; pension service, fifth year, commenced Dec. 25th, 1886.

JAMIESON, Lieut. E. W., Staff Corps, 11th M.I. (medical certificate), for one year; pension service, fifth year, commeuced June 8th, 1887.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have returned from furlough out of India:—

THOMAS, Surgeon-Major J. B., arrived at Madras on Aug. 9.

MCCARTHY, Conductor C., ordnance department, arrived at Madras on June 27.

BRERETON, Lieut.-Colonel C. W., R.A., assistant to the inspector-general of ordnance, Madras Circle, whose tenure of service expired on Aug. 8, is appointed ordnance officer, 1st class, from that date, and seconded.

CURRIE, Captain J. W., Madras Staff Corps, wing officer 20th Madras Infantry, to be an extra aide-de-camp.

FRASER, Major E. A., political assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class, from June 4.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BERKELEY, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel J. C., to be colonel, dated Aug. 21.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, from the date specified:—

LOWNDES, Colonel T., Staff Corps, Aug. 1.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 19.*)*

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to approve of the Committee of Paymastership, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, being reconstructed as follows from July 25, vice Lieut. Williams, proceeded to Port Blair on detachment duty:—President: Captain H. J. Lermitte. Members: Captain H. S. McC. Stanuel and Lieut. J. H. W. Pollard. Captain Lermitte will perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

HORNSBY, Major A. W. H., deputy assistant quartermaster-general, now on furlough, is transferred from the Eastern District to the Southern District.

NELSON, Lieut. W., Middlesex Regiment, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras S.C., is directed to rejoin the 2nd Battalion of his regiment at Kamptee.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following appointment:—

IND, Captain H. W., Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Southern District, during the absence of Major A. W. H. Hornsby, on furlough.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

SMALLEY, Lieut.-Colonel F., General List, 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, who has been brought on the District Staff as a deputy assistant quartermaster-general, to the Eastern district.

HICKSON, Surgeon-Major G. B., doing duty, station hospital, Madras, to be senior medical officer of the station hospital, Toungoo.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

ROOKE, Lieut. B. P. S., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 5th Regiment Bombay Cavalry (Jacob-ka-Risala), on probation.

FURLOUGHS.

CHAPMAN, Lieut.-Colonel R. T., General List, Infantry, 2nd in command 32nd Madras Infantry, and officiating instructor army signalling, for thirty days, from August 27, to Nilgiris, on private affairs.

MACTIER—Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to grant Lieut. H. C. MacTier, 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, leave of absence in extension, from the 6th August to October 18, on medical certificate.

LOVETT, Captain H. W., 2nd Battalion Somerset Light Infantry, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 25.)

CLOWES, Lieut. H., 24th Bombay Infantry, is appointed sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation.

BLOWERS, Colonel C. E., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Aug. 31, on a pension of £713-5 per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

GRIFFITHS, Hon. Chaplain H. W., Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (2nd Battalion), is permitted to resign his appointment.

SALMON, Lieut. M. B., Staff Corps, having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FOSTER, Lieut. H. J., Staff Corps, squadron officer, 7th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year.

STEVENS, Colonel G. S., Staff Corps, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from July 12, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BRUCE, Deputy Surgeon L. S., Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service, from Sept. 15, on a pension of £950 per annum, payable in England, subject to H.M.'s approval.

AYERST, Lieut. W., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant commissioner, Burma, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months, on sick certificate.

CAHILL, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. S., Staff Corps, second in command 14th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year; pension service, 30th year, commenced Feb. 27.

KOYAJI, Surgeon B. N., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 27th Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough in India, for 275 days, on medical certificate.

LEWIS—The leave for six months, on urgent private affairs, from May 25, granted to Rev. G. H. Lewis, B.A., is commuted into furlough for two years.

CUMINE, Rev. R. A., M.A., is appointed joint chaplain of Karachi.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona, Aug. 26.)

CHASE, Captain W. St. L., V.C., Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Sind District, to officiate as an assistant quartermaster-general during the absence of Major R. E. D. Reilly, on leave out of India.

CUNNINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., S.C., second in command (officiating commandant) 29th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant 10th Bombay Light Infantry, from Aug. 31, vice Colonel Blowers, retired.

RAITT, Lieut. H. G. B. (wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry), attached for duty as wing officer, to be wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, vice Lieut. Clowes, seconded.

FORDYCE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that 2nd Lieut. H. L. D. Fordyce has been posted to No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division, Royal Artillery.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Depy. Surg.-Gen. G. M. Slaughter, Medical Staff, Brig.-Gen. W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., C.S.I., Inf., Surg.-Major O. Baker, Lieut. H. F. K. Waldron, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hughes, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. O. H. Channer, Capt. H. C. Hogg, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. A. G. Lillingston, A. H. Sparling, W. A. Segrave, C. E. Gael, G. E. Porter (Cov.), J. A. Anderson.

Madras Estab.—H. F. Wilkinson.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. M. M. Prendergast, S.C., 183 days; Lieut.-Col. C. C. Brownlow, S.C., six months; Surg.-Major J. E. C. Ferris, 95 days; Lieut. A. G. Davidson, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. R. J. B. Simpson, S.C., four months; Col. J. W. Swifte, S.C., one month; Lieut.-Col. S. L. Bagshawe, Inf., one month; Lieut.-Col. E. Moore, Inf., six months; Lieut.-Col. H. I. H. Baber, Inf., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. W. Watson, S.C., four months; Capt. H. E. Passy, S.C., three months; Col. C. J. Anderson, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. D. Pratt, two weeks' furlough and to return; R. T. Greer (Cov.), six months' s.c.; Surg. D. F. Mullen, three months' s.c.; A. H. Gayer, three months' s.c.; H. L. Hebbert, six months' s.c.; F. Venning (Cov.), six months' s.c.; A. Earle (Cov.), six months' s.c.; H. Johnson, eleven months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—E. T. Candy, one week's furlough and to return.

PERMITTED TO RETURN

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. G. A. Way, S.C., Capt. E. J. G. Lewis, S.C., Capt. E. E. Money, S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. W. Roberts, Cav., Capt. A. R. Porter, S.C., Col. H. Rowland, Inf., Capt. J. L. Fixott, R.A.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. E. Preston, S.C., D.S.O.

Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major M. L. Bartholomeusz, Brig.-Gen. A. G. F. Hogg, C.B., S.C., Major W. Loch, S.C.

Indian Marine Estab.—Capt. H. A. Street.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Rickie, E. H. Tucker, A. Elliott, H. W. Clift, A. Greenlees, A. H. Mason, J. A. Hopkins (Cov.), A. Robinson (Cov.), W. Donaldson, N. Elias, G. Burn, D. F. Hogarth.

Madras Estab.—W. Jopp, H. J. Young.

Bombay Estab.—W. W. Loch (Cov.), T. Hart-Davis (Cov.), R. Tho

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CHADWICK—Sept. 11, at Chetnole, Dorset, the wife of Colonel E. F. Chadwick, late 33rd, the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, of a daughter.

DALLAS—Sept. 9, at the residence of her father, 11, Petersham-terrace, Queen's-gate, S.W., the wife of Captain J. H. L. Dallas, R.A., of a daughter.

PURCELL—Sept. 10, at Eastbourne, the wife of Major M. H. Purcell, Boyal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BABER—BARTON—Sept. 10, at Holy Cross Church, Ramsbury, Harry Hutchison Baber, of Lincoln's-inn, to Clara, younger daughter of the late Major-General Barton, R.A.

BOURCHIER—BURKINYOUNG—Sept. 12, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Edward Herbert, second son of Major-General Sir George Bourchier, K.C.B., of St. Margaret's, Twickenham, to Alice Frederica, second daughter of the late John Alfred Burkinyoung, of Horley, Surrey.

BASKERVILLE—SMITH—Sept. 12, at the parish church, Milverton, Somersetshire, Charles Herbert Lethbridge Baskerville, Captain 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish, to Mary Constance, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel S. L. Davies Smith, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, and daughter of Henry Duggan, Esq., late of Ballynoe House, Rushbrook, county Cork.

DEATHS.

DOUGLAS—Aug. 8, at Glenfinart House, Argyllshire, General Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., of Glenfinart, and of 5, Chesham-place, Belgrave-square, London, aged 70.

FORBES—Aug. 8, at Brighton, Angelica, widow of Major-General David Forbes (Bombay Native Infantry), and daughter of the late Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D.

GOSSET—Sept. 5, in the great fire at Exeter, Percy Stuart Moncrieff Gosset, Assistant Master at Bradfield College, younger son of Major-General W. Driscoll Gosset, late of the Royal Engineers, 70, Edith-road, West Kensington, aged 26.

NAPIER—Aug. 9, at 2, St. Michael's-terrace, Stoke, Devonport, Gerald Codrington, third son of Admiral Gerald Napier, and Lieut. 1st Manchester Regiment, aged 24.

RISK—Sept. 12, at St. Ann's, Harrow, Erskine Tudor Risk, late Captain R.M. Light Infantry, eldest son of John Erskine Field Risk, Esq., Captain Royal Navy, and grandson of the late James Tudor, Esq., Major 2nd Queen's Royal's, &c., aged 44.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BAYLAY—Aug. 24, at Mount Abu, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Baylay, Political Agent, Kotah, of a daughter.

BENTON—Aug. 17, at Nathiyagali, the wife of Mr. A. H. Benton, B.C.S., of a daughter.

CANDY—July 25, at Cassel, in Germany, the wife of R. E. Candy, C.S., of a son.

COLLIN—Aug. 16, at Mozuffarpur, the wife of E. W. Collin, C.S., of a son.

DANE—Aug. 21, at Dalhousie, the wife of R. M. Dane, B.C.S., of a son.

KELLEHER—Aug. 20, at Darjeeling, the wife of J. Kelleher, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

KENNEDY—Aug. 9, in England, the wife of Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

LARYMORE——Aug. 23, at Landour Hills, N.W.P., the wife of A. D. Larymore, Superintendent, Alipore Jail, Calcutta, of a son.

MCMAHON—Aug. 16, at Murree, the wife of Lieut. A. H. McMahon, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, of a daughter.

MACPHERSON—Aug. 21, at Poona, the wife of C. G. W. Macpherson, C.S., of a daughter.

MORTON—Aug. 17, at Simla, the wife of Colonel G. de C. Morton, Assistant Adjutant-General, of a daughter.

PRENDERGAST—Aug. 14, at Bangalore, the wife of General Sir H. Prendergast, of a son.

STOKES-ROBERTS—Aug. 16, at Alipur, the wife of Lieut. E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

TISDALL—Aug. 23, at Bhosawal, the wife of C. J. Tisdall, Resident Engineer, G.I.P. Railway, of a daughter.

VIVIAN—Aug. 22, at Nellore, North Arcot, the wife of W. Vivian, C.E., of a son.

WILKIE—Aug. 18, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major Wilkie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CROW—CANTOPHER—Aug. 11, at Calcutta, Wilfred Oscar Crow, to Edith Winifred, daughter of W. E. Cantopher, late of the Educacational Department.

OWEN—FARMER—Aug. 15, at Landour, Mr. C. A. Owen, Lucknow City Police, to Elice May, daughter of the late Mr. T. Farmer, Ordnance Department, Cawnpore.

WINGATE—PEMBERTON—Aug. 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, Andrew Wingate, C.I.E., Bombay Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. William Wingate, to Henrietta Catherine, only daughter of Colonel D. S. Pemberton, R.A.

DEATHS.

BARKER—Aug. 21, at Rajkote, Kothiawar, Phillis Morres, child of Surgeon-Major F. C. Barker, aged 3.

COLLIN—Aug. 18, at Mozuffarpur, H. Woodfield, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Collin, C.S.

FLOOD—Aug. 22, at Umballa, Lieut. W. Flood, 2nd Dragoon Guards, aged 29.

FRALEIGH—Aug. 18, at Naini Tal, Mrs. L. A. Fraleigh, the wife of Major J. H. Fraleigh, U.S. Army, aged 48.

GARLAND—Aug. 20, at Bhim Tal, Jack, infant son of Captain V. Garland, Royal Canadian Regiment.

HAUGHTON—Aug. 3, at Jubbulpore, Evelyn Nannie, infant child of Mr. T. H. Haughton, 2nd Regiment, M.I.

MILLS—Aug. 18, at Kilkusha, First Grade Senior Apothecary J. F. Mills, aged 50.

PARSELLE—Aug. 10, at Ranikhet, Ivy Lilian, infant daughter of Sergeant W. B. Parselle, Supervisor, M.W.D..

SWETE—Aug. 27, at Lanoli, Cecil Herbert, infant child of James and Theresa Swete.

THOMPSON—Aug. 17, at Oomravati, Berar, of cholera, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Truy M. Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 52.

WATTS—Aug. 5, at Moradabad, C. W. Paxton Watts, Sessions Judge, Bengal Civil Service, aged 53.

RIOT BY ELEPHANTS.

"One of the oldest Planters of the Peermaad district," Madras has suffered from one of the newest forms of burglary and dacoity yet reported. He and his wife were in camp. They left their tents unguarded for a time, and elephants came and danced among their gear:—

"As the Monsoon had fairly set in, we decided on leaving our hot-weather camp on Saturday; but, as the coolies for our loads did not turn up in time, we were obliged to wait till the following day, and, even then, had to leave behind some 17 loads, consisting of furniture, crockery, books, clothes, &c., &c., As on previous occasions we had left a whole lot of our things all through the Monsoon and had, on our return months afterwards, found them all right, we felt no anxiety at leaving these things, especially as we intended sending for them in a few days. It took us about a week to settle down comfortably after reaching the 'Tote,' but, as we found we had left behind, in one of the boxes, something that was urgently required, we sent a cooly off to get it; and, on his return in the evening, heard, to our intense disgust, that our camp had been simply wrecked by elephants. Every box had been smashed to pieces, and the contents strewn all over the place; books, papers, clothes, all helplessly ruined; coir mats torn into shreds; crockery smashed to bits; buckets, copper pots, &c., trampled out of all shape! Our kerosine cooking stove had evidently afforded the brutes much amusement; the door of the oven was found about 100 yards off; the lamps minus two of the wicks, which had apparently been reserved as a *bonne bouche*; and the rest of the stove almost unrecognisable. Bits of tables, a dinner wagon, chairs, all over the shop! In fact, out of the whole of the things left behind, we have only recovered two or three bits of the children's clothes, a sleeve of one of my coats, an odd sock or two, a few partially-eaten books, a pair of boots considerably damaged, and an iron cot! I fancy it will make a big hole in 500 Rs. to make good our losses. Our buildings—only grass huts it is true—had been simply *levelled*, an odd part or two only remaining upright. I have good reasons for believing that two well-known tuskers, who have been doing a lot of damage lately in the neighbourhood, are at the bottom of all this; for some of the Hill men have brought me in some bits of clothes and a half-digested bag of wools, which they found in a jungle about ten miles from our camp, and in the tracks of the well-known pair. The bag and the wool I intend keeping as a curiosity. One of these elephants is reported to have an enormous pair of tusks, and I live in hopes of *yet* coming across him, *and if* successful in bagging him, *and if* the Government—so well known for its liberality—would only present me with the tusks, I would not grudge the mischievous brutes any enjoyment they may have had while playing football with my belongings, and having a big feed off our clothes, books, and coir mats. I have reported the matter to the dewan, and hope the Government will offer a reward for their destruction; as apart from my own losses, the cultivators in the neighbourhood are making lamentations, loud and deep, at the losses they periodically suffer from these mischievous and dangerous brutes. It is rather a curious coincidence that in February, on the Indian Jubilee Day, we were first nearly blown, and then burnt, out of our huts; and now, in June, the pucka Jubilee month, we have met with this further misfortune."

WHEN it is seen Sir West Ridgeway has over six years in the rank of lieut.-colonel, his recent special promotion to the rank of colonel in the army would not appear at first sight a very great boon. As his service in the rank of lieut.-colonel has been passed entirely in the political department he has not, however, had the opportunity of qualifying for the rank to which he has now been specially gazetted.

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Miscellaneous.

THE value of silver fell away early in the week with declining Indian Exchanges to 44¾ l., but after a favourable allotment of Council Bills, and the announcement that the amount offered for tender this week would be only 15 lakhs, the price improved, and the closing price is 44⅞ l. Mexican dollars have been disposed of at 43⅞d., and subsequently at 43 13-16d. There are no supplies now to hand. The P. and O. steamer *Rohilla* left Gravesend Thursday with £286,772 in bullion and specie, including £74,400 for Penang and £1,372 for Shanghai in dollars.

THE Indian Banks had agreed to abandon the limit of two months, in quoting in London for forward business on the East. This decision has been given force to during the current week.

THE increase in the exports of yarn spun in Bombay from India to China and Japan is going on very rapidly, as will be seen from the latest statistics published by the Department of Finance and Commerce at Calcutta :—

Cotton Yarns Exported from India.

	1885.	1886.	1887.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Month of June... ...	6,512,130	8,708,367	9,188,094
Three months, April 1 to June 30	19,985,077	23,781,283	29,731,592

The increase shown in the shipments of the last three months over those in the corresponding period in 1885 is very nearly 50 per cent., and it will be seen from the returns for the month of June that the progress is continuous.

Messrs. Elliot, Lack and Porter's Indian Tea Circular says :—Offerings at public auction during the week have comprised Indian 28,375 pkgs., of which 1,124 were old seasons, Ceylon 4,772. We have again to record a weak and drooping market, owing to the heavy supplies offered and reported excessive shipments, which cause anxiety and caution amongst buyers. Offerings, too, have contained a large proportion of teas with disappointing quality and a further irregular decline of 5 per cent. on grades 7d. to 10d., and 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. on better kinds has been marked. Assams : Quality generally good and a fair demand for Teas with attractive liquors. Ordinary and indifferent kinds depressed. P. com. to ord. 7½d. to 10½d., good to fine 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9½d., finest 2s. 0½d. P.S. com. to ord. 7d. to 8½d., good to fine 9d. to 11½d., finest 1s. 2¾d. Cachars and Sylhets : Offerings still show generally poor quality, and only the few attractive Invoices meet with fair demand. P.S. com. to ord. 6½d. to 8d., good to fine, 8½d. to 10¾d. Darjeelings and Terais continue very irregular in quality, the latter inferior generally. Really fine teas are saleable, others neglected. P. com. to ord. 10½d. to 1s. 2½d., good to fine 1s. 4½d. to 2s., finest 2s. 2½d. P.S. com. to ord. 7¾d. to 10d., good to fine 11d. to 1s. 1½d. Dooars : Generally ordinary and poor qualities offering, which meet with scant attention. P., com. to ord., 9½d. to 11½d. ; good, 1s. 1d. ; P.S., com. to ord., 7½d. to 9½d. Arrivals : Pharos 12,000, Quetta 8,000, Mira 15,000, Coromandel 3,400 packages. Ceylon, 4,607 packages sold. Offerings have been generally of useful and attractive quality, and have met with fair demand; rates have, however, shown a tendency to give way, in sympathy with Indian growths. Sold : KAW P. 1s. 2½d. 1s. 5d., B.P. 1s. 5½d., B.P.S. 10d., B.T. 9½d. ; Abbotsford Est. P. 1s. 5½d., B.P. 1s. 5d., B.P.S. 9d. ; Oonoonugalla P. 1s. 4d., B.P. 1s. 7½d., P.S. 1s. 1d., B.T. 7½d., D. 3¾d.

STATISTICS.

1887.		1886.	
Imports.—India.	6,799,812	Imports.—India.	4,392,078
„ Ceylon.	1,178,610	„ Ceylon.	813,870
Deliveries.—India.	5,704,200	Deliveries.—India.	4,844,214
„ Ceylon.	1,341,790	„ Ceylon.	817,780
Stock.—India.	16,238,580	Stock.—India.	12,771,666
Ceylon.	3,225,610	„ Ceylon.	2,029,750

From 1st June to 31st August.

1887.		1886.	
Imports.—India.	9,842,898	Imports.—India.	6,835,542
„ Ceylon.	4,059,120	„ Ceylon.	2,318,253
Deliveries.—India.	16,964,208	Deliveries.—India.	14,707,680
„ Ceylon.	3,120,950	„ Ceylon.	2,153,800

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE PRESENTS.—The numerous and valuable presents offered to the Queen by the members of her family, foreign potentates, and loyal subjects in every part of the world, have been arranged in the State Apartments of St. James's Palace, where they are now on view to the public. The exhibition is in charge of the Lord Chamberlain, and his officers have been busily employed for a week in displaying the various objects in the rooms usually devoted to levees and drawing-rooms. The collection is to be on view for three months. Most of the articles are displayed in cases, from South Kensington, the same that were used in the late Indian and Colonial Exhibition. The gifts on view comprise some 300 articles, and fill five large rooms. They include examples of every form of art, trade, and manufacture, many being of extreme value, especially those given by the Indian princes. One room is entirely devoted to the gifts of the Maharajah of Travancore and the Thakore of Morvi, the ormer sending two magnificent specimens of elephants' tusks, five eet long, mounted on an ebony stand, while the latter offers a orgeous suit of horse trappings in red and green leather, heavily tudded with gold, silver, and precious stones. The Maharajah Holkar, of Indore, sends four exquisitely-finished Chowries, two in sandal wood and two in ivory, while the Rao of Cutch gives an elegant pair of six light candelabra in solid silver. Amongst the most important of the other Indian gifts are a very handsome carved ivory casket from the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, a set of silver vases, candlesticks, and boxes from Nawab Osman-Jah-Bahadur, a silver vase and cover in oak case from the Thakore Sahib of Sondal, a very exquisitely ornamented silver plate from Syud Gazunfer-Ali-Khan of Lucknow, two silver jugs and a pair of cups from the Thakore of Limri, a silver casket from Nawab Babi of Batisinord, and a portrait of the Maharanee of Travancore from the Maharajah. Among the gifts from the members of the Royal Family and foreign princes the most important are a very richly chased silver plateau, consisting of a large vase and cover, supported by figures of a lion and unicorn, made from designs by the Crown Princess of Germany, the gift of the children and grandchildren of the Queen ; a very fine oil painting (Italian school) of the Laguna of Chioggia from the Prince and Princess of Wales, a bas relief in profile of the Emperor and Empress of Germany in marble, a silver vase and cover from the King of the Belgians, and one of somewhat similar design in china from the King and Queen of Denmark, a handsome pair of chased silver gilt flagons with the names of the donors, and the dates 1837—1887, from the Duke of Cambridge and members of the Cumberland family ; a gold bangle set with sapphires and diamonds, from the Prince of Leiningen ; an exquisite necklace and earrings of quaint design and remarkable workmanship, from the Khedive of Egypt ; a plateau and sugar basin in silver gilt, from the Prince and Princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont ; a rare mosaic, representing the figure of "Poetry," from his Holiness the Pope ; a curious monogram made of feathers of the Doo bird, from the Queen of Hawaii, and a very handsome and quaint mother-of-pearl brooch from the Queen of Madagascar. The ex-Empress Eugénie sends a picture of Ophelia in oils by Herbert, and the officers and ladies of Her Majesty's Household very handsome centre-piece in polished steel, set with gold and silver ; while the servants of Her Majesty's Household, past and present, give thirteen silver dishes. Among the more notable presents of the aristocracy are a portrait of Lord Salisbury by George Richmond, R.A., presented by the noble marquis ; a round locket in red and enamel, set with a miniature of Queen Elizabeth, from the Earl and Countess of Rosebery ; a very large centre bowl jardinière, standing on claw feet, from Lord and Lady Rothschild ; an old ivory fan, from Lady Holland ; eighteen photographs of Roslyn Chapel, from the Countess of Rosslyn ; a blue silk pillow, from Lady Dunbar ; an exquisitely-painted miniature, from Lord Rowton ; and an illuminated card, done by herself in her ninety-second year, from the Dowager Lady de Ros. Among the many objects of striking interest in this unique and historic collection we may briefly mention the exquisitely-finished gold casket made from 30 ounces of fine gold nuggets found in West Africa, the gift of the Governor of the Gold Coast colony ; a magnificent pair of white ostrich feather screens, six feet high, from the Government of the Cape ; a water-colour painting by Werner, representing the presentation of Prince Henry of Prussia and the Princess Irene of Hesse to the Emperor of Germany on his ninetieth birthday, from the German residents of Great Britain ; three water-colour drawings by M. Chevalier, representing "Morning, Kensington Palace," "Afternoon, Buckingham Palace," "Evening, Windsor Castle," from the artist ; an embroidered quilt from the women of Macclesfield ; two vases and plaque of Crown Derby china, the panels containing heads allegorical of painting, sculpture, poetry, and music, the centre of plaque containing a bust of the Queen, from the ladies of Derby ; a footstool, from the Children's Theatrical Mission ; a portrait in oils of Lord John Manners, from Miss Victoria Manners ; and among other miscellaneous objects sent anonymously, a grey woollen shawl, a white silk handkerchief, a crimson silk pin-cushion, and a pair of red worsted stockings. In addition the throne room and exit corridors are nearly filled with jubilee addresses, odes, pieces of music, and publications of various kinds issued in honour of the conclusion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. They include much that is interesting, notably the tributes from the women of Great Britain and Ireland, the one containing three million signatures, the other over 150,000. The addresses, most of which are beautifuly emblazoned and illuminated, comprise testimonials of loyalty from well-nigh every town in the United Kingdom. Among tributes from more distant lands are to be found addresses from the inhabitants of Boston, United States, the ladies of Tasmania, the women of Ceylon, the inhabitants of Queensland and Brisbane, the members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, the Maltese nobility, the British subjects in Austria, the people of British Columbia, the Begums of Madras, the Khan of Nagpura, the residents of the town of Niagara, and the inhabitants of Nourgong. A voluminous address is also in evidence from the loyal citizens of Dublin.

A MOST regrettable incident has, according to a correspondent of the Lahore paper, just taken place at the United Service Club, Allahabad, which will be likely to lead to a good deal of unpleasantness. It appears that a young departmental officer, not long in the country, and against whom there could be no possible ill-feeling, was put up for membership, and black-balled by a small clique led by a military officer, who openly stated in the club he would have the departmental officer in question rejected. The matter has been very warmly taken up, and all those who voted for the young officer's admission have come forward and said that they did so ; so the names of those put in the black balls are thus identified. The matter has been reported officially to Sir Thomas Baker, who commands the Division, and the conduct of the officer who led the clique has been made known to him. The Club Committee has also taken the matter up, and it is believed the candidate in question will be either elected by the

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committee or put up for ballot again at once. Incidents of this nature are happily rare in this country, and when they take place they should be repressed with firmness, or all good fellowship among officers of the different services must come to an end.

THE *Pioneer* says that a "distinguished and lately-decorated ex-member of the Punjab Commission, who always flies at pretty high game, having not long back applied to the India Office for the succession to Sir Theodore Hope, as Public Works Minister, was informed that no decision had yet been come to about filling up the appointment. Within forty-eight hours the *Times* came out with the news of Sir Charles Elliott's selection."

HIGHLAND REGIMENTS IN INDIAN STATIONS.—A "Suffering Highland Laddie" writes:—"Highland regiments in Indian stations are not fairly dealt with. When regiments are sent to tropical climates each man is served out with six suits of white cotton clothing for the first two years' wear, and three suits annually. Highlanders would like to know what white clothing is served out to the troops, for as it is very seldom used, for every parade is done in the kilt—even a portion of guards are performed in the kilt. It is now the hot weather coming, with heat averaging from 70 to 130 degrees, which is not at all pleasant; but the poor Highlander, who has been used to the snow and ices of his native heath, has to parade at six A.M. and five P.M. on every day in the week, except Saturday and Sunday, with the thick kilt, which consists of five yards of tartan wrapped round his loins. It is becoming injurious to the health of the soldiers, who commence to feel the heat very oppressive. All men sent out to regiments are trained soldiers; it is very hard for them to have the same old drill over and over again, from Monday morning to Friday night (like a squad of recruits). If it was any new drill it would be different—every day manual and bayonet exercises! What would be more useful and interesting to the men is field works and skirmishing, which we never hardly get, but which is most needed for active service."

A QUESTION was recently raised in the Madras Presidency as to whether an officer of the Indian Medical Service in receipt of a good service pension should be required to forfeit this if he accepts the "special pension" created last year as a compensation for the withdrawal of the rank and privileges of a deputy surgeon-general, hitherto conferred on officers of the Indian Medical Service holding the appointment of sanitary commissioner. The question was raised in reference to a brigade surgeon; but it might conceivably affect also officers of the rank of surgeon-major or deputy surgeon-general, and, as retired officers are not altogether ineligible for the good service pension, it might also be asked whether an officer of the Indian Medical Service, who has already obtained the "special pension" on retirement, must be considered eligible or otherwise for the good service pension. The Secretary of State has now decided that there is nothing in the letter or spirit of the rules affecting the grant of good service pension, nor in the conditions under which the "special pension" of £130 a year was created, which should prevent a medical officer holding both pensions simultaneously.

THE constitution of the late expeditionary force to Burma, which will henceforth rank as a divisional command, with Sir George S. White as its present head, is to consist, until further orders, of four brigades, under the respective commands of Brigadier-Generals G. B. Wolseley, C.B.; A. T. Cox, Madras Staff Corps; Henry Collett, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; and R. C. Low, C.B., Bengal Cavalry. It will thus be seen that three out of the four brigades are reserved for officers of the Indian army, an arrangement that we presume should meet with general approval. A "Queen's officer," in Colonel A. B. Morgan, C.B., late of the Norfolk Regiment, remains in Burma as Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, his department being completed with the following officers, viz., Captains A. W. L. Bayly, Bombay Staff Corps; G. H. More-Molyneux, Bengal Staff Corps; S. A. Hickson, Royal Engineers; R. L. Milne, D.S.O., Liverpool Regiment; R. A. Pearson, Bombay Staff Corps; and B. E. Spragge, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

THE BOLARUM CHAPLAINCY.—The Bishop of Madras has appointed the Rev. H. C. Parker, M.A., acting Chaplain of Bolarum, to the vacant incumebncy of Mysore, with charge of the Chaplaincy of Mercara. The Rev. W. Scott, B.A., who has just returned from a two years' furlough to Europe, has been nominated to fill Mr. Parker's place. Mr. Scott has been promoted to the rank of Senior Chaplain since he went on leave.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.—It has been ruled that officers who have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, and who reside in India for their own convenience, cease to have a claim to a medical attendance gratis for themselves and their families.

THE BETHUNE SCHOOL.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee of Management of the Bethune School, Calcutta:—The Hon. Mr. Justice L. R. Tottenham, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta; the Hon. Mr. Justice J. F. Norris, Judge of the High Court, Calcutta; the Hon. Raja Peary Mohan Mukerji; Dr. Prasunno Coomar Ray, Registrar, Calcutta University; Babu Umesh Chunder Dutt, and Mr. J. Ghosal.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR JOHN DOUGLAS.—The death is announced of General Sir John Douglas, G.C.B., of Glenfinart, Argyleshire, which happened on the 8th inst. at Ardentinny, on Loch Long, after a brief illness. He was a son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Neill Douglas, K.C.B., by his marriage with Barbara, daughter of Mr. George Robertson, and was born in 1817. He was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and obtained his first commission in 1833. He commanded the 79th Highlanders in the Crimean campaigns of 1854-56, and also in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-59, and for each had received the medal, and had been publicly thanked in the despatches sent home. He subsequently held for some years the command of the forces in North Britain. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1859, and promoted to the Grand Cross of that Order in 1877. He was also a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Argyleshire. Sir John Douglas married in 1843 the Lady Elizabeth Cathcart, daughter of the second Earl Cathcart, who survives as his widow. His eldest son, Captain Neill Cecil Frederick Douglas, of the Grenadier Guards, died in the early part of the present year.

GENERAL DAVID SIMPSON.—General David Simpson, late of Her Majesty's Bengal Army, who died on the 1st inst. at Harrogate, was the youngest son of the late Mr. David Simpson, of Teviotbank, Roxburghshire. He entered the army in August, 1819, and afterwards served in command of a force against the rebels in the hills north of Jullundur in 1848 and 1849, and was present at the storming of the heights of Umb and the subsequent occupation of the fort of Oonah. For his services he received a medal with clasps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HERBERT LIONEL GWYN.—Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Lionel Gwyn, Royal Artillery, who died on the 1st inst. at St. Aubyn's, West Brighton, aged forty-eight, entered the army in December, 1857, and afterwards served in India with the Okamundel field force, and was present at the capture of the fort of Beyt and the siege and fall of Dwarka. He served with the column under Brigadier-General Ross, in command of No. 3 Battery, 5th Brigade, throughout the operations in Perak in 1875 and 1877. He received for his services a medal with clasp.

MAJOR EVANS BELL.—Major Thomas Evans Bell, the well-known writer on Indian questions, died on Monday morning last, after a somewhat long and painful illness, at 9, Addison-road, aged sixty-two years. A meeting of Anglo-Indians and Natives of India was held a few weeks ago at the Westminster Palace Hotel to express sympathy with Major Evans Bell, and to thank him on behalf of the Princes and the people of our Eastern possessions for his valuable and disinterested services on their behalf. His writings in defence of the rights of Indian Princes and against annexations of territory, earned for him a well-deserved reputation as the friend of those Princes amongst whom the late Maharaja of Myene and the late Maharaja Holkar, were not the least who were indebted to the persistent energy of his pen. We did not always hold the same opinions as the writer in regard to several questions of Indian polity, but we agree in the eulogy which one who evidently knew him intimately has given to the Press that "there was plenty of the true Englishman in Evans Bell to afford scope for the generous recognition of an opponent." His sad and untimely death, owing to a cruel malady, will be heard of with unfeigned regret in India amongst his many friends, Native and European, there; and his loss will be mourned by a large circle of friends in England who recognised his thoroughness of purpose, his uprightness of character, and his kindliness of heart.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. J. F. STAFFORD, C.B., late Bengal Staff Corps, died last week. He served throughout the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1857-58, and during the China expedition of 1860-62, when he commanded the 11th Punjab Infantry throughout the operations against the Taeping rebels in the vicinity of Shanghai in 1862, including capture of stockades on April 4, capture of stockaded village of Tserpoo, stockades near Nanksiang, capture by escalade of the walled towns of Kading, Tsinpoo, Najow, and Cholin, and repulse of a very superior force on May 25; commanded a mixed force at the relief of Tsinpoo. He also served throughout the Looshai campaign of 1871-72. He was frequently mentioned in despatches for his gallantry in the field, was created a Companion of the Bath in 1872, and retired from the Service in 1878.

SIR PERTAB SINGH has been interviewed by a representative of the *Times of India*. He said he was greatly pleased with the trip to England. Kindness was shown to him by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the nobility. He was most favourably impressed with what he saw during the Jubilee celebration. The arrangements were perfect, and everything went off as merry as a marriage bell. As far as he was aware no Indian Prince was insulted; the authorities did all in their power for their comfort. With regard to Holkar he was very reticent, remarking that Holkar had his own views. In certain matters he was, however, so pleased with the treatment that he intended visiting England again next year.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 13, Siam (s), Bombay; Mira (s), Calcutta.—14, Goorkha (s), Calcutta; Clan Sinclair (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 10, Niagara (s), Clyde.—12, Verona (s), London.—13, Valetta (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 11, Vega (s), Liverpool.—12, Hesperia (s), Liverpool.—13, Rosetta (s), London.—14, Yeoman (s), Madras.—15, Wardha (s), London.—16, City of Bombay (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Sept. 10, Clan Macgregor (s), Clyde.—12, Rosetta (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 10, Othello (s), Bombay.—13, Engineer (s), Calcutta. 14, Clan Murray (s), Bombay.—15, Malwa (s), Bombay.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 16, City of Agra (s).

MADRAS.—Sept. 12, Clan Ronald (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ravenna*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. R. H. Greave, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Burn, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Mrs. G. Walton, Mr. J. H. Hollway, Mr. A. H. Reid, Mr. T. Barnard, Miss Barnfather, Miss H. E. Abbot, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. W. Ray, Miss Macvitie, Mrs. Shapoorjee, Mr. Husselley, Mrs. Travis and family, Miss Ledworth, Mr. W. W. Lindsay, Mrs. Pearson. *From Venice:* Mr. J. Frizelle, Mr. F. St. C. and Mrs. Grimwood, Mr. Tileman, Mr. Durst, Mr. O. Möller, Messrs. C. A. and F. A. Möller. *From Brindisi:* Dr. A. J. McLaughlin, Mr. C. C. Macleod, Mr. W. F. Woods, Mr. J. A. Grant, Surgeon-Major Franklin, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. G. M. Currie, Mr. D. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. Eckstein, Mr. M. Brodhurst, Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. J. H. Ivens, Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, Major Greenstreet, R.E., Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, Capt. A. P. R. Gough, Colonel Bushman, Mr. P. T. Large, Mr. C. H. Williams, Mr. J. H. Heckle, Dr. J. Clark, Capt. Mein, Mr. H. R. Monk, Mr. W. Thomson, Mr. H. T. Fergusson, Mr. Higgins, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. W. C. Peppe, Mr. A. E. Orr, Mr. J. H. Ward, Mr. E. M. Lewis, Colonel Carew, Capt. Rawlinson, A.D.C., Mr. Strauss.

For Malta: Sergeant Hawke.

For Port Said: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lidderdale, Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Sept. 22; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Sept. 29; from Brindisi, Oct. 3.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Trelawney, child and infant, Mr. J. Gordon, Rev. C. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. A. C. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and two daughters, Mr. F. O. Read, Mrs. Mengens and infant, Mr. J. K. Chase, Mr. C. F. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. J. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Matson, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. J. D. Farthing, Mrs. Maitlands, Mr. W. E. Creaton, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. J. Balfour, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Leggett, Mr. Trevendale. *From Venice:* Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Barry, Mr. Hall, two Misses Worgan. *From Brindisi:* Mr. M. N. Cummings, Mrs. Currie, Mr. Hopkins.

For Madras: Mr. R. and Miss Woolley, Miss Grant, Miss Keely, Mr. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. A. E. C. Stuart, Mr. J. Cardewaite, Mrs. Barclay. *From Brindisi:* Mr. P. de Clermont.

For Malta: Mrs. Edwards, Miss Chandler, Mr. McDonald, Colonel Llewellyn, Colonel Gordon, Lance-Sergeant Hezenberg.

For Bombay: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Crabbe, Mr. Thomson.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Sir E. and Lady Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Mr. J. N. Cresser. *From Brindisi:* Mr. R. G. Moss, H.H. the Rao of Cutch, Colonel and Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. E. Carver.

For Suez: Mr. G. Stuart, Miss C. Stuart, Mr. R. Mackie, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. Guiver, Mr. E. Petler, Miss Charles.

For Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. W. Besant.

For Colombo: Mr. W. R. Young. *From Venice:* Mr. Skrine, Mr. P. C. du S. Leather.

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 1; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Oct. 6; from Brindisi, Oct. 10.

For Bombay: Surgeon W. K. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Colonel A. R. Seton, Mr. C. H. Baily, two Misses Baily, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and family, Mrs. V. Rivaz, Major and Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. Mead, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Watts and child, Mrs. Hutchinson and daughter, Mr. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Wodehouse, Mr. R. Douglas, Mrs. Wilde, Mr. E. M. McKenn, Colonel and Mrs. Muir, Mr. G. F. Mackenzie, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Mrs. G. H. and Mrs. Bayly, Miss Taylor, Mr. F. Beddy, Mr. G. E. Temple, Mrs. Barwell Warden, Capt. R. H. Daniell, Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. W. A. Wigram, Mr. J. W. Marriott, Mr. J. Rhind, Major and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. P. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Monekjee, Capt. and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Irving, Sister Paulo, Miss Park, Mr. Thin, Mr. F. Hughes, Mr. J. P. Martineau, Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock, Mr. B. Carver, Lord Eglinton and party, Mr. W. F. Higgins, Mr. Tyringham, Surgeon-Major Murphy, Mrs. Anderson, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. Bedford, child and infant, Mrs. Monteith and child, Colonel G. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. G. H. Le Fleming, Mr. H. Huddleston, Miss Parker, Mr. F. Blomfield, Miss Woodland, Mr. and Mrs. Maughan and infant, Mr. A. Murcot, Mr. D. Francis. *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. J. Price, Mr. and Miss Mengeus, Hon. E. Trevelyan, Mrs. Ward, two Misses Ward, Mr. G. W. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley, Mr. McLeod, Mr. A. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Biddulph, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. McPherson, Major and Mrs. Ottley, Mr. J. J. Fixott, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Colonel G. B. Simpson, Colonel J. Galloway, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. Pugh, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Clibborn, Mr. J. Craik, Miss Helen Cowie, Major W. S. S. Bissett, Dr. J. Robb, Mr. W. O. Horne, Mr. F. Baker, Mrs. Patrick Smith, Miss Smith, Sir C. Petheram, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. A. C. Duff, Surgeon-Major Moore, Colonel Mayhew, Mr. F. A. Wright, Mr. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Colonel J. L. Ferris, Mr. J. W. Evans, Mr. D. Brockman, Colonel Wallace, R.E., Mr. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Kirby, Miss Lincoln, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Kreig, Mr. G. Wylie, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Burr, Dr. R. A. Baker, Mr. R. Fenton, Capt. Du Cane, H.E. Sir Salar Jung and suite, Mr. Dadabhoy, Jarkut Ali, Ismael Khan, Mme. Moulard. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Major S. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. W. R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Colonel and Mrs. Tweedie, Miss Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Judge, Mr. Macfadyen, Mr. G. M. Reilly, Mr. D. E. W. Leighton. *From Suez:* H.H. Rao of Cutch and suite, Colonel Goodfellow.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Caillard, Miss Caillard. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Colonel T. Kelly, Mr. H. C. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ischindi and family, Mr. Merkle.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilde.

For Suez: Mr. W. L. Sclater, Mrs. Turner, child and infant.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Law.

For Aden: Miss Woodward.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Sept. 21.

For Kurrachee: Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Binny and child, Capt. and Mrs. Oates.

For Bombay: Mrs. Brackenbury.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail Sept. 29.

For Colombo: Mr. Edwin Spencer Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. W. H. Walker, Mr. W. J. Holmes, Mr. J. D. Robinson.

For Madras: Mrs. G. H. Stuart and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. O'Farrell, Miss Cross, Miss A. E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Young, Rev. Westcott, Surgeon-Major J. P. McDermott, Mr. Pritchard.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gregg, Rev. R. L. Lacey, Mr. E. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gruzelier and child, Mr. S. A. R. Fox, Mr. T. E. Bevan, Mr. W. Aitken.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. James Thom, Mr. George Frater, Mrs. Gough and two infants, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Jones, Rev. W. Williams, Mr. J. W. Tweedie, Miss F. C. Rose, Miss M. F. Tweedie, Miss P. A. West, Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. A. D. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. S. Goad.

For Colombo: Sister Joanna, Sister Catherine, Sister Verena, Mrs. Parker and child, Miss Molineux.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Titania*, Sept. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Rebsch and infant, Mr. Fox, Mrs. Whitting and child, Major Walker.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Poseidon*, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. W. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Robertshaw, Mr. M. A. Rogay, Colonel Townsend, R.E., Mrs. Townsend, Mr. A. Elliott, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Roberts.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, sailed Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Wikeley, Mrs. G. Masson Smyth, Mr. G. S. Broughton, Mr. W. J. Sievwright, Mrs. C. Kelly and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. C. H. Browne, Mrs. C. H. Browne, Mrs. Duthie.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Sept. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. T. R. Chapman, Mrs. Lawrance, Miss Lawrance, Miss Skrine, Dr. and Mrs. Pickthall, Mr. C. Lawrance, Mr. J. Arthur, Mr. John Black.

For Madras: Miss Lewis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Roche, Mr. George Lindsay, Mrs. Vanes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jenkins, Miss Jenkins.

For Calcutta: Mr. W. Blackett, Mr. C. Wilson, Miss H. Sprot, Miss W. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. B. Smith, Mrs. M'Culloch and infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail Sept. 29.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. G. D. M'Reddie, Mrs. Longworth, Miss Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brooks and infant, Mr. Harris, Rev. and Mrs. H. M. Hacket and two infants.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail Oct. 1.

For Madras: Rev. J. Russell.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lees.

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Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. Skrine.
For Madras: Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Rev. Mr. Eales and Mrs. Eales, Miss Thomas, Miss Gebrich.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Thoms, Mr. G. C. Ballingall, Miss Simpson, Miss Cowley, Miss Boileau, Miss Moore, Surgeon-Major O'Brien, Mrs. O'Brien, infant and nurse.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 20.

For Colombo: Mr. F. C. H. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss F. Clarke, Miss Brandes, Miss E. Clarke, two children and maid.
For Madras: Mrs. C. H. Pelly, Mrs. Groves, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kimber, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle, Miss Lavelle.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Ronaldson and two children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. E. Crew, Aug. 29.

From London: Mrs. Pendlebury, Colonel Rowlandson, Lieut.-Colonel Charles, Mr. Robertson, Mr. R. Temuljee, Sergeant Heplrom, Mr. A. M. Read, Mr. Fagan, Mr. C. Ault, Dr. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. Balcher, Mrs. R. Pini and infant, Mr. G. Vinall, Mr. A. Barwick.
From Venice: Mr. J. Weber.
From Brindisi: Capt. Armitage, Mr. R. C. Soury, Colonel Sualow, Rev. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. F. C. Hicks, Mr. S. B. Semion, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Roberts, Mr. English, Surgeon-Major Waters, Capt. Oliver, Colonel A. C. Tokar, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. A. R. Shaw, Mr. C. Pierce, Mr. W. R. Squire.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. Reeves, Sept. 7.

From Calcutta: Captain Golightly, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Baker, Miss L. Baker, Mr. W. B. Turner, Mr. G. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Barker and family, Mr. Porthouse, Mr. and Mrs. Robins and family, General W. A. Lockhart, Rev. N. Dass.
From Madras: Mr. Wilkinson, Mrs. J. W. Hayes, Mr. F. C. Walton, Mrs. Miller and two children.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Capt. Worcester, Sept. 12.

From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Beel, Miss Harrop, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mr. J. J. Boorma.
From Aden: Mr. Dewar.
From Port Said: Mrs. Ainslie.
From Marsdilles: Mr. T. E. and Mrs. Candy, Miss Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Rust.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, left Bombay, Aug. 30.

For London: Colonel E. Rogers Coker, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller Mr. C. A. Marindin, Mr. Harkshen Lal, Mr. Mahomed Shahdin, Mr. A Manson, Mr. H. J. Thompson, Mr. C. E. Crawley's children, Lieut. W' Eccles, Mr. Duncanson, Mr. W. Dennis, Mr. J. White, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. D. Knight.
For Brindisi: Surgeon W. H. Cadge, Mr. James Wallace, Colonel R. Worsley, Capt. R. B. Gaisford, Colonel and Mrs. Marsh and child.
For Venice: Colonel R. M. Lloyd.
For Suez: Mme. Pelouze, Mlle. Chevillier, M. Levoir, Mr. Pierre Chevillier, Mr. Chandor.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. Atkinson, from London, Sept. 15.

For Bombay: Mrs. Lock and child, Mr. Peterson, Mrs. and Miss Madge, Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. Joseph, Mrs. J. P. White and infant, Mr. A. Willes, Mrs. Gordon Carmichael and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Eastaway, Mrs. Joseph, Mr. C. Potter, Mr. W. Pickford, Mrs. Campbell and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. E. P. Sims, Mr. F. G. Ashwood, Mr. and Mrs. Banerjee and family, Capt. and Mrs. Egerton, Lieut. C. S. Keith, Miss Dinham, Mr. Hyde, Mrs. Hawkins and two children, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Salmon, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Bateson, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Mayoh, Mr. Raoof.
For Malta: Mr. Rodgman, Corporal James, Private Saggers, Corporal Bishop, Mr. W. Wynne, Colonel Wauchope, Corporal Russell, Mr. Cunningham.
For Port Said: Brigade-Surgeon A. A. Gore, Mr. Mansfield, Sergeant Facer, Rev. C. Keatinge, Rev. J. Keatinge, Mr. W. Keatinge, Mr. J. C. Chapman, Mr. Esson, Mr. E. Barton.
For Suez: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, from London, Sept. 15.

For Madras: Mrs. Emery, two children and infant, Mr. L. F. Lake, Mr. A. F. Sealy, Mrs. Nugent and infant, Mr. D. Rose, Mrs. Emery and three children, Mr. William Scott, Rev. W. M. S. Babington, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. C. J. B. Harris, Mr. F. B. Rawson.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Young and infant, Miss Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Johnson, Miss Foggo, Miss Lever, Mrs. Leslie and three children, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. S. Driberg, Miss Violet Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Gomes, Mr. Marshall, Mr. A. Sampson, Miss Mary Griffin, Miss Margaret Griffin.
For Colombo: Miss Courage, Mr. C. D. L. Tottenham, Mr. Cracklon, Lieut. A. Channer, R.N., Mrs. Channer and child, Mr. Jno. J. Rae, Mr. C. St. G. Carey, Mr. William Cox.
For Port Said: Rev. C. T. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson and two children, Surgeon G. Douglas Hunter.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Massilia*, Capt. S. D. Shallard, sailing on Sept. 6.

For London: Mr. H. M. Alone, Mr. L. Sartoris, Mr. H. Butler, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr. C. A. T. Fursdon.
For Brindisi: Mr. M. C. Sanders.

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, sailing on Sept. 13.

For Marseilles: Mr. Newnham.
For Brindisi: Mr. C. I. Connell.

Per s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. J. Orman, sailing on Sept. 23.

For London: Mrs. Hawthornthwaite, child and infant, Lieut. Colonel J. Campbell Walker, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Ben.
For Brindisi: General Carnegy, Mr. J. Baker.
For Venice: Mr. H. R. Scott, Colonel H. Chapman.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	—	—	—	22 Sept.	24 Sept.	6 Oct
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	21 Sept.	23 Sept.	2 Oct.	6 Oct.	8 Oct.	20 Oct.
		Q'town.				
Euphrates..	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	16 Oct.	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	3 Nov.
Serapis.....	19 Oct.	—	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	15 Oct.	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	10 Nov.
Malabar	29 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an Indian contemporary:—In the distribution of honours for the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, few can have failed to notice the entire exclusion of the family of that amiable gentleman and gallant and able officer, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert T. Macpherson, K.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief in Madras, and Commanding-in-Chief in Burma, to which country he was specially deputed on account of his military abilities, for the purpose of completing the subjugation of Northern Burma, and the suppression of the broken bands of Burmese soldiery and patriots, miscalled "dacoits" by the Indian Government. If our worthy Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, is to be raised to the peerage for his share in the settlement of Burma (an honour I am sure no one grudges to him), surely a baronetcy should be given to the eldest son of the late lamented Sir Herbert Macpherson; for it ought to be taken into consideration that Sir Herbert lost his life on active service as a commander-in-chief; and there is not the slightest doubt that, if he had lived, he would have received an hereditary title. I would urge still further, that not only should the title of baronet be given to his eldest son, but that a pension of £1,000 per annum should be given to his widow for the natural period of her life, and a like sum to his eldest son, in the same way it was awarded to Sir Henry Havelock's family in 1857. There are few soldiers who have been so deservedly decorated as Sir Herbert Macpherson.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	...	...	Rs.	97⅞	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...		102½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans	...			102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881				100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882				—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond	...			91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	...	...	...	100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan	...			102½	to —
Cooria Spinning Bonds	...	...		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	760
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	665
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	110
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	1,050
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	750
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	235
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	...	15	...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	...	16	...	140
Colaba	1,880	...	50	...	580
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	150	...	1,500
Fort	8,500	...	150	...	1,450
French	all	...	80	...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	25	...	400
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	365
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	55	...	440
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	235
New Berar	500	...	60	...	565
New Indian	125	...		...	115
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	330
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	75	...	555
Sassoon	500	...	25	...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,300
Sind	750	...	75	...	530
Volkart...	500	...	45	...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	20	...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	...	2	...	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	...	17½ p.ct.	...	605
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	...	90	...	460
Anglo-Indian	500	...	18½	...	103
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	9	...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	30	...	—
Bombay United ...	100	...	20	...	880
Central India	500	...	35	...	850
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	20	...	610
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	75	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	640
Golam Baba	400	...	30	...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	—	...	180
Hindustan	1,000	...	40	...	890
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	60	...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	30	...	870
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	20	...	480
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	70	...	1,375
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	610
Jaffer Ali	500	...	40	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	30	...	1,105
Khandeish	1,000	...	30	...	880
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	20	...	825
Leopold	100	...	5	...	145
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,575
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	—	...	1,265
Mazagon	250	...	9	...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	50	...	1,480
Naigam	100	...	—	...	60
National	1,000	...	40	...	490
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	20	...	870
Oriental	625	...	15	...	580
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	—	...	6¼	...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	30	...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	...	40	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	85	...	1,220
Soonderdas	1,000	...	50	...	680
Southern India ...	500	...	20	...	245
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	—	...	245
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	500
Western India ...	1,000	...	50	...	725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15 5	do.	360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	230
Bombay Ice Co.	100	111
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,825
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	40
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	385
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	100
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,830
Treacher and Co.	all	1,175
Thacker and Co.	all	180

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—August 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.				
4	Promissory Notes	Rs.	98 9 to	98 10
4½	of 1870 (1885)		103 8 to	
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)		102 4 to	
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		102 4 to	
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)		— to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1867 (1887)	104	0 to —
6	of 1870 (1889)	104	0 to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	104	8 to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	103	4 to —
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	103	4 to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103	8 to —
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103	12 to —
4½	of 1882 (1902)	96	8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 196
Alliance of Simla...	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	875 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	121 to 122
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to 94
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,550 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13 to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¼ to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	40 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	72 to 73
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	85 to 86
Burrakur Coal	100	125 to 130
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	109 to —
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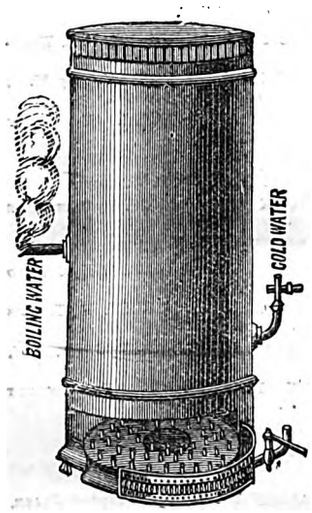
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 6th September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 4th September; and from Calcutta to the 3rd September.

LIEUT.-GENERAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c., resumed Command of the Bombay Army at Aden on the 30th August, arriving in Bombay on Sept. 6.

THE Viceroy will spend a short time at the Cavalry Camp of exercise at Lawrencepur during the second week in November.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN has left for Haji Khan Killa for the purpose of interviewing the Ghilzai tribes who have fled from the Amir's territories.

THE Amir has expressed himself quite satisfied with the termination of the Boundary Question. He sees that the sacrifice of the strip of pasturage between the Kushk and the Murghab has saved an encroachment on the Oxus, which would have given Russia the domination of the Kilif Ferry and enabled her to command the Balk-Samarkand road.

ADVICES from Kabul, dated August 23rd, show that the Amir is at his country residence in the Pagman hills, and is perfectly well.

GENERAL WOLSELEY made a forced march with mounted men from Maymyo, fifty miles, on the 25th August, and captured the block houses of the dacoit Rao Moung at Loangthe and Kalagive, killed four men, captured twenty, and a quantity of arms, powder, lead, and provisions. Thebaw Sawbwan and Ram Sains' men were put in charge of the posts.

THE Afghan dinner was held at the United Service Club, Simla, on the 1st September, Sir Frederick Roberts presiding.

AT Choungwa on the 23rd August ten men of the 15th Madras Infantry, watching the food, were attacked; four of them were killed and six wounded, but the latter fought until relief came. Major Pooroosthmah repulsed the attack, killed eleven dacoits, and carried off our wounded and dead.

THE son of the Pakkan Prince, with twenty followers, was captured in Mandalay while plotting an insurrection, and is now lodged in jail.

THE probable reductions in the Burma garrison next spring will be ten regiments. The reliefs, as last year, will be in the country early in the cold weather, so as again to give a very large force to move about and undertake any operations that may be required.

IT is probable that the Burmo-Chinese frontier will be delimited in the course of next cold weather.

THE Government of India have taken up the question of making the English standard yard the standard measure of length in India. The opinions of local Governments have been asked.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway between Jeypore and Ajmere. A bridge pier and two girders subsided, and a goods train being precipitated into the river below, an European driver and Native fireman were killed.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, Bombay High Court, will proceed on three months' privilege leave in November.

LADY DUFFERIN has been presented with the Order of the Sun by the Persian Consul on behalf of the Shah.

IT is intended that Mr. D. Fitzpatrick shall succeed Sir Charles Elliot as Chief Commissioner of Assam.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Macgregor Memorial Fund now exceed Rs. 7,500.

QUARANTINE has been established at Goa, and passengers proceeding from Bombay are kept in the lazaretto, as a precautionary measure to check the introduction of cholera into that country.

THE net amount of India sea and land customs revenue, excluding the salt revenue, for the first four months of the current official year, was Rs. 3,900,000, as against Rs. 3,785,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

OVER seventeen thousand rupees have been collected among the British regiments of the Bengal Presidency for the Imperial Institute.

IT is understood that the scheme for extending the jurisdiction of the North-West High Court to Oudh will meet with no opposition at the India Office, and be left to the Government of India to carry out very much in its own way.

THE Maharaja Sir Takhtsingji is about to establish an institution for the blind, lame, and impotent of all castes and creeds at Bhownugger. It is also said the Maharaja contemplates establishing an asylum for lepers.

THE Bench of the Madras High Court will shortly be strengthened by the addition of another judge.

MR. J. H. E. HART is appointed Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department.

A BOATING accident, resulting in the loss of three lives, occurred at Gorakpur on September 3. A party of five went on a boating excursion, and the boat capsized, with the result that Mr. Henderson, traffic superintendent, Mr. Rogers, locomotive superintendent, and a young lady named Cash were drowned.

THE Boundary Commission for marking out the revised border will assemble on the Afghan frontier on the 31st of October.

A SMALL escort of eighteen or twenty sowars, with a doctor and a Native surveyor, will be sent from India to join Major Peacock and Captain Yate by a route yet to be determined on.

A QUESTION having been raised whether an invalid officer is entitled to free medical attendance, the Government of India has decided that as an invalid officer is liable for the performance of garrison duties he does not come under the category of a pensioned officer, and is accordingly entitled to gratuitous medical attendance.

THE Bombay Medical Union have decided to represent to Government the strong necessity that exists for the passing of a Medical Registration Act for the town and island of Bombay.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Thomas Duncan, barrister-at-law, at Bombay.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath upon his Excellency Sir R. Morier, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg; a Companionship of the Bath upon Colonel Sir West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I.; and Companionships of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Captain A. Barrow and Captain F. de Laessöe, in recognition of their service in connection with the recent Afghan Frontier Convention.

AN order has been recently issued by the Government of India directing that all officers of the army in civil employ, for whom no political or special uniform is prescribed, should wear the uniform of the corps to which they belong when attending levées, drawing-rooms, and State ceremonials. On all other occasions they are to wear plain clothes.

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NOTES.

ACCORDING to a Reuter's telegram dated Simla, Sept. 22, Ayoub Khan has been captured in Persian territory. This news, published in London three days ago, has not yet been confirmed, so it may be taken with the usual amount of salt required for the digestion of all news which is supposed to reach India from Persia or Afghanistan.

OF course the Indian papers received by the present mail are full of comments and conjectures concerning Ayoub's escape. The *Pioneer* says that the Indian Government may well protest against the bungling which has permitted the only dangerous rival of the Amir—Abdur Rahman—to slip away from Teheran, and against the waste of the thousands of pounds which have been paid to the Shah's Government for Ayoub's safe keeping. For several years past this money has been charged to the Indian Exchequer, and paid to the Shah, on the understanding that the Persian authorities would prevent Ayoub Khan from leaving Teheran without the knowledge and consent of the British Government. This arrangement would have expired at the end of this year, when the question of Ayoub's future was to have been re-considered. He has, however, taken "opportunity by the hand," and may yet give trouble.

IF he has been caught, as Reuter reports, it will be well to have him sent to India, to be under British surveillance. His taking refuge in Russian territory is not so likely to produce mischief as his presence would be in Afghanistan, for, as the Indian papers point out, should he be able to cross into the Herat Province or into Seistan his first aim would be to collect all the Afghan refugees now in Eastern Persia to his standard, and then to call upon his old adherents in Afghanistan itself to rise against the Ameer's authority. The revolt might not, as we have shown before, be successful, but the stirring up of strife in Afghanistan is a thing to be prevented if possible. Ayoub might make a better ruler than Abdur Rahman, but as the latter is the man in possession it is better that he should be allowed to remain so.

AN extraordinary rumour has got abroad in India that it is the intention of Her Majesty to pay a visit to that country. The Native Press have taken up the rumour as a fact, and indulge in much comment thereon. It is only just to the editors to say that the comments are all of a most loyal nature, and the Queen-Empress is assured that should she deign to pay a visit to "her remote dependency" she will receive from the millions of her Native subjects there a right royal hearty welcome.

THE news from Burma continues to be satisfactory, notwithstanding that a little dacoity still continues. It is said that the Burma-Chinese frontier will be delimited in the course of the coming cold weather, and it is hoped that an overland telegraph line linking India and China may soon be commenced, as our own telegraph is now at Bhamo, and the Chinese within some 300 miles of the frontier in that direction.

MADRAS has not yet been purged of its scandals. There is now a fresh one for the gossips to talk about. A Deputy Conservator of Forests is criminally prosecuting the Registrar of the Madras High Court—a member of the Civil Service—for adultery with his wife. This offence, which Lord Byron declares is much more common where the climate is sultry, is heavily punished under the Indian Penal Code. The lady in the present case has made a confession, but the co-respondent denies the charge, and insinuates that the prosecution is the result of a conspiracy. In the meantime the Madras papers regale their readers with full details.

BUT the Madras Press is particularly moral. It can at once detect a mote in its neighbour's eye. The *Madras Times* delivers itself of the following philippic concerning the tone of a certain London evening journal not unknown to notoriety:—

To the Englishman in India there are few things more distasteful than the dissemination in this country of a class of literature which, not so very many years ago, was supposed to be confined to the purlieus of St. Clement Danes Church in the Strand. And, even now, when such a widely-read newspaper as the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been pressed into the service of the propagation of garbage in foreign parts, the decent Anglo-Indian is irritated by the consciousness that it is competent to every English-reading native in India to find in the issues of the London Press, whether in journalistic or book form, material whereupon he may descant on the manners and customs of the English people at home. The social evils indicated by such an episode as the late notorious Cass case are about as wide spread as they can be even in the most extensive city the world has ever seen; and, no doubt, the enormous extent covered by the city has much to do with the enormous extent of the evils referred to. There is no use attempting to ignore what such an organ as the *Gutter Gazette* is doing its best to bring into prominence. All we can do is gravely to consider how far it is necessary for the Anglo-Indian journalist to allow judgment to go by default, and refrain from comment.

This is excellent, no doubt, only the advice given is the last thing which the Indian editor will think of following.

THE Commander-in-Chief has ordered that in future all pouch ammunition will be withdrawn from both British and Native troops. In the garrisons the ammunition will be kept in boxes in the barrack-rooms, the key being in the charge of the senior non-commissioned officer. Every sentinel, while on guard, will carry ten rounds, to be handed over from one sentry to another at each relief. On occasions when ball-cartridge is required for parades an issue of it will be made, and the unused cartridges collected after parade. In the case of the Native troops each company's ammunition will be kept in a box inside the bell of arms, or in a magazine, the key of which will be kept as before, and a duplicate key with the British orderly officer. Ammunition will be issued as before to men in camp or on the line of march.

THIS order has been issued, it is said, in consequence of certain attempts at murder which have been made by soldiers firing at a comrade or superior officer with their rifle ammunition, and the Press generally approves of the order. But surely it conveys something of a slight upon the whole army to hold that because a few scoundrels have committed a heinous crime the majority of soldiers in India cannot be trusted with balled ammunition. If the argument be carried out to its logical conclusion the rifles should be locked up too, for murder may be committed by giving a blow from the butt end or a prod from the bayonet. It does not seem to us wise to let the Natives think that British soldiers cannot be trusted with a cartridge, although we are aware that this is not the first time that such an order has been promulgated.

THE Horse Guards have represented to the Commander-in-Chief in India the difficulty experienced by them in the settlement of regimental debts of officers who proceed to England on duty or on leave, and who whilst at home retire by the sale of their commission. To prevent such inconvenience in future the Commander-in-Chief directs that, when forwarding leave or other papers of such officers to Army Headquarters, commanding officers are to certify that all regimental claims have been satisfied to date of departure. Upon this an Indian newspaper writes that the Commander-in-Chief should have added another sentence to the effect, "And the same is applicable to claims by tradesmen and others to whom such officers may be indebted." This, it is said, would be a "boon" to a great many tradesmen.

POSSIBLY it would, but it would be no boon to the Commander-in-Chief or the Military authorities to have to look after the debts and debtors in question. When a certain well-known bootmaker made a similar request to the Duke of Wellington the reply received was that "F.M. the Duke of Wellington is Commander-in-Chief of the Army but not Mr. Hoby's debt collector."—*Verb. Sap*

WE have been asked to remind our Indian friends who are survivors of the feat to be commemorated, that the annual Lucknow Dinner will be held at the Hotel Metropole on Monday next, when Lord Napier of Magdala will preside. "The Lucknow Dinner," says a contemporary, "is the Waterloo banquet of the Indian Mutiny."

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

REDISTRIBUTION OF COMMANDS.

(*Pioneer.*)

There can be no doubt that the time is more than ripe for the re istribution of divisional, brigade, and station commands in Upper India which the Government of India are recommending to the Secretary of State. The addition of some 30,000 men to the Army has, as we pointed out last year, resulted in raising the military importance of cantonments which formerly had but weak garrisons. We need only instance Ferozepore, which, at the present moment, has two batteries of Artillery, a British Infantry regiment, a Native Cavalry and a Native Infantry regiment, and yet is only a third-class Station Command. Cawnpore and Delhi have far smaller garrisons, and are yet first-class Station Commands Jullundur has now, with the exception of a garrison battery, a garrison similar to that of Allahabad. It is, however, commanded by the senior Colonel of the regiment in garrison, with one Staff Officer; while Allahabad, being the headquarters of a Division, has both a Divisional and a Station Staff. The improvement in communications by the extension of railways has caused many of the old military stations to sink into comparative unimportance, and it is extremely advisable, therefore, to redistribute the commands so as to secure a maximum of efficient administration in peace time and provide for rapid mobilisation when war breaks out. It is obvious that Jhansi, in a year or two, must become a most important cantonment, owing to the strategic advantages which it will have by being placed at the junction of four lines of railway, while the Saugor District Command will decrease, in a corresponding measure, in importance. Each of these are now first-class brigades, though in the Jhansi District, (or, as it is still called, the Gwalior District) there are now only one battery of Artillery, one British and one Native Infantry regiment; and in the Saugor District three batteries of Artillery, 1½ battalions of British Infantry, two regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry, respectively. There must evidently be a change made here, for there is a waste of administrative strength in having two Brigade Generals within what is really one District. The anomaly, too, of Rawal Pindi with its Divisional and Brigade Staffs should not be allowed to remain. In fact, the redistribution scheme seems, on the face of it, one that has so many palpable advantages that it would be most impolitic to delay putting it into effect, particularly as it can be dovetailed into the general plan of mobilisation.

HEALTH OF THE SEPOYS IN BURMA.

(*Times of India.*)

There can be no doubt that Burma is an exceedingly trying country to campaign in for any length of time, par icularly for sepoys. The reason why sepoys fare worse than British soldiers in Burma is that the former do not thrive for long on rations unless the rations are supplemented by extra articles of diet. The British soldier in Burma gets his beef and beer, his bread, tea, and sugar, etc., as in India, whereas the ration of the sepoy, though exceedingly liberal as far as it goes, and including as it does good wheat-flour and ghee, lacks variety. As, of course, he will not eat tinned meats, and there are no sheep to speak of in Burma, it is found exceedingly difficult to give him the weekly meat ration to which he is entitled on field service; while he feels the total deprivation of milk a great hardship. Tea and sugar, which would be a great boon to him, especially in wet weather in the jungles, are not allowed by the regulations, which seems a pity, as a cup of hot tea after a day's exposure would do much to ward off the fever which prostrates so many of our sepoys, particularly at the present time of the year. The battalions which are leaving Burma just now must be accounted fortunate, as there is no doubt that during the next three months the jungles are at their worst. But with a well-organised medical department, and a plentiful supply of medicines, there is reason to hope that this year there will be much less sickness than there was last. And, in other respects, the whole outlook now, as compared with last year, is marvellously improved. Last rains matters were looking very gloomy. There were too few troops to do the work, and those few were still further reduced by sickness. Boh Shway and other less known leaders were active and defiant—they had a large following, and any marked success would have attracted thousands to their standards. Our troops could not move about the jungles without falling into an ambush, and in some instances they were actually besieged by the dacoits. Then the number of officers picked off in the desultory jungle fighting was a matter for anxiety, because there were already too few for duty, and it was difficult to fill up casualties. It was hoped that the arrival of Sir Herbert Macpherson would mark the turn of the tide in our favour, but his untimely death made matters appear more gloomy than ever, and not until the appearance of Sir Frederick Roberts on the scene can the horizon be said to have cleared. But now the change is really wonderful. Dogged English persistence has, as usual, overcome all obstacles, and almost every trace of effectual opposition to our arms have vanished. Boh Shway is in hiding in the Arracan Hills, and the lesser leaders are equally disheartened, and are hunted from pillar to post. The jungles are everywhere practicable, if not safe, and even the policy of ambushes appears to be given up. This change for the better has been brought about by several agencies, among which two are most noteworthy. These are cavalry and mounted infantry, both of which have done admirable work in Burma. The mounted infantry in particular has made the jungles too hot to hold the dacoits. Composed of picked men, mounted on stout, active ponies, and led by enterprising officers, this force has done wonders, and is still with untiring energy following up every trace of dacoits, and hunting them down like sleuth-hounds. To the mounted infantry is due a very large share of the credit for the present satisfactory state of things in Burma, and it is only fair that this fact should meet with fit acknowledgment.

INDEPENDENT GOVERNMENT.

(*South of India Observer.*)

The Covenanted Civil Service has generally been credited in the public mind with two distinct functions—it is believed to have provided officers for what may be called the mofussil administration, and to have trained men to assume the most important offices which go to make up central Governments; and we may now consider briefly how, in the event of the proposed abolition of the Covenanted Service, as at present constituted, the higher offices of the central administrations would be filled. If the instalments of decentralization which have already been given to the country may be regarded as so many promises of eventual federation—and many writers are disposed so to regard them—there is no reason why the system, which has hitherto furnished Governors to Madras and Bombay, should not ultimately be adopted in Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and, in fact, every Province which may hereafter be promoted to the position of an independent Government. Even in the contributions of the old Civil Service to our national stock of statesmanship, the value of Indian experience does not seem to stand very high. Law and Finance are the watchwords of Indian progress; and yet, in order to get any decent legal or financial reforms, we have always been compelled to import Law Members and Finance Ministers from England. There is a large number of persons in India who now believe that it would be perfectly safe to confirm one of the Presidency Governors in the post of Viceroy and Governor-General. Those who may hesitate to endorse this opinion will hardly hesitate to admit that it would at all events be perfectly safe, in the case of the Provinces we have named, to trust to the system of selecting Governors which has given such a ruler as Lord Connemara to Madras. There is no reason to fear that if the Provinces in question were converted into independent Governments they would not prove more attractive to English statesmen than Madras; and, judging Lord Connemara in the light of the slight experience which India has had of him, we must say that we are prepared to be reconciled to English Governors. And if the public are prepared to arrive at this conclusion, when the alternative ruler might be a man like Mr Carmichael, whose talents and administrative ability, in the abstract, have never been called in question, they have to consider what the alternative ruler is likely to be a few years hence, when routine and competition will have done their worst.

THE BURMAN AND HIS USES.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The value of the Burman, as an instrument for the administration and defence of the latest addition to the Indian Empire, is a question of material importance to the Government of that Empire. In its conquered subjects our Government is wont to find the sinews of civil Rule and internal and external defence It even recruits its military forces from the independent or semi-independent States on its borders, from Afghanistan, Cashmere Nepaul, and Beluchistan. Having conquered and annexed so extensive a territory as that of Upper Burma, with its indefinite appanages on the north and east frontier, it is in accordance with traditional policy that the Government of India should endeavour to utilise as soon as possible for its own ends the governing resources of the country. It must be borne in mind that the Supreme Government, by providing adequate employ for all ranks of its newly-acquired subjects, thereby removes—at least in part—the motives that might lead them to seek other employment less conducive to peace and order. There are races in India who have very egregiously mistaken their avocation, and so bring opprobrium on the Native Army of India, such opprobrium as mayhap the Burman would never bring upon it. Let us, then, for the present be content that the Burman has a head on his shoulders, and as capable well-developed brain inside that head. The Burman i ot cringing and servile, as so many of the Natives of India are; he has dignity and self-respect; he has none of the effeminate uppishness of the Baboo; he is quiet and self-possessed in manner; he is rarely demonstrative or vociferous, sullen or morose. He does not, as a rule, keep a stock of glib promises at the end of his tongue ready to be reeled off by the yard or fathom when required. Not that the Burman is not a liar, but that he usually lies in a few words, or declines to answer at all. The glib plausi-

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bility with which Nature has endowed a certain proportion of the inhabitants of British India does not appear to have been vouchsafed to the Burman. Such being some of the mental and moral attributes of the Burman, it is evident that our latest annexation has provided the Government with material not to be despised for the future administration and development of the country.

THE HEALTH OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

(*Advocate of India.*)

The health of Anglo-Indians, and the best means of preserving it, have been minutely considered by Indian medical writers, but mostly in a fragmentary manner. The one great deficiency which we have observed is the absence of a chapter on the appropriate retiring age for Europeans. Because many old Indians refuse to retire at a reasonable age, Government have provided a fifty-five year rule, in order to prevent a stagnation in promotion. Doubtless this rule has caused the compulsory retirement of many old Indians in time—and just in time—to enable them to live on to a ripe age in England, and to enjoy in health the pensions or the fortunes which they have secured. But this good result is due to the accident of the Government rules, and not to the wisdom of old Indians themselves. Old age is not always to be counted by the number of years which a man has lived. Old age comes early to some, and late to others. It is all a matter of health constitution. Some old Indians pass thirty years and upwards in this country without receiving any permanent damage to any of their viscera, always maintaining active habits, good spirits, and a sound digestion. Others, again, are seriously deranged in fifteen Indian summers. When the question of the proper period of retirement is left to the persons themselves, Anglo-Indians decide in the following way. The argument is advanced that if a period of residence in India of fifteen years is passed without giving any special evidence of a break-down, acclimatisation has been reached. In nearly all the cases of death from apoplexy among people who are not of great age, and who have overworked their brains, life might have been considerably prolonged. Brain power, like muscular or digestive power, is limited in individuals. There is no healthy information so much required in India as that which relates to the brain capacity of individuals. The brain is a subtle organ, enclosed in a bony casement, and consequently not within reach of sight and touch. Its behaviour under close application is not easily discovered by the individual. But careful observation by skilled men will detect cases of weakness long before the individual himself is aware of his weakness. The writers on health in India have not placed before old Indians any views on this matter which may be easily understood by laymen. We believe that much special study of this subject is required even by medical men in India. There is a good deal of experience, it is true, but it is scattered, disconnected, or mixed up, and is not available as a guide to old Indians. The liver has been the organ which Indian medical men have studied most, and about which they know a great deal; but, strange to say, the standard works on diseases of the liver are from the pens of persons who have had no tropical experience, except in the case of Murchison's treatise. Diseases of the brain in India, as concerns Europeans long resident in this country, have been little studied, and no standard work on them has yet appeared.

HILL CAMPS FOR YOUNG SOLDIERS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

When, in 1886, Sir Frederick Roberts decided to form standing camps for young soldiers at Hill stations during the summer, Dalhousie, Kasauli and Ranikhet were selected as the stations where these camps were to be formed. At first the camp at Dalhousie was scattered about the Balun Cantonments, a tent here and there wherever a square could be found to pitch one. The inconvenience of this arrangement was obvious, and shortly afterwards the whole camp was removed from Balun, and pitched, on the Sonanatala spur, on an excellent site selected by Captain Beley, then assistant Quartermaster-General of the Division. Here the camp is now a colony in itself, complete with its schools, library, recreation rooms, sergeants' mess, canteen, &c., the whole under command of Col. Beamish, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, with Lieut. Morse, East Lancashire Regiment, as Adjutant. A visit to the Camp well repays any one; and its cleanliness and good order is surprising, considering the heavy rains this year in Dalhousie. Nearly every other tent has its garden, either flower or vegetable, and in walking through the Camp in an evening, it is quite pleasing to see the interest taken by the men in cultivating their little garden plots. Eight men are allotted to each tent, and the bed cots tidily arranged; and in a good many cases the pictures pinned to the canvas walls give the tents quite a homely appearance. Amusements, too, are not forgotten, as Col. Beamish, assisted by his officers, have inaugurated fortnightly entertainments which are not only thoroughly appreciated by the men, but also by the residents of the station, as evidenced by the crowded audiences. It is also pleasing to find that crime of a serious nature is almost unknown, there having been but one court martial in five months, which considering that of the 500 men, forming this camp the greater portion of them are young soldiers of from one to two years' service, speaks volumes, not only for the judicious command exercised over them, but for the men themselves. It cannot but be in the highest degree pleasing to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that his experiment, so far as the Dalhousie Camp is concerned, has been such an unqualified success, and has induced the Government to sanction the erection of temporary huts for the location of the men next year—and more than all to know that the men have, by their conduct, shown their appreciation of the interest taken in them.

BENGAL.

THE Medical Branch of the Financial Department of the Bengal Secretariat is to be transferred to the department of the Chief Secretary, and the other branches of the Financial Office will also be placed under the Chief Secretary and the Secretary in the Revenue and General department, presumably with a view to abolish the post of the Financial Secretary to the Local Government, which was created a few years ago.

DURING the week ended the 10th of August there were 184 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22·1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 162 deaths, and the death-rate was 19·6 per thousand.

MR. CHARLES ALLAN DICKSON, late Travelling Inspector of Accounts, Officiating Sub-Assistant Auditor, Goods Division, E. I. Railway, Jamalpore, has instituted a suit in the High Court, Calcutta, against the East India Railway Company for wrongful dismissal; damages claimed, Rs. 75,000.

OWING to requisitions made by several Native States, &c., for the supply of models representing various native tribes, the Bengal Government, at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, is said to have sanctioned an outlay of about Rs. 2,000 for the purpose, and to have also engaged the services of Baboo Jodoo Nath Paul, of Krishnagore, the well-known modeller, who supplied models to the Calcutta Exhibition of 1884, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

MADRAS.

IT is probable that the committee of experts now deliberating in London over that knotty subject, the Madras Harbour works, will recommend the closing of the eastern entrance thereto, and the construction of a new entrance on the north-east, at a cost of, perhaps, half a million of money.

THE long pending question of the location of the Town Magistrate's Court, Madras, has again cropped up, and negotiations are on foot for its removal to the site at present occupied by the Ambulance branch of the Commissariat Department, these premises being altered and enlarged to suit the location of a Court, and the Ambulance Department moved into the premises at present occupied by the Town Police Court. Difficulties, it is said, lie in the way of this being done, as the Military Department are entirely opposed to the change.

A KNOTTY question of precedence cropped up recently at Madras on the occasion of the assembling of a committee for the purpose of finally examining a probationer for the Commissariat Department. The committee consisted of the Assistant Commissary General, a captain of the Bedfordshire Regiment, the Hon. Mr. Barlow, Collector of Sea Customs, and Colonel Saunders, the Examiner of Commissariat Accounts. The question arose as to who was the president of this mixed board; the Commissariat Examiner was the senio Military Officer, but the Collector of Sea Customs, in point of precedence, was senior to him. For the time being Mr. Barlow waived his claims to sit as president in favour of Colonel Saunders, but a reference was made to Government to lay down an authoritative ruling on the question whether, in Boards of this kind, the senior Military Officer should sit as president irrespective of the rank and standing of the Civil Officer, and whether the Civil Officer should be considered as a member of the Committee or as simply attending it. The Government, in view to avoiding, in future, the inconvenience brought to notice, have laid down that a member of the Civil Service of less than eighteen years' standing should, if possible, be selected for service on Committees convened for the final examination of probationers for appointment to the Commissariat Department. As regards the position of Civilians on such Boards, it is held that they should be considered as members, and not merely attending them.

THE Matron Superintendentship of the Madras General Hospital has, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, been conferred on Miss Margaret A. Scott, who has been, for some time past, holding the post of Lady Superintendent of the Civil Hospital at Rajkote. Fourteen applications, the *Madras Times* understands, were received in reply to the advertisement, amongst them being two from England, one of whom was Mrs. Mary Anderson, who held the appointment in the time of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff. As Miss Scott, however, has received a thorough training, and holds numerous excellent testimonials, the Surgeon-General recommended that, as local talent was available, it should be utilised. As Miss Scott does not come within the definition of a "Native of India," the appointment will have to receive the formal confirmation of the Secretary of State. Miss Scott will draw a consolidated pay of Rs. 300.

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BOMBAY.

LIEUT. F. J. S. LOWRY, S.C., has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad.

MR. G. W. FORREST, B.A., has been appointed Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College.

MR. A. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector of Satara.

MR. CRAIG, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Amraoti, will officiate as Secretary to the Resident Hyderabad, in the P. W. D., pending the arrival of Mr. White, M.I.C.E., from British Burma.

MR. CORDERY, the Resident at Hyderabad, is expected to visit Berar—on a tour of inspection—at the end of November.

WITH respect to the vacancy on the Corporation, Mr. Geary is the only candidate now in the field, so there will be no contest, as was at first anticipated.

COLONEL W. P. LATOUCHE will not after all go to Poona as Cantonment Magistrate, his appointment to act during the absence of his namesake, Colonel C. D'U LaTouche, having been cancelled.

THERE has been another drop in the cholera mortality in Bombay, only fifteen deaths being registered in the week ending the 30th ult. The death-rate for the week was 26·83 against 22·59 in the corresponding week last year, and a mean of 29·25 in the corresponding week of the previous five years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

IN the annual report of the Simla Municipality, just issued, suggestions are made for the improvement of the water supply, at an estimated cost of two and a-half lakhs. The sum is not a very formidable one, but is quite beyond the resources of the committee, who can only fall back for assistance on the Punjab Government. That Government is itself, however, notoriously "hard up," and it would therefore seem that the Government of India will at last have to do something for the place for whose existence and requirements it is altogether responsible.

THERE are already smothered indications of ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans in the Punjab, of which there may be a possible outbreak in the coming Dusehra and Moburrum festivals. "To be forewarned," remarks the Lahore paper, "is to be forearmed;" and so appropriate, preventive and suppressive arrangements will doubtless be made in time. The local authorities will therefore not have the excuse of sudden surprise and consequent unpreparedness on this occasion; and it is to be hoped that the Police will be more effective than they were last year, in maintaining public peace and order, that there may be no need for calling for the aid of the Military.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has paid a high compliment to the officers of the Oudh Commission in the recently issued orders on the revenue administration of that Province. In the closing paragraph of the review, Sir Alfred Lyall records "his high appreciation of the services rendered by the officers who have during the past five years been engaged in the revenue administration of Oudh. In the discussions and inquiries which preceded and led to a revision of the rent law, their knowledge of the country, their experience, and their careful collection of facts, were of the greatest use to the Government, and their ordinary duties, which are by no means light, have been generally discharged with very meritorious industry and ability."

IT is satisfactory to learn, from the Resolution of the N. W. Government on the subject, that the number of civil suits contested in the Civil Courts of the Punjab during last year was small in proportion to the total number disposed of, and that the percentage of successful institutions in such cases as were actually contested was very high; but there is less cause for complacency when one looks at the capacity shown by the Courts for overtaking their work. The number of original suits instituted fell off by 4,724; but notwithstanding this decrease the pending file rose from 16,263 at the close of 1885 to 19,135 at the close of last year, so that the Courts disposed of 7,596 less original suits than they did in 1885, and that too while the proportion of contested suits decreased. Similarly while the number of suits pending more than three months at the end of the previous year was 1,008, it rose to 1,173 at the end of that under review.

LAST year the number of civil suits instituted in the Punjab was 242,323, which was 4,724 less than in the previous year. This decrease is said to have been general, and not due to any special cause. As is usually the case, 86 per cent. of the suits were brought to recover money due on movable property, and the average value of each suit was Rs. 58.10. Of the contested suits 70 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiff, although the number of uncontested suits was very large. The judges of Ambala and Multan both raise objections to the system of book-keeping adopted by the money-lenders, which enables them to prove whatever they like against their victims; and the local Government is of opinion that the subject is one which demands investigation with a view either to an amendment of the law of evidence, or to greater caution on the part of the courts in the application of the law.

BREVITY is the *mot d'ordre* in high places just now, and a report is expected to be a record of facts and not a disquisition on them. The annual jail report of the North West Provinces possibly achieves the distinction of being the shortest on record. It contains only twenty-one pages. Crime appears to have gone up slightly during the year, judging from the number of admissions to jail. The increase is entirely in the class of offences against property. For once the report does not go on to the usual plausible platitude that does duty for a reason. The Inspector-General does not know the reason of the increase; and he says so. Discipline shows a continued improvement year by year. The provincial average of punishments is remarkably light; only thirty-four per cent. of the prisoners having got into trouble as against an average for all India of nearly three times that number; and this excellent result, it is pleasant to observe, has coincided with a still further reduction in corporal punishment, which was a misfortune which befel less than five per cent. of the convicts, and the Inspector-General looks for a still further improvement upon these very creditable results when the good work and remission system, which is now very carefully worked, has had time to tell upon the general mass of prisoners.

OBITUARY.

THE MAHARANI DHULEEP SINGH.—Her Highness the Maharani Dhuleep Sing died suddenly at her residence in Holland-park on the 18th inst. Although her Highness had been suffering in health for some time past so sudden a termination of her life was unexpected. She took a chill on Friday week, on her return journey to London from the seaside, where she had been to look at a residence with a view to taking change of air, renal complications ensued, and her Highness died of collapse on Sunday morning. The Maharani was born in 1848, educated at the American Presbyterian Mission under the personal care of Dr. Lansing, and married the Maharajah, now in Russia, in 1864. She leaves three sons and three daughters. Her eldest son, Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, is now at Sandhurst.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL JOHN COLPOYS HAUGHTON, C.S.I.—The death is announced at Ramsgate on Saturday last of Lieutenant.-General John Colpoys Haughton, C.S.I. Born in 1817, he entered the Royal Navy at the age of twelve in the flagship of his relative, Sir Edward Colpoys; after six years afloat he passed by direct commission into the Bengal Infantry, and within a few more years was appointed Adjutant of the 4th Goorkha Regiment in Shah Soojah's service. At this period of his life he earned considerable reputation by his magnificent defence of the fort of Charakar, being left in sole command through the death in action of his senior officer. It was by the treachery of the Afghan troops that the place was invested, and the details of the siege which followed, wherein one by one the defenders were picked off, will be found in accounts published in several periodicals. Lieutenant Haughton was severely wounded in the neck and right arm in a sally. After a hasty amputation, supported on his horse by his friend, Major E. Pottinger, and a faithful Goorkha, and with a bottle of ether suspended to his neck to maintain consciousness, he rode forty miles into Cabul. There, after undergoing a second amputation, he remained until the surviving officers and their families were taken by Akbar Khan's Sirdars towards Berneau, where all were rescued by Sir Richmond Shakspeare. He held successively the appointments of Assistant Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, magistrate of Moulmein, Superintendent of the penal settlement of the Andamans, Acting Commissioner of Assam, and Commissioner of Cooch Behar and the surrounding districts. During the campaign in the Garrow and Jyntea Hills Colonel Haughton's military experience was of great value, and his judicious arrangements for the pacification and conduct of the country received the acknowledgment of successive Governments. He was superannuated in the year 1873, and from that time had lived in retirement, though to the close of his life he continued to suffer from the many injuries formerly received by him in the service of his country.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TREVOR JOHN CHICHELE PLOWDEN.—Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor John Chichele Plowden, C.I.E., of the Bengal Army, who died at Canterbury on the 15th inst., entered the Indian Army in 1859, and, after some seven years' service in various corps, including the adjutancy of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry of the Frontier Force, was nominated to the Punjab Commission, in which he has held several important appointments. During the Afghan war he was Deputy-Commissioner and Political Agent of the Kohat district, the base of the Kuram Field Force, under the command of General Sir Frederick Roberts at the commencement of the war, and for his distinguished services in this connection he was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. Colonel Plowden had a very extensive and accurate knowledge of the Afghan language (Pushtoo), and had a singular command over the wild Afridis and other semi-independent Afghan tribes in the Kohat and Peshawur districts, where he served for so many years of his life. He was in possession of the Afghan and Indian frontier medals.

COLONEL ROBERT HOPE MONCRIEFF AITKEN, V.C.—Colonel Robert Hope Moncrieff Aitken, V.C., died on Sunday at Pilmour-

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cottage, St. Andrews, N.B. He served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, for which he received a medal with clasp. He was present at the mutiny at Lucknow in 1857 and during the operations before Cawnpore. For his services in the Oude campaign of 1858 he was frequently mentioned in despatches, and was thanked by the Government, besides receiving a medal with clasp and the Victoria Cross, the last-mentioned being for various acts of gallantry performed during the defence of the Residency of Lucknow. He was made lieutenant in 1853, captain in 1861, lieutenant-colonel in 1869, and a colonel in 1876.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinion of Correspondents.)

AFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In thanking you for having published my letter on the impending danger of a third Afghan war, I would request the favour of your allowing me to submit to your readers a few remarks on the same subject.

The Constitution of this country, by enabling Parliament to withhold supplies for the prosecution of a war which it may consider unwise or inexpedient, guards the nation from similar perils. In the present instance, however, that wholesome check becomes inoperative, as the supplies are obtained from the people of India who may be taxed without the consent of Parliament; and the nation is thus exposed to find itself committed to aggressive hostilities without well knowing the motive or the precise object of the war. A similar condition of things is obviously full of danger for this country as well as for India. In a case like this, the Government has, in order to provide for the expenses of a campaign, to reply entirely on the already much embarrassed finances of India, and is therefore compelled to resort to abnormal and oppressive measures, at the risk of alienating the Indian populations, and creating thereby a political danger of very great magnitude. Already the preparations made for an advance on Kandahar have necessitated heavy loans and oppressive imposts, as may be seen from the two last Indian Budget statements; and, as taxation in India has now reached the point at which increased assessments bring no increase revenue, loans have become the chief resource for covering the excess of expenditure over revenue.

Referring to the Indian railways, the Finance Minister told us that in 1885 the Government ordered the construction of lines of a military character, estimated to cost £12,000,000; and that these railways were to take precedence of lines previously decided upon, although the latter were intended to facilitate the extension of internal trade which had become of the greatest importance to the revenue. It thus appears that the war preparations in India are not only adding considerably to the expenditure of the Indian Government, but are injuriously affecting a most important source of revenue.

The credit enjoyed by the Indian Government, and the consequently moderate rates at which it is able to borrow, are due, in a great measure, to a common belief or expectation that, if the Indian Government found itself unable to meet its liabilities, the Home Government would come to its assistance. It must be remembered, however, that the power of the Home Government to do so would depend on the consent of Parliament to burden the taxpayer of the United Kingdom for the relief of the Indian Exchequer. The English constituencies would surely have a voice in the matter. Is it reasonable to expect that these constituencies, which are now so largely composed of working men or poor men, would be willing to bear additional taxation for the above purpose?

J. DACOSTA.

22nd September.

GOOD NEWS FROM MADRAS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Many years ago Mr. Clements Markham, the editor of the *Geographical Magazine*, proved conclusively that the Indian Government ought to construct a work in India which would be of exceeding benefit to the Madura District.

That district might be made very fertile if it could obtain a good supply of water. Lying to the south of the rich district of Tanjore, and within ten degrees of the Equator, Madura has for hundreds of years longed for water for irrigation; the Vygah river, which flows north of the town, has but little water in it during the hot weather.

Mr. Clements Markham proved convincingly that, by the construction of a dam sixty feet high west of the village or stockade of Millayaur (9° 31′ North latitude, and 77° 20′ East longitude), the waters of the river Perryaur might be diverted into the chief tributary of the Vygah river, and thus the latter would be supplied with an abundant stream even in the hottest months of the year.

A cutting 130 feet in depth is required north of the village; the whole of the expense is estimated at 17½ lakhs of rupees, or, say, £130,000.

I am happy to write that at last Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras, has sanctioned the construction of this beneficient work, and has made an allotment of 5 lakhs of rupees for this year. Colonel Pennycuick is to make the necessary arrangements for commencing the work; and if English public opinion would stimulate the India Office the Madura district could be supplied with water before the end of next year.

All good financiers know that by increasing the wealth of a country the public Treasury is benefited.—Your obedient servant,

September 19th. T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR W. W. JAMES, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed to be Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Græme, 2nd York Light Infantry.

MAJOR ALFRED LIONEL MCNAIR, S.C., has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the completion of twenty years' service.

GENERAL F. A. SOLLY-FLOOD, Brigadier-General Commanding the Division, has arrived at Poona. Colonel J. H. Drummond, who was officiating, has left for Satara, to take command of his regiment at that station.

LIEUTENANT WALKER, R.A., is appointed Officiating Commandant, No. 4 Field Battery, at Bolarum. Lieutenant Leslie is appointed permanently to the Bengal Staff Corps, and is posted to the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Aurungabad.

COLONEL C. COWIE, Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, is officiating as Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel A. Walker.

OFFICERS recalled from leave for service in Burma are entitled to a refund of the expenses incurred by them for the conveyance of their baggage from London to Brindisi. A commanding officer, Cavalry, Infantry, or Artillery, is allowed 120lbs. free, and all other officers 80lbs. In addition to this mounted officers are allowed free conveyance for a case of saddlery.

CAPTAIN H. H. BARNET, Royal Engineers, Field Engineer, has been ordered from Burma to Jhansi for duty on Military Works.

CAPTAIN W. C. F. FIELD, Bombay Staff Corps, Field Paymaster, Mandalay, has been ordered to Rawal Pindi for duty in the Punjab Circle Pay-office.

CAPTAIN C. C. TOWNSEND, R.A., has, with the sanction of Government, been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, from the 2nd October, 1887, Vice Captain J. L. Fixott, R.A., the permanent incumbent, on duty in England.

THE two soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment who murdered a Pathan near Quetta in May last, being found guilty, were sentenced by Court-Martial to death, with a recommendation to mercy on account of their youth. The Commander-in-Chief has accordingly commuted the sentence of death in each case to penal servitude for life.

THE undermentioned batteries of Royal Artillery and battalion of British Infantry coming out this season from England have been allotted to the Bombay Presidency, and will be posted as under:—O. 2 R.A., Kirkee; F. 3 R.A., Kirkee; J. 4 R A, Kirkee; 2 1st London R.A, Poona; 4 1st South Irish R.A., Karachi; 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Poona.

THE Government have sanctioned the continuance next year of the grant of the ninety days' special Burma privilege leave to any officer who for good and sufficient reasons may have been prevented from availing himself of it this year. Any officer, however, to whom the Burma leave may be granted will not be entitled to the ordinary sixty days' privilege leave in addition.

THE following appointments are made:—

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear to be second in command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Jackson, but to continue second d while holding the appointment of Second in Command of the 10th Bengal Lancers; Captain J. B. Lynch to be Second in Command, *sub pro tem., vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Shakespear; and Captains W. B. Wilson, G. U. Browne, and H. Goad, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession.

45th Sikhs.—Lieutenants G. H. de L. Lacy and J. E. Waterfield have been appointed Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively.

CAPTAIN G. E. EVEN, 21st Bombay Infantry, has been attached to the Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, as an unpaid Attaché.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the following changes in the annual reliefs:—

Cavalry—7th Dragoon Guards, Mhow to Umballa; 2nd Dragoon Guards, Umballa to Sialkot; and 6th Dragoon Guards, Sialkot to Mhow.

Artillery—K-B. R.H.A., Rawal Pindi to Umballa; and N-B. R.H.A., Umballa to Rawal Pindi.

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The signalling class at Fort Monro will be discontinued in future, and a larger class, to meet the requirements of the whole Punjab Frontier Force, will be formed at Abbottabad.

General Purves, Commanding the Presidency District, has proceeded to Darjeeling on leave, and will command from that station.

THE Government of India have approved of the scheme of reorganising the Engineer Branch of Sappers and Miners for field service, recently submitted by a Committee assembled at Roorkee. The scale and distribution of the Royal Engineer staff and companies of Sappers and Miners for field service has been laid down as follows:—For an Army Corps. 1 Commanding officer, holding the rank of Brigadier-General; 1 Brigade-Major, 1 Orderly officer, and 1 Superintendent of Park and Train—all Royal Engineer officers. For a Cavalry Division the allotment is 2 Field and Assistant Field Engineers; for an Infantry Division, 1 Officer Commanding, holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; 1, Adjutant, and 3 Field and Assistant Field Engineers—all Royal Engineer officers. The Divisional corps is to consist of two companies of Sappers and Miners for each Infantry Division officered for Field Service by Company Commanders and 3 Company Officers each. A Commanding Officer of Sappers and Miners is held as not distinct from the Commanding Royal Engineer. The company, and not the detachment, is the Engineer and Sapper unit.

COMMERCIAL.

CEYLON TEAS.—A comparatively new industry in the shape of tea-growing is rapidly developing itself in Ceylon, and bids fair ere long to rival both China and India in this market. The island seems well adapted for the growth of this popular plant, both as regards quality and quantity, for a crop of something like ten millions of pounds is expected to be produced during the coming season. The excellence of the teas grown there have induced the well-known firm of tea merchants, Messrs. Cooper Cooper and Co., of King William-street, to introduce it as a speciality to the English public. This firm offers selections of the best specimens at remarkably low prices, and being simply dealers, and being under no obligation to further the interests of any particular gardens, give their customers the full benefit of their technical knowledge of the article. Their great experience in the tea trade, and the facilities they have, enable them to select only the choicest sorts. Those who give it a trial will find that the decoction from the Ceylon Teas will prove equal, if not superior, to that obtained from the many others now so commonly used.

THE mania for Joint Stock Companies, which appears to have been a distinguishing feature in the Madras Presidency in the year 1885-86, somewhat subsided last year, there being only 110 companies registered as against 375 in the previous year. The Registrar-General distinctly states that the large number of companies registered in 1885-6 was purely the result of speculation, and that many of them seemed to him to be neither permanent nor stable. That this opinion was correct is shown by the fact that in 1886-87 no less than 192 companies were wound up. In the majority of these there appears to have been no capital divided into shares, as 176 were limited only by guarantees. The companies registered last year show a more satisfactory state of things, no less than 83 of them having a share capital, and only 23 being limited by guarantee, while one company is unlimited. By far the largest proportion of the new companies, namely, 81, were for banking or loans, while two are trading companies, and twenty-four are described as miscellaneous. The majority of these latter are in the form of provident or insurance companies for securing to their members sums of money to meet expenses of marriages, deaths, or other religious ceremonies, and one was to provide for the expenses of pilgrimages. A co-operative association was established at Madras to carry on the business of importers, salesmen, exporters, and general merchants; the Madras Christian College was converted into an educational company, and in Tinnevelly a company was started for the sale of salt on commission. The total number of companies at present on the register is 319, with a nominal capital of Rs. 3,86,60,240 of which Rs. 1,43,75,021 has been paid up.

DURING the year ended the 31st of March last eight new companies, with nominal capital amounting to Rs. 27,88,000, were registered in Calcutta, and four companies increased their capital by Rs. 1,61,475. Ten companies, with capital amounting to Rs. 37,55,000, were either in the process of winding up or were actually dissolved, and one company reduced its capital under the order of the High Court by two lakhs. This leaves altogether 230 companies actually in working operation, with a total nominal capital of Rs. 11,28,75,575, and a paid up capital of Rs. 9,68,24,825. Of the companies now in existence 19 are banking and insurance companies, 31 trading companies, 29 mills and presses, 129 indigo and tea planting companies, 12 mining companies, 5 for the manufacture of ice, 1 for making sugar, 1 brewery, and 3 miscellaneous.

THE Indigo Brokers' estimate for the indigo crop in Bengal this season amounts to 20,300 maunds, as against 23,353 maunds last season. The falling off has occurred principally in the Bhagalpur, Purnia, and Rungpur districts, for Jessor, Krishnaghur, and Rajshaye show a satisfactory increase. Manufacture from first cuttings in Behar is now nearly finished, and the outturn is expected to be about 51,000 maunds as compared with 66,080 maunds last season. The *Koonties* in Tirhut and Champaran, as well as in the rest of Behar, are not likely to turn out so well as was at one time anticipated, owing to heavy rain and absence of sunshine and the attacks of caterpillars. The weather has somewhat improved of late, which may improve the produce from the *Koonties* and make the total above the estimate now given. Manufacture has commenced in Banaras, and other parts of the North-West Provinces, but the outturn, owing to the late unfavourable wet weather, is not expected to exceed that of last year, though in some places the plant is said to be cutting out well.

Notwithstanding large sales of Indian Tea the market opened with fair spirit, but it has since assumed a dull tone, and prices generally show a further marked decline, especially on Pekoes. Although most of these are attractive in appearance, they lack strength and fulness in the cup, and are not in favour with buyers. This is most noticeable in Terais and Dooars, as well as some of the Assams. A few fine Kangras with full rich flavour realised high rates, while some of the Sylhets have been well competed for, as they are stronger than early arrivals from this district. Broken Teas have been in fuller supply, but on account of the limited demand are only saleable at very low quotations, which should, however, stimulate consumption, especially as it is stated from latest reports that the proportion of this class is smaller than usual. Ceylon: A comparatively small quantity has been offered, which has met with more attention, and sold at better prices. Latest advices confirm previous reports that the outturn for the season will be below the estimates, and this, coupled with reduced supplies on the market, has given more confidence. Pekoes and broken Pekoes show an advance of ½d. to 1d., and Pekoe Souchongs about ½d. per lb. During the week the following have been offered at public auction:—2,172 sold, 250 withdrawn, total offered 2,422, from which we quote some sales, with the averages obtained:—

	No. 1 Pekoe.	No. 2 Pek.	No. 2 Bro. Pek. & No. 1 Bro. Tea.	Pek. Souch.
Rookwood Es.	1s. 10½d.	1s. 4½d.	--	11½d to 11,d.
Rickarton do.	—	1s. 2 d.	1s. 6 d.	—
Summerville do.	—	1s. 1½d.	1s. 7d.	10½d.
Hantane do.	—	1s. 2½d.	1s. 5½d.	11d.
Wereagalle do.	—	10½d. to 1s. 1½d.	1s. 8½d.	—
Putupaula do.	—	1s. 1d.	1s. 7½d.	10½d.
Parusella do.	—	10½d.	1s. 2½d.	—
Mahatenne do.	—	1s.	1s. 6 d.	9½d.
Coolbawn do.	—	11½d.	1s. 3½d.	9½d.

A PROPOSED RAILWAY.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—It has been pointed out to us that one serious blot in the project for joining Karachi to the Rajputana line viâ Hyderabad and Jodhpore is that the Bombay and Baroda Company could, and probably would, by means of local rates, effectually prevent any traffic leaving their line for Karachi; and further that the distance from Pali viâ Hyderabad to Karachi would be very little less than the distance viâ Ahmedabad to Bombay. Hence it is urged that what is wanted, to place Karachi on equal terms with its rival, is a line from Delhi across to Bahawalpur, on the broad-gauge, running through Rohtak, Hansi, Bhuteur, striking the cultivated belt on the Sutlej somewhere above Khairpore, and then on to the North-Western Railway at Bahawalpur. This line would be about 340 miles in length, and could, it is said, be very cheaply made. It would then place Karachi within 890 miles of Delhi as against the present distance viâ Lahore of 1,176 miles, or viâ Rewari-Ferozepore of 1,115 miles. The distance from Delhi to Bombay by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway is 970 miles; so that Delhi would then be 80 miles nearer Karachi than Bombay; and, seeing that Karachi is about one day nearer Aden than Bombay, there would be good reason for making the former the port of our English mails. The proposed line would, unlike that from Pali viâ Hyderabad, place Delhi, Oudh, and the North-West Provinces in unimpeded connection with Karachi, and enable the latter to make a very good bid for the Cawnpore business. It would also enable the Bengal and Umeria coal to be placed very advantageously on the North-Western Railway, and very conveniently for the frontier lines in case of trouble. As a direct connection between the frontier and the garrisons in the North-West Provinces, and as a means of drawing direct for supplies on the richest part of India, the proposed line has, also, much to recommend it from a military point of view. This is, as we understand it, the argument, stated in brief, for the new proposal; and it makes out a strong *primâ facie* case, at any rate, for consideration.

THE gross ignorance and easy gullibility of the lower class of Punjabis is exemplified by a conversation between two Sikh soldiers, who, returning from worshipping at the temple at Amritsar, were heard to say that, in consequence of the receipt of news of the advent of Maharajah Dhulip Singh at Kandahar with an army of a lakh of men, the "Sirkar" (Government) had placed their High Priest, Bydee Khem Singh, under police restraint, as a precautionary measure—a bad return for the active loyalty and the good service of the "Khalsa!"

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Miscellaneous.

THE FUTURE CIVIL SERVICE.—A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* :—"After reading all the recent articles and letters about Mr. Beames' case I have discovered one bright star of hope gleaming in that murky darkness. It is as the jewel in the head of the toad. A weapon of great power is placed in the hands of the rising members of the Indian Civil Service. The first care of the 'Shtunt,' on arrival in India, should be to study and learn by heart all the primæval Acts and Regulations yet unrepealed. These, skilfully handled, will break down the severest Government. On the one hand he will be able to choose his own station; on the other he will be able to effectually stop any schemes that the Government may find temporarily or permanently advisable. Should the prospect of leaving dear Chowringhee for Noakholly arise, the prudent young man will dutifully inform Government that he is a large shareholder in a company engaged in 'opening up the resources of the country' in that flourishing centre; and the piteous tale of a tyrannous *mahajun* demanding his rupees in Rungpur will prevent the possibility of his having to serve in that prosperous but feverish district. An occasional irritant administered to the Native Press will render the position impregnable. From this lofty and commanding eminence that exemplary young gentleman will look down with mingled scorn and contempt on the Lieutenant-Governor, swear at secretaries, and deride commissioners. Of course, it is evident that the same high class and expensive material will no longer be required for the making of civil officers. In deference to a much-clamoured-for reform the Civil Service Commissioners have lowered the standard of age. Let them do a little more, and lower the standard of morals also. In fact, a little lowering all round would suit the temperament of the times. Then would the rulers and the ruled meet on the same level. The apotheosis of Ripon and Ilbert as the apostles of the new dispensation would arrive with the millennium they have inaugurated amidst much tumult of the ignorant and short-sighted mob. Then will the Briton and the Bengali libel together, and no one will lead, drive, or suppress them."

A TALE OF THE AMIR.—The *Bombay Gazette* says:—"Some strange stories have been told of the way in which Abdur Rahman lords it over his people. There is humour in his way of playing the part of Lord Absolute which can best be appreciated at a distance, as a story which has just reached us will show. Not long ago, we are told, the Amir was sitting in durbar discussing public affairs. The 'Home' Department had gone through their work. Orders had been issued to release certain persons from the sorrows of existence when the durbar suddenly dashed into greater thing, and began to talk about the English and the Russians. A man who had lately been introduced at Court, and was not well acquainted with his sovereign's ways, remarked, 'Lord of the Earth, let people say what they like, but this humble one has been scanning the political horizon with far-reaching eyes, and the Russians are coming.' The Lord of the Earth smiled a sweet smile—some of the old courtiers who knew that smile also smiled—and turning upon him with the 'far reaching eyes,' said: bright jewel of our durbar and sun of our understanding, art thou sure of this?' 'The Lord of the Earth is omniscient and knows everything,' replied he. 'Well, to be sure, we do see things, but we are old now. Moreover, yon tree obstructs our view; however, thou art young; go thou, therefore, climb the tree, watch the cursed, Muscovite's movements, and when he is very close upon us, come and inform us. The tree is high, so that thou shall be enabled to see a long way off.' Forthwith the man was led to the tree and made to climb to the topmost branches. To keep up his courage, if he grew weary of his post, a guard with bayonets fixed was told off to remain below. It is said the young man felt considerably elevated by his master's humour, and felt very exhilarated at first; but three days' contemplation of the beauties of nature, even from such a commanding position, is apt to tire one, and so he fell. They say he got hurt and died. No one dares to raise alarms in Kabul now."

THE *Railway Service Gazette* states that Sir Bradford Leslie Agent of the East India Railway, has been in indifferent health for a considerable period, and in the wreck of the Tasmania he sustained somewhat severe injuries which, no doubt made him decide upon resigning, a step that he had not quite determined upon when he sailed from India.

THE *Deccan Times* learns that during his Excellency the Minister of Hyderabad's stay in England for the Jubilee he received on many occasions very graceful attention and courtesy from the Prime Minister and the Marchioness of Salisbury. As a mark of his appreciation of their short friendship his Excellency received direct from the Marquis of Salisbury a few days ago a present of a very handsome tea service, which is intended no doubt as a souvenir of those days. His Excellency, we learn, was both gratified and surprised on receiving the exquisite little gift. He must have thought, doubtless, that his hurried departure to take up his duties would have effaced all memory of his visit from the minds of friends who were engaged in the whirl of gaiety, ceremony, and anxiety of that busy time.

YESTERDAY afternoon the remains of Bamba Duleep Singh, Maharanee, were interred in Elvedon Churchyard, near Thetford. Prince Victor, Prince Frederick, and Princess Bamba were the chief mourners. Lord Henniker attended by command of, and to represent, Her Majesty the Queen. The India Office was represented by Mr. Neel, head of the Political Department, and by Mr. Dawkins, private secretary of Lord Cross, and also by Sir Owen Burne, of the India Council. There were likewise present Mr. Oliphant, secretary to the Maharanee, Mr. Drewitt, the Maharajah's agent, and many of the neighbouring gentry. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. St. George Walker, rector of Elvedon. Her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and Lord and Lady Henniker sent magnificent wreaths of flowers. Upon the coffin was mounted a shield, bearing the words: "Bamba Duleep Singh, Maharanee, born July 6, 1848, died Sept. 18, 1887."

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.—The balance of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital, at credit of the Fund on the Government Books on October 31 last amounted to Rs. 96,21,272, an increase of Rs 435,428 over the balance at credit of the Fund at the same period of 1885. The net increase in receipts amounted to Rs. 2,625, and in payments to Rs. 7,974, while the net increase in the balance was Rs. 427,448. The subscriptions, from August to October inclusive, in the Widow's Fund amounted to Rs. 1,23,769 and in the Children's Fund to Rs. 84,160, both of which show a slight increase over the corresponding period of 1885. The payments of pensions to incumbents in the Widows' Fund during the same period, viz., August to October, 1886, amounted to Rs. 90,764, and in the Children's Fund to Rs. 62,706, while the loss by Exchange on remittances to England amounted to the large sum of Rs. 20,480. There were 1,536 subscribers to the Widows' Fund and 1,023 to the Children's Fund, while of persons receiving pensions as incumbents there were 435 in the Widows' Fund and 658 in the Children's Fund. The number of subscribers sharing the divisible surplus, viz., Rs. 59,760, amounted to 1,928, of whom 1,152 were in the Widows' Fund and 776 in the Children's Fund, showing an increase of 106 persons over the same period of 1885.

DRAFTS AND RELIEFS FOR INDIA.—The drafts and reliefs going out from Portsmouth to India during next and following months are as under:—On the 5th Oct. the *Euphrates* takes C Battery 2nd Brigade, F Battery 3rd Brigade, and J Battery 4th Brigade to Kirkee, and No. 1 Battery, Welsh Division, to Roorkee; the *Serapis* takes out on the 19th Oct. the 3rd Rifle Brigade to Egypt, where she will embark 1st Cheshire Regiment for Madras; on the 23rd Nov. the *Crocodile* takes the 21st Hussars to Bangalore, H Battery 2nd Brigade to Meerut, and N. Battery 2nd Brigade to Allahabad; on the 7th Dec. the *Malabar* takes various drafts for distribution; on the 22nd Dec. the *Euphrates* takes 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regiment to Gibraltar, and 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles to Egypt, and will embark 1st Royal Fusiliers for conveyance to Poonah; on the 4th Jan. the *Serapis* will take miscellaneous drafts to Bombay; on the 8th Feb. the *Crocodile* will take 1st Norfolk Regiment to Malta, where she will embark 1st Cornwall Light Infantry for Madras; and on the 22nd Feb. the *Malabar* will leave for Bombay with drafts. The troops coming from India are as follows:—On the 15th the A, B, and C Batteries Royal Artillery will leave Bombay in the *Crocodile*, arriving at Portsmouth on the 10th Nov.; on the 29th Oct. 12th Lancers and details will leave in the *Malabar*, arriving on the 24th Nov.; on the 12th Nov. the *Euphrates* will leave with drafts, arriving on the 8th Dec.; on the 25th Nov. 1st Bn. Yorkshire Light Infantry and details will leave in the *Serapis*, arriving on the 21st Dec.; on the 31st Dec. the D and E Batteries, 4th Brigade, will leave in the *Crocodile*, arriving on the 26th Jan.; on the 14th Jan. the 2nd Hampshire Regiment and details will leave in the *Malabar*, arriving on the 9th Feb.; on the 29th Jan. No. 5 Battery North Irish Division and details will leave in the *Euphrates*, arriving on the 24th Feb.; on the 11th Feb. 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment will leave in the *Serapis* for Aden, where the 2nd North Staffordshire will embark for home, arriving on the 8th March; on the 17th March the *Crocodile* will leave with details, arriving on the 12th April; and on the 31st March the *Malabar* will leave with details, arriving on the 26th April.

THE ADEN RELIEFS.—Orders have been issued for the Aden reliefs to be carried out as follows:—No. 8 Battery, London Division, R.A., Colaba, and No. 5 Battery, Lancashire Division, from Fort William to embark at Bombay in the *Dalhousie* on 22nd September, to arrive at Aden on 30th idem. No. 1 Battery, Western, for Colaba, and No. 1, Scottish, for Allahabad, to embark at Aden in the *Tenasserim* on 1st. October, reaching Bombay on 7th idem. 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, Poona, to rail to Bombay, for embarkation, 200 men in the *Dalhousie* on 22nd September, and the remainder of the regiment in the *Canning* on 27th September, to reach Aden on 5th October. 9th Bombay Infantry, Aden, 200 men to embark in the *Tenasserim* on 1st October, on arrival at Bombay to move by rail to Poona; the remainder of the regiment to embark in the *Canning* on 9th October, reaching Bombay on the 16th idem, thence rail to Bombay.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

EPISODES IN A LIFE OF ADVENTURE.*

That a work from the pen of Mr. Laurence Oliphant is sure to be readable is an assumption which savours to a large degree of certainty. His style is so picturesque, so natural, and so full of life, that page after page rolls by ere the reader has barely realised that a start has been made. High, however, as is this praise, the standard of criticism must be raised on the appearance of his most recent work, entitled "Episodes in a Life of Adventure; or, Moss from a Rolling Stone." It would be difficult to point to a single publication of late years of a similar nature which is more replete with adventure, more calculated to enlighten, more apt to amuse.

Merely glancing at localities, what a goodly array of spots on the world's surface Mr. Oliphant appears to have visited! He tells us about Ceylon, with its quaint legends, its lovely scenery, and its religious relics. Then the scene changes to Italy, at that time (1848) in the midst of the revolutionary storm which, passing over Europe, visited in its course the land of the Cæsars. A ripple, too, of the wave had touched the shores of Greece, and the reader gets a glimpse of the commotion in that, the most lovely of nature's loveliest creations. Then comes a trip across the Atlantic to Washington, where, as secretary to Lord Elgin, Mr. Oliphant was initiated into the arts of diplomacy in an endeavour to put the commercial relations between America and Canada on a better footing. To this new sphere of action succeeded an appointment in Canada, where, amidst the Indians of the frontier, the youthful *diplomât* put in practice the arts and secrets which a few months' experience had enabled him to command.

The century had, too, passed its meridian, and the Crimean War was dragging its weary footsteps over the sands of time. So Mr. Oliphant flitted to the scene of war, and tells some curious anecdotes which throw quite a new light upon that important but little-studied episode in the world's history. Adventures in Central America; in China during the War of 1857–59; Sporting Reminiscences in Ceylon; An Episode with Garibaldi; Experiences in Montenegro; A Struggle for Life in Japan; A Tale of Russian Aggression in the Pacific; Adventures in Albania and Italy; A Trip to Cracow in the midst of the Polish Insurrection of 1863; A Visit to the Convents of Moldavia, where he and his companions were alone amidst an array of nuns and mother superiors, which, at any rate so far as the former were concerned, would have led a hermit to exclaim, in the words of the Apostle of Arabia, "O, Lord! verily thou art a snare to mankind." Such is the menu presented to the reader. The dishes are numerous enough to satisfy all appetites, and the "cookery" is the handiwork of an expert. The repast, therefore, should be tempting to the most fastidious, and gratifying to the palate of all who love adventure, who appreciate pluck, and who regret that the end of such a mind is a wandering amidst the phantoms and mirages of the occult science.

KIDNAPPED.†

Kidnapped! Where? when? why? how? are questions which naturally and irresistibly arise from the title which Mr. Stevenson has chosen for his work. The answer is plain, simple, unpretentious. Place, Great Britain; period, anno domino 1751; the reason, family disputes; the means, a trading vessel. What trifling pegs whereon to hang a tale! Yet we venture to think that not one reader in a thousand in the wildest flights of fancy could picture a more exciting, stirring string of events that this simple plot has enabled the author to present to the public. Every peril known to man is enlisted into the service of the story. At one time the hero of the tale is in imminent danger of breaking his neck in a desolate house owing to the sudden termination of the stairs which had been left unfinished to decay and crumble into ruins; at another time he is braving peril of death from ill-treatment; a few days later he is fighting for dear life in the round house of a trading brig. Safely through this danger the ship is wrecked, and he escapes with difficulty to a barren and waste island on the S.W. coast of Scotland, where for days he lived on roots and such fish as he was able to get amidst the rocks. When at last he *did* meet with success it was only to find himself in company with an outlaw, and as a consequence hunted from pillar to post, in danger at every turn of arrest at the hands of King George's soldiers, albeit he himself was a Whig in favour of the Monarchy of England, and in no way an advocate of the claims of the Pretender.

Hairbreadth escapes meet the reader at every turn, sometimes as blood-stirring as if penned by that prince of blood-stirrers, Mr. Rider Haggard; but though the scenes are ofttimes unexpected they are never unreal. They are just what might, indeed, must have happened, should a person find himself in similar circumstances. Hence the book is most captivating—the more so that it throws no inconsiderable light upon the state of Scotland a hundred years ago, when half the country was in rebellion and the other half in perplexity. Mr. Stevenson is a powerful novelist; he never allows interest to flag, he never writes chapters which want "missing"; he never wearies the reader with discursive essays on discursive subjects—not a page, scarce a line, can be "skipped." Men, women, and children, each and all can enjoy "Kidnapped," and it is much to be wished that, as it is hinted, a continuation of this most eventful novel may be forthcoming to please and amuse the many who see in Mr. Stevenson a sensible observer of human nature, a pleasant companion, and a clever writer.

A TREATISE ON THE PRINCIPLE OF SUFFICIENT REASON.*

It has been said that a poor man struggling with adversity is a sight for the gods; little less glorious is the attempt of a critic to understand a book which is incomprehensible. We claim, therefore, for ourselves some amount of public sympathy, for we own that we are quite at a loss to grasp the hidden meanings of Mrs. Fitzgerald's most subtle work. First take the title. "A treatise on the principle of sufficient reason: a psychological theory of reasoning, showing the relativity of thought to the thinker, of recognition to cognition, the identity of presentation and representation, of perception and apperception." What ideas do these string of phrases convey to an ordinarily constituted mortal?

Next study the introduction. "The theory of mind which I here present to the public is that we have three fundamental and two subsidiary internal senses answering to our five external senses. First, that of perception, which is secondarily accompanied by *imaginative objectification*, or impersonation, and the *memory* of former impressions. Fourthly, that of rational apprehension of the relativity of the object to the subject as the efficient cause of affection or feeling; and fifthly, that of comprehension of purpose in all conscious activity," &c. What a hopeless array of hopeless expression; and clauses two and three, where are they?

Lastly, what says the conclusion? "The object of this work has been to show that what philosophy seeks, and always has sought, is the knowledge of truth and the whole of truth, and that the application of philosophy lies in the pursuit of 'the Best' (see Plato) for Being." Here there is somewhat to be understanded of the people; but when we proceed further the mist of obscurity envelops the footsteps in impenetrable darkness, for we learn a few paragraphs further on the all-important "necessity of conjugal spiritual union for wholeness of conception of Being"—this construed into plain English apparently means that all persons ought to marry, and marry a suitable companion. Verily, this is a curious outcome for over 400 pages of the most extraordinary array of words which it has ever been our lot to discuss.

One seems to fancy that Mrs. Fitzgerald has some notions, the adoption of which would solve many of the insoluble problems of life, but we avow our utter inability to criticise what we do not understand. We reserve to ourselves the privilege of an "open mind," wishing that our limited capacity would enable us to place before the readers of this journal the purport of a pretentious and haply well-meaning work; but the star of ignorance is in the ascendant, and we bow our heads in deep humility at our want of perception, assuring the fair authoress that the will to write kindly is ready, but the way is wanting.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Narrative of the Celebration of the Jubilee in the Presidency of Madras," compiled by Sir Charles Lawson (Macmillan and Co.); A "Digest of the Moohummudan Law," by Neil R. S. Baillie (Smith, Elder and Co.).

WHILE the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was in close intercourse with M. Kathoff at Moscow, just previously to that celebrated editor's decease, the *Moscow Gazette* refrained from even mentioning so much as the name of the discontented Hindoo Prince. It is only now, when Dhuleep Singh has sunk into mysterious oblivion, that the *Moscow Gazette* publishes a long article recounting the Maharajah's grievances against the British Government, and concluding with the following interesting passages:—"We have information that the rumours of Dhuleep Singh's arrival in Russia, from which country the Hindoos expect sooner or later to receive assistance in throwing off the hated English yoke, have considerably raised the spirits of the Maharajah's subjects. . . England's dealings with Dhuleep Singh show once more that that country, which boasts of its regard for justice, in reality plays the part of a remorseless plunderer wherever it can, and only mocks at justice and truth. . . . The Maharajah has decided to break entirely with the British Government, and to settle permanently in Russia. We welcome him with the assurance that he will receive among us the fullest sympathy which his fate is bound to excite."

* "Episodes in a Life of Adventure." By Laurence Oliphant. (William Blackwood and Sons.)

† "Kidnapped." By Robert Louis Stevenson. (Cassell and Co.)

* "A Treatise on the Principle of Sufficient Reason." By Mrs. J. T. Fitzgerald. (Thomas Laurie.)

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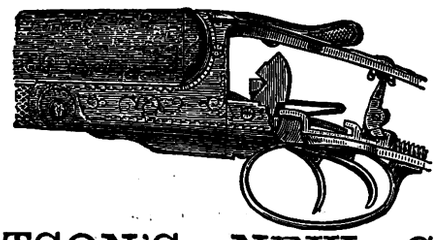
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1887.

A DEAD MONARCH.

THE present week which ends with the anniversary of Havelock's entry into Lucknow to relieve the beleaguered Residency, carries on its record also the death of the last of the kings who once held sway in that beautiful city as rulers over many millions of people. Wajid Ali Shah, who ascended the throne of Oudh in 1847, and was deposed by the British Government in 1856, died on Tuesday last in his house at Garden Reach, Calcutta, unlamented and unhonoured even by his own countrymen. During the nine years that he was allowed to reign he proved himself to be the weakest, if not the most wicked, of the sovereigns who were lords of misrule over a province in which then tyranny, murder, rapine, and all crime revelled unchecked, but which to-day is the garden of India, rich, prosperous and happy under British rule. There are still English politicians and writers living who speak and write evil of the dead Lord Dalhousie, whose latest act of statesmanship before leaving India was to annex Oudh, and dethrone the monarch who has just died. These enemies of the great Pro-Consul hold still the theory which they have often advanced—that the terrible Mutiny of the Sepoy Army in 1857 was the result of this high-handed proceeding. It was the Nemesis, they said, which always follows upon the track of those who do wrong, whether they be individuals or nations. The annexation of Oudh, according to these purists, was an act of aggression and spoliation, conceived in the mind of an overbearing and ambitious Governor-General, and approved of and carried out by a grasping and covetous body of merchants, known as the East India Company. "The evil which men do lives after them; the good is oft buried in their graves—so let it be with Cæsar," said the friend who spoke his funeral oration; and this for years was the fate which attended the memory of one of the best and wisest of the rulers sent from England to govern India. Lord Dalhousie went to his death under a weight of reproach and misrepresentation more terrible to bear than even that of the cruel malady which laid him low. The light of truth has, however, forced its way through the clouds and mists of falsehood; and although its rays fall now only upon his grave, and can give no quickening delight to the proud and noble heart that is stilled there for ever, it is yet something to be grateful for, that before the man has been forgotten justice has claimed honour for his memory. The verdict of impartial history must be that the annexation of Oudh—for which he was taunted and reviled in 1857—was in 1887 acknowledged to be a wise, just, and merciful action. No further proof need be required to show this than the state of Oudh to-day. To those who argue that what even looks like evil must not be done on the excuse that good may come of it it may not be out of place now to recall the picture of what Oudh was before Wajid Ali Shah, who has just died, was dethroned. Writing privately from Lucknow in September, 1852, to Lord Dalhousie, Sir W. H. Sleeman, then Resident at that Court, says :—

> The King is surrounded exclusively by eunuchs, fiddlers, and poetasters, and the minister and his creatures, who are worse than all. They appropriate at least one-half of the revenues of the country to themselves, and employ none but knaves of the very worst kind in all the branches of the administration. The fiddlers have control over the administration of civil justice; the eunuchs over criminal justice, public buildings, &c. The Minister has the land revenue, and all are making enormous fortunes.

Two years afterwards there is another letter to the same effect :—

> The Minister, a consummate knave and one of the most incompetent men of business that I have ever known, has all the revenues and patronage of the country to distribute among those who have access to the King exclusively—they are poets, fiddlers, eunuchs and profligate women; and every one of them holds, directly or indirectly, some court or other, fiscal, criminal, or civil, through which to fleece the people. Anything so detest-

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able as the Government I have nowhere witnessed, and a man less competent to govern than the King I have never known.

Sleeman was thoroughly opposed to what was then thought to be the wholesale annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, and yet he was forced conscientiously to write to the Governor-General regarding the people of Oudh :—

What the people want, and most earnestly pray for, is that our Government should take upon itself the responsibility of governing them well and permanently. All classes, save the knaves who now surround and govern the king, earnestly pray for this—the educated classes, because they would then have a chance of respectable employment, which none of them now have; the middle classes, because they find no protection or encouragement, and no hope that their children will be permitted to inherit the property they may leave; and the humbler classes, because they are now abandoned to the merciless rapacity of the starving troops, and other public establishments, and of the landholders driven into rebellion by the present state of misrule. The people have the finest feelings towards our Government and character. All, from the highest to the lowest, would hail the advent of our administration with joy; and the rest of India, to whom Oudh misrule is well-known, would acquiesce in the conviction that it had become imperative for the protection of the people.

These letters, which were public property immediately after the Mutiny, should have disposed of the calumny that the annexation of Oudh was the cause of that catastrophe, but calumny lives long, and is hard to kill. It is not dead yet, but the news of the demise of the wretched imbecile who so misgoverned the fair Province of Oudh recalls memories which strengthen regret that truth should have still to wait for advocates and defenders.

For thirty-one years the dethroned monarch has been treated in the most liberal and considerate manner by the Power which so righteously dethroned him. He has been permitted in exile to follow all the foolish bents of his fancies to their full extent. He had no thoughts, wishes, or aspirations beyond the singers, dancers, and the menagerie which he kept at Garden Reach. It might have been a useful lesson to have taken him years ago through Oudh, and to have shown him the changes for good which followed after his evil sway had been removed; but it is possible that he would not have understood the influence to be drawn from the lesson. He was an Oriental monarch too bad to be reformed; and perhaps, after all, it was the best course to allow him to live and die as he did—in contempt of all—Europeans and Natives alike.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, August 27.)

GASSELIN—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Gasselin as consul for France at Bombay.

LANG—With the sanction of H.M.'s Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Lang, as acting vice-consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Mr. V. Bienenfeld.

MUIR, Captain A. M., political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tempore, and cantonment magistrate at Nasirabad, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad, sub pro tempore, from the date of joining, and until further orders.

HERBERT, Captain C., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to be a political assistant of the 1st class, sub pro tempore, from June 27.

SHERRING, Mr. H., is appointed to be head master of the Mayo College in Ajmere, sub pro tempore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. G. W. Blathwayt.

MILITARY.

MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, Lieut. C. A., R.A., to be an assistant superintendent of factories, from May 9, in succession to Lieut. H. A. K. Jennings, appointed ordinance officer, 4th class.

LUMSDEN, Mr. D. McT., Darrang Mounted Infantry, to be captain commandant.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be honorary-colonel Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., resigned.

HOGHTON, Mr. H. A., to be lieutenant Burma State Railway Rifle Corps, vice Lieut. H. Slade, become supernumerary.

WOODTHORPE, Colonel R. G., R.E., to officiate as commandant Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain H. G. Cowie, resigned.

WALLACE—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Nov. 10, 1881, the name of Colonel R. R. Wallace, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List in consequence of the promotion of Major-General E. S. Jackson, Bengal Infantry, to the rank of Lieut.-General on July 1.

The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval :—

BIRCH—MILES—Lieut.-Colonel V. Birch, Bombay Staff Corps, and Lieut.-Colonel S. B. Miles, Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonels in the army.

SWINEY, Lieut. G. W. B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps are admitted to the colonels' allowance, from Aug. 21.

GORDON, Major-General T. E., C.B., C.S.I.

GORDON, Major-General J. J. H., C.B.

FIRTH, Colonel R. F., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from Aug. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

LOCKHART, Brigade-General W. S., C.B., C.S.I., Infantry (medical certificate), for 182 days.

TOMKINS, Major W. P., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary 2nd class (private affairs), for 233 days.

DAY, Captain J. G., R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department (private affairs), for two years.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

SHONE, Captain W. T., R.E., Military Works Department, (medical certificate) for one year; pension service, 17th year, commenced Jan. 4th.

DE BRATH, Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, 32nd Bengal Infantry (private affairs), for one year; pension service, 11th year, commenced Sept. 11th, 1886.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

STEWART, Colonel G., C.B., Bengal S.C., till Oct. 31.

PATCH, Major B., Bengal S C., p.a., for 215 days.

ELLIS, Captain C. C., R.E., m.c., till Nov. 4.

FLEMING, Surgeon-Major J. M., M.D., m.c., for three months.

REGAN, Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary P., Ordnance Department, m.c., for three months.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India leave, on medical certificate, for the periods specified opposite their names, in extension of the furlough previously granted them :—

CRESSWELL, Mr. P. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, extraordinary leave for six months.

HUTCHER, Mr. H. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, leave for two months.

BARROW, Mr. W. D., assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Indian Midland Railway, is granted six months' special leave, on urgent private affairs, from Sept. 1.

QUINLAN, Rev. A. W. R., chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, has obtained furlough for two years from the 29th inst.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Aug. 20.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

WILKINSON, Lieut. E. B., Lincolnshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Bengal Infantry, on probation.

WARDEN, Lieut. A. W., Hampshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 27th Punjab Infantry, on probation.

KING, Lieut. H., South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, on probation.

(*Aug.* 22.)

MARSH, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. B., General List Infantry, to be station staff officer at Nowshera.

JAMES—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Major L. H. S. James, R.A., is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from Aug. 15.

FURLOUGHS.

BARRY, Captain J. D., R.A., K Battery, 4th Brigade, for six months on urgent private affairs.

HICKSON, Surgeon-Major R. C. C., for six months, on medical certificate.

GOLIGHTLY, Captain R. E., 4th Battalion King's Rifle Corps, for six months, on medical certificate.

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ECCLES, Lieut. W. V., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug 31.*)*

GRINDLAY, Mr. W., C.S., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for Indian an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

THOMSON, Mr. W. H., temporary deputy magistrate and collector, Goalundo, Furridpore, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of the district of Monghyr.

BEIGHTON, Mr. T. D., district and sessions judge, Murshedabad, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of district and sessions judges, vice Mr. F. W. J. Rees, on furlough.

WAITMORE, Mr. J., officiating district and sessions judge, Birbhum, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of district and session judges, vice Mr. H. Beveridge, on privilege leave.

FORBES, Mr. A., officiating magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. C. F. Worsley, on deputation.

SHARP, Mr. H. G., magistrate and collector, Maldah, is appointed to act in the first grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. W. B. Oldham, on privilege leave.

HENRY, Mr. E. R., officiating magistrate and collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. A. Forbes.

HARO, Mr. L , officiating magistrate and collector, Dacca, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. H. G. Sharp.

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., officiating maistrate and collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. C. A. Samuells, on privilege leave.

GUISE—The services of Mr. R. F. Guise, district superintendent of police, on furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Government, in the Home Department.

TAYLOR, the Rev. J. H., chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, from Sept. 10.

PRICE, Surgeon-major G., officiating civil surgeon of Sarun, is appointed to be principal assistant to the opium agent, Behar, vice Surgeon-major H. Whitwell, deceased.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Aug. 25.*)*

MERK, Mr. W. R. H., C.S.I., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Delhi, from Aug. 11, vice Mr. E. O'Brien, transferred.

DRYSDALE, Mr. W. McG., district superintendent of police, Jhang, has obtained furlough to Europe and America, for one year, from Oct. 18.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Aug. 27.*)*

SMEATON, Mr. R., of the Bengal Civil Service, is reappointed to be secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

PATTERSON, Mr. A. B., C.S., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Saharanpur district.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Aug. 18.*)*

THOMAS, Surgeon-Major G. T., is appointed to officiate as junior civil surgeon of Rangoon during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. Johnstone, or until further orders.

At the departmental examinations held at Rangoon and outstations on June 6 and 7 the undermentioned candidates passed the examinations in Revenue by the standards specified :—

REVENUE.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., assistant commissioner, higher standard.

CRONIN, Lieut. J. J., assistant commissioner, higher standard.

WALL, Mr. R. R. T., Myook, lower standard.

The undermentioned candidate passed in law by the police standard :—

HADSDEN, Mr. H., inspector of police.

JOHNSON, Mr. L. P., probationer, Class IV., Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, attached to the Burma State Railway, has passed the Colloquial test in the Burmese language.

WYMAN, Mr. A. S., assistant traffic superintendent, is appointed to officiate as traffic superintendent of the Burma State Railway during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Innes, or until further orders.

THERE is very little likelihood of any of the intended Camps of Exercise being held in Northern India this cold season. The Government, while fully recognising the utility of such Camps, is only able to grant Rs. 25,000 for them, and it has not yet been decided how this should be spent.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 30.*)*

MACKENZIE, Mr. T. G., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State to retire from the service from Aug. 1.

GIBSON, Mr. F. E., of the Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State to retire from the service from Aug. 1.

ADAMS, Surgeon A. P., is appointed to act as professor of pharmacy and materia medica in the Medical College, during the absence of Dr. Maitland on leave.

TODD—The following posting is ordered :—Mr. A. B. Todd, executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., to the II. Circle, Kistna Western Division, to join on return from furlough ; this cancels the posting of Mr. A. B. Todd to the II. Circle, Kistna Eastern Division.

MILITARY.

SIMPSON, Lieut.-Colonel G., Staff Corps, to be assistant adjutant-general, vice, Major J. E. Blundell, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

HODSON, Lieut, G. B., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, wing officer 28th Madras Infantry, Sept. 1, 1884.

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. G. H., South Wales Borderers, squadron officer 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, April 12, 1884.

THOMAS, Lieut. F. H. S., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wing officer 15th Madras Infantry, Nov. 5, 1885.

WILKIESON, Lieut. C. W., Cheshire Regiment, wing officer 4th Madras Infantry, Pioneer, Jan. 30th, 1886.

HENEGAN, Lieut. J., South Wales Borderers, wing officer 27th Madras Infantry, Dec. 30, 1885.

BATES, Lieut. W. N. R., Somersetshire Light Infantry, wing officer 30th Madras Infantry, Jan. 10, 1886.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 29.*)*

The undermentioned officers are attached to the regiments noted opposite their respective names, until further orders :—

YOUNG, Lieut. T. S., wing officer (on probation), 6th Madras Infantry, to 10th Madras Infantry.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. K. J., wing officer (on probation), 19th Madras Infantry, to 14th Madras Infantry.

JACKSON, Lieut. E. M., wing officer (on probation), 28th Madras Infantry, to 17th Madras Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BATTEN, Lieut. F. G., 1st Madras Pioneers, officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Lieut. H. D'U. Keary, seconded for employment in the Burma Police.

DENNE, Lieut. A. R., 2nd Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer (sub pro tem.), to be wing officer, vice Major Leader, transferred.

JOHNSTON, Lieut. H. W., officiating wing officer (on probation) 3rd Regiment Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, 7th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation).

GABBETT, Colonel J., second in command, 25th Madras Infantry, to be second in command, 10th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Colonel Ledett promoted.

LEADER, Major T. A. F., wing commander (sub pro tem.), 2nd Madras Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Ogilive deceased; continuing to officiate as second in command, vice Colonel Gabbet on furlough.

DACOSTA, Surgeon E. R., 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, who has returned from Burma, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment during the absence, on furlough, of Surgeon McKee.

COTTON, Lieut.-Colonel T. J., 25th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing commander, to be second in command, vice Colonel Gabbett transferred.

NELSON, Lieut. F. J., 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., to be wing officer (on probation), vice Lieut. W. Nelson, who ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps.

THE Raja of Sirmur has applied, through the Commissioner of Delhi, to Government, for permission to employ Major-General C. Lane as General Commanding the Nahan Army, and Dr. M. Nicholson as Medical Officer to the State.

OVER seventeen thousand rupees have been collected among the British regiments of the Bengal Presidency for the Imperial Institute. Officers of the Army and Volunteers in India are about to be again invited to subscribe towards a special Jubilee offering to the Queen by officers all over the world. Subscriptions will, however, be limited to a quarter of a day's pay, which will range from six rupees in the case of a Major-General to one rupee in that of a Subaltern

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BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 1.)

SARGENT—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, privilege leave of absence for three months, from Nov. 12.

LOWRY, Lieut. F. J. S., Staff Corps, to be cantonment magistrate at Jacobabad, vice Lieut. H. J. Forster.

FORREST, Mr. G. W., B.A., to be professor of English and history in the Elphinstone College.

DESAI, Mr. F. R., acting 1st grade deputy conservator of forest and divisional forest officer, Jerruck, is allowed furlough for six months, from Oct. 1 or subsequent date.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

CARTWRIGHT, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, two months (medical certificate).

JOSEPH, Major F. W., Staff Corps six months (medical certificate).

MCCUDDEN, Major L. A. T., Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of being struck off duty ; pension service, 20th year, commenced Nov. 27, 1886.

MCNAIR, Major A. L., Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut.-Colonel, from Aug. 27th, subject to H.M.'s approval.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona*, Sept. 2.

Consequent on the return of Captain G. F. Francis, Staff Corps, from staff to regimental duty, it is notified that the following reversion will take place in the 5th Bombay Cavalry :—

PEIRSE, Captain C. E., from 4th squadron commander, to squadron officer.

The undermentioned officers of the medical staff, whose tour of foreign service will expire during the season 1887-88, will proceed to England in H.M.'s Indian Troopships, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—

Surgeon-Major T. M. O'Brien, Surgeon R. R. K. Elmes, and Surgeon E. W. Brazier-Creagh.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. A. Conolly, S.C., Col. R. F. Firth, S.C., Surg.-Major E. B. Ruttledge, Surg. W. Owen, M.D., Col. H. A. Mallock, S.C., Lieut. Col. A. Landon, Inf., Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. J. Lister, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. Eardley-Wilmot, Surg. W. Owen.

Madras Estab.—A. W. B. Higgens (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—E. Auron.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. E. H. Steel, S.C., fourteen days ; Lieut.-Col. G. Alexander, S.C, two months ; Major L. T. Bishop, S.C., six months ; Major H. H. R. Heath, S.C., three months ; Capt. V. A. Schalch, S.C., three days ; Capt. J. A. L. Montgomery, S.C., thirty-eight days ; Lieut. J. W. Pringle, R.E., eight days ; Lieut. R. T. Crowther, S.C., six months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. F. V. Gaitskell, S.C., three months.

Bombay Estab.—Major F. H. Forjett, S.C., twenty-one days ; Lieut. C. A. Kemball, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. T. Geoghegan, two months and nineteen days' s l., commuted into leave on m.c. for five months and nineteen days ; C. H. Holme, four and a half months' furlough ; J. G. Charles (Cov.), eleven months' furlough ; H. W. Clift, furlough to December 3, 1887, this does not cancel permission to return ; Lieut.-Col. T. H. Holdich, R.E., six months' s.c., this cancels permission to return ; H. M. Harcourt, three months' s.c. ; Lieut. W. Ayerst, Bo.S.C., six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—W. F. Lord (Cov.), six months' s.c. ; J. R. Middleton (Cov.), six months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. N. R. Stewart, S.C., Lieut.-Col. J. A Temple, S.C., Surg.-Major J. W. Johnston, M.D., Major G. M. Abbott S.C., Major A. J. Garrett, S.C., Surg.-Major H. Johnstone, Surg. Major J. Wilson, M.D., Surg.-Major W. R. Murphy, Surg.-Major A. B Seaman, Col. Sir R. G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., S.C., Insp. Vet.-Surg. J. H. B. Hallen, Capt. V. A. Schalch, S C., Capt. E. T. Paul, S.C. Surg.-Major W. Duncan, Capt. E. C. C. Sandys, S.C., Lieut. C. B Judge, S C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. Rutherford, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. C. Sconce, Surg.-Major R. A. K. Holmes, F. B Peacock (Cov.), R. L. F. McMullin, H. C. Irwin (Cov.), C. I. S. Faulder, Surg. J. Ffrench-Mullen, W. A. E. Hanley, A. P. Howell (Cov.), Surg. M. O'Dwyer.

Madras Estab.—J. H. A. Tremenheere, H. A. Gass.

Bombay Estab.—A. Stormont.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

COSTELLO—Sept. 14, at 4, Mansfield-street, Portland-place, London, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon C. P. Costello, Administrative Medical Officer, Quetta District, of a daughter.

COWIE—Sept. 14, at her father's house, Yeatton, Lymington, Hants the wife of Lieut. A. H. Cowie, Royal Engineers, of a son.

GOLDSMIDT—Sept. 16, at Worthing, the wife of Frederic L. Goldsmidt, District Superintendent of Police, Alibag, India, of a daughter.

SCHLICH—Sept. 11, at Red Lodge, Englefield-green, Surrey, the wife of Dr. W. Schlich, Inspector-General of Forests, India, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—SMITH—June 16, at Eight Mile Plains, Brisbane, Charles son of Captain C. D. Campbell, H.M.'s late Indian Navy, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, of Logan district Queensland.

MULLEN—COULSON—Sept. 19, at All Saints', Notting-hill, Samue John, second son of Samuel Mullen, of Melbourne, Australia, t Susie, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Howard Coulson, of Ken sington, London.

DEATHS.

HAUGHTON—Sept. 17, at Ramsgate, John Colpoys Haughton, C.S.I. Lieut.-General in the Bengal Staff Corps, of Fernhill, Gerrard' Cross, aged 70.

MOBERLY—Sept. 18, at Surbiton, Harriet Catharine, widow of the lat Lieut.-Colonel Henry Moberly, H.E.I.C.S., aged 75.

PLOWDEN—Sept. 15, at Canterbury, Lieut.-Colonel Trevor John Chichele Plowden, C.I.E., Bengal Army, aged 44.

ROUTLEDGE—Sept. 17, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, Thoma Routledge, F.R.G.S., F.L.S., &c., of Claxheugh, Sunderland, aged 68

THOMPSON—Aug. 16, at Welikada, Colombo, of enteric fever, Wyndham A. R. Thompson, Superintendent of Convict Establishment in Ceylon, formerly Captain 57th Regiment, third son of the late Rev. W. C. Thompson, sometime Rector of Blackborough, Devon, and Wormley, Herts.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—Aug. 24, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. S. Clifford, District Judge, Delhi, of a son.

PALMER—Aug. 11, at Calcutta, the wife of R. Palmer, of Narrain gunge, of a daughter.

PARTRIDGE—Aug. 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of Thomas Partridge, of a daughter.

SELLS—Aug. 29, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. H. Sells, of a daughter

SHALLOW—Aug. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of A. W. Shallow, of a son

TAYLOR—Aug. 26, at Amraoti Camp, Berar, the wife of Mr. G. F Taylor, Forest Department, of a daughter.

WATTS—Aug. 29, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Watts, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CARANDINI—CLEMENTSON—Aug. 24, at Ootacamund, Nilgiris, Frank James Caraudini, Captain, 8th Hussars, to Florence Annie, daughte of Colonel C. D. Clementson, Madras Staff Corps.

SMITH—HUNT—Aug. 27, at Madras, Major Smith, Royal Engineers, t. Mai Kathleen, daughter of Colonel W. S. Hunt, Madras Staff Corps

DEATHS.

COLLETT—Aug. 29, at Secunderabad, S. T. Collett, Director of Music aged 58.

DUNCAN—Sept. 1, at the European General Hospital, Thomas Duncan M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

HEBERLET—Aug. 22, at Berhampore, Ganjam, Jessie Smith, wife the Rev. P. E. Heberlet, aged 34.

NELSON—Aug. 24, at Bellasis-road, Mrs. Sarah Nelson, the wife of late James Robert Nelson, aged 70.

MACALISTER—Aug. 28, at Rajpootana, Archibald, son of the Rev. G Macalister, aged 1.

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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the British Association at Manchester Mr. J. McCarthy read a paper on Siam, dealing with the natural features of the country. Mr. McCarthy spoke as follows :—

The recent English occupation of Upper Burmah, and the French occupation of Cambodia, Annam and Tong-King, is likely to bring Siam more prominently before the notice of Europeans. My description of their interesting country and people must necessarily be brief and fragmentary ; in fact I shall not be able to do more than offer a few remarks on the natural features, rivers and mountains, on the climate and the people, their social and religious condition. First, then, Siam occupies the heart of Indo-China and nearly the whole of the Malay Peninsula. It has a seaboard sweeping round the Gulf of Siam from about the 4th deg. of latitude on the Malay side to about the 11th deg. of latitude on the Cambodian side, a distance of about 1,200 miles.

A great feature of Siam proper is its magnificent system of rivers, the principal of which is the Me-Nam, Chow-Phragah, on which Bangkok stands. The river is commonly called the Me-Nam, which is, however, a generic term for all large rivers, Me meaning mother, and Nam water. At about one hundred miles from the sea there is a bifurcation of the river, both branches flowing through rich alluvial soil with a great deal of rice cultivation, the banks being well studded with villages. Towards the delta formed by the bifurcation of the river two large streams converge ; the Meklong, from the Burmese frontier on the north-west, and the Bangpakong, from the hills on the Khorat plateau, both empty themselves into the head of the Gulf of Siam. All these rivers are connected by big canals, thus enabling the Siamese to travel by boat to almost any part. The rivers and canals are always alive with boats and rafts of teak wood and bamboos. It is wonderful with what ease and confidence the smallest children can direct their tiny boats across the widest rivers ; they are, in fact, amphibious, swimming being learnt when scarcely out of the mother's arms. The country is subject to a yearly inundation, and unless the rivers overflow their banks a short rice crop is expected.

The May-Nam-Kong flows through the Northern and Eastern parts of the kingdom, receiving the waters of many large affluents, but the channel of this mighty river is so blocked with large rocks and cataracts that its navigation is very difficult, and in some parts impossible even for native craft. From the north-east of Chiengmai two ranges of mountains branch off, one running south in an unbroken chain through the Malay Peninsula to Singapore ; some of its peaks between Siam and Burmah rise to a height of 7,000 feet, one in the Malay Peninsula reaches even 8,000 feet ; the other range follows the course of the May-Nam-Kong, first running east and west, and then in a southerly direction towards Cambodia. Siam proper is mostly flat, diversified by isolated hills, and broken and jagged ridges of lime stone mountains.

Now let me say a word about the Siamese themselves. The population is variously estimated at from seven to twenty odd millions ; but I think it will be found that ten millions would be beyond the mark. The population comprises Siamese proper, Cambodians, Burmans, Annamites, Malays, and Chinese ; these latter swarm all over the country, and are specially numerous in the capital, Bangkok. The portion of the kingdom administered directly by the Central Government includes the greater part of the Malay Peninsula, and the larger portion of the May-Nam and May-Nam-Kong valley. Some Malay, Lao, and Cambodian States are tributary—that is, make offerings of gold and silver flowers to the King at Bangkok. Each ruler of these States is appointed by the King, who exercises considerable power in his own Province. The most important of the tributary States are those of the Lao, which occupy the mountainous country to the north. Those in the valley of the Me-Nam are known as the *Lao Phoong Dam* (black-stomached), because they tattoo their bodies from the waist to the knee, and those in the valley of the May-Nam-Kong are known as *Lao Phoong Khao* (white-stomached), as they do not tattoo themselves. The Lao very much resemble their brethren of Siam proper, speaking a dialect of the same language. Those of the valley of the May-Nam-Kong bear a strong resemblance in every particular. Even the words which are peculiar to the Lao in ordinary conversation are said to be used in Siamese poetry.

Passing from the people to the climate, we find that Siam, lying as it does between the parallels of 4 deg. and 23 deg. north latitude, has but two seasons, distinctly determined by the monsoons. The south-west monsoon, bringing with it rain, prevails from May till September, but the high mountain range running on the west from north to south prevents the excessive rainfall experienced on the Burman coast. From September to February the north-east monsoon blows, and from November to February dry weather proper and cool breezes prevail, rendering travelling all over the kingdom enjoyable. From the middle of February until the rain sets in the hear is very oppressive, but even at this period the thermometer seldom rises to 95 deg. in Bangkok, and in the winter occasionally falls as low as 60 deg. In the interior of the country, at places of a low elevation, the heat is intense, sometimes rising to 110 deg., while, on the other hand, at the same place in winter, the glass falls as low as 45 deg. The average annual rainfall in Bangkok is about 60 inches, but in the interior of the country, judging from the excessive inundations of the river, it must be a great deal more. Malarial fever is a common complaint. Cholera is more prevalent in Lower than in Upper Siam, being rarely absent. Small-pox is common in the Lao States. The Lao practise vaccination, believing in its mitigating influences.

The Siamese use principally herbal medicines—some of them very effective. Among the Lao superstition attributes much of the sickness to the influence of evil spirits. The different classes of Lao take opposite views of the influence of the spirits. Among the Lao Phoong Dam when a man falls ill the spirit doctor is sent for, who questions the patient, who is often in a raving fever, as to who has caused the sickness, and woe betide the unhappy individual, whether man or woman whose name may be mentioned. He is expelled the village community, as being possessed by the evil spirit who has caused the sickness, his house burnt down, and he is forced to live at some distant village expressly set apart for all possessed. With the Lao Phoong Khao, to be possessed by a spirit is a very great privilege. The Governors and everyone who can afford it has his spirit man. Nothing important is ever undertaken without consulting him. He begins by working himself into a kind of fit, then asks for a good feed and drink of rice liquor, and is prepared to answer questions. He usually drinks enough to put him into a sound sleep, and when he awakes pretends to a total ignorance of all that has taken place—a practice which recalls the performance of some of our European spirit mediums.

But let me now pass on to say a few words on some of the principal towns of Siam. The inhabitants of Siam are for the most part agricultural, and their towns mostly present clusters of villages and hamlets consisting principally of wooden houses, thickly settled on the river banks. The capital of the Siamese has always been remarkable for the magnificence of its temples, and from Chieng Sen in the north, the southward march of the Siamese is traced by the magnificent ruins of the temples of the capitals of different periods. Bangkok, the present capital, is the site of the eighth capital since Chieng Sen, which, to some extent, supports the Siamese in their claim to a history extending many hundred years back. In Bangkok the temples and palace surpass all other buildings in richness and beauty. The royal palace is the object of greatest magnificence, exciting the curiosity of all visitors.

It would be impossible to give a detailed account of the numerous temples and gorgeous buildings that surround the seat of royalty. It is here that the King presides over his Councils, and it was here that the young King published his famous edicts abolishing slavery. Within the precincts of the palace are kept the famous so-called "White Elephants," the reverence for which has been a great deal exaggerated The elephant is the national emblem of Siam, and a *white* specimen is regarded more as a curiosity than anything else. In many cases, but for the pink eye, it would be difficult to distinguish a "white" elephant from an ordinary one. Outside the palace walls, and within the city, besides the numerous temples and glittering pagodas, are many excellent public buildings. The foreign representatives live on the banks of the river, the river itself presenting a busy scene. Numerous canoes, with gaudily dressed women and children, gondolas, and steam launches are shooting past in a constant stream, disappearing into the numerous canals with which the whole city is interspersed, giving it the name of the Venice of the East. The population of Bangkok is variously estimated at from three to eight hundred thousand inhabitants. Khorat is one of the most important towns after Bangkok. It is a crenellated walled city, about three miles round, and built at an elevation 750 feet above mean sea level. It is one of the most important towns in the valley of the May-Nam-Kong. The district is famous for the stupendous ruins of stone temples, the same in design and construction as those to be found in Cambodia and Boroboodur, in Java. Nothing can be discovered as to the builders, all knowledge of them seems to have been lost in the past. Outside the city wall is a colony of Chinese, who carry on all the trade of the district. Chiengmai, or as it is called in Burma, Zimmé, is one of the most important towns in the Lao Phoong Dam country. It is a walled city, about five miles round, situated at an elevation of 1,000 feet on the Me-Ping or north-western branch of the Me-Nam. It is in direct communication, by boat, with Bangkok, but the journey is a tedious one, taking, under ordinary circumstances, as many as fifty days from Bangkok. The daily market is an interesting institution, mostly managed by women, of whom there are at least 1,500 employed there. Salt is so rare that it is gladly taken instead of money. Among those who throng the market, besides the usual Burman ,trades found all over Indo-China, may be seen Lliwas and Moosars, members of interesting hill tribes, the supposed aborigines of the country. The former occupy themselves peacefully in iron-smelting ; the latter are more retired, and live, with their bows and arrows, on almost inaccessible mountain tops. An English Vice-Consulate has been established at Chiengmai. There are a number of American missionary ladies and gentlemen, whose influence is spreading throughout the Lao country.

Luang Phrabang is the principal town of the Lao Phoong Khao country, and is on the May-Nam-Kong, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above mean sea level. There is a melancholy interest attached to Luang Phrabang, as it was only a few months ago that what remained of this once powerful city was entirely destroyed by Black Flags. It is very picturesquely built at the junction of the Nam-Kan and May-Nam-Kong. It surrounds a small hill. The river, which is a thousand yards broad, is closed on all sides by hills, and presents the appearance of a lake.

As regards the commercial condition of Siam, the chief articles of export are rice, cattle, sugar, pepper, cardamoms, and ivory, exchanged chiefly for machinery and Manchester goods. From the Malay Peninsula tin, lead, gold, and rubber are exported. Lately an enterprising Siamese official started working some coal mines. The gold, worked only by Chinamen, is found in alluvial deposits near the heads of the largest rivers in the Malay Peninsula, all rising near the same mountain, the highest in the Peninsula about 8,000 feet above sea level. This mountain is now the chief home of the few remaining groups of Oorang Utan, or wild men, the aborigines of the Malay Peninsula. The Lao country is, however, that portion of the kingdom with the greatest trade resources, which are in no way developed. The principal drawback to the development of trade is want of improved communication. The chief means of communication at present is by river, a comfortable enough method for holiday seekers. In the Lao country elephants, bullocks, mules, donkeys, and carriers are to be met with in all directions carrying the

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trade of the country. The mules and donkeys come from Yunnan usually laden with opium. The carriers accompany the Burmese pedlers, who, with their wares spread all over the Lao country, have made the Indian rupee the current coin, nearly to the shores of the Gulf of Tong-King. They mostly carry raw silk and gum-benjamin, which they exchange for European goods from Maulmein. Mee Ung, a tea that grows indigenously all over the Lao country, is an article of local traffic. To improve the communications of the country by railways has long been the idea of the King, and the Government is now considering how to surmount the innumerable difficulties that obstruct the improvements and development of the country's resources.

We come now to consider the religion of Siam. Buddhism is the national faith. It is said that Buddhism is merely a religion of philosophy, and I have heard many Siamese claim the late Professor Darwin and many of the English professors as being real Buddhists. In the Lao country, however, spirit worship has crept into the religion to a considerable extent. Spirits disport themselves everywhere, but the tops of trees are the favourite haunt, and one very often sees all manner of offerings placed at the foot of gigantic trees to propitiate them. There are numerous temples, monasteries and excellent rest-houses, built from motives of charity for weary travellers. The monasteries contain scores of yellow-robed monks. They keep their heads shaven, even their eyebrows, and eat but one meal a day, which they must go out and beg for in the early morning. They practise celibacy, but are at liberty to leave the monastic life when they feel so inclined. Every man in the kingdom, including the King himself, must after the age of twenty-one enter the priesthood, for at least a short period. With the numerous monasteries in the country, no one need ever starve, and a man going to sleep hungry is unheard of in Siam, except under very extraordinary circumstances.

To the Governors of Provinces and Judges appointed by the King is delegated the administration of justice. The laws are excellent, the difficulty being to find the right man to administer them. Disorder is of rare occurrence, the people being eminently noted for a love of peace and quiet. In Nan, one of the Lao Provinces, the punishment for theft is death, and one's property can be literally left on the road without the slightest danger of anyone interfering with it. In support of this rigorous law the chief told me that in a period of about three years one man loses his life; whereas in countries where this law is not enforced many lives are lost in the course of a year through robbery.

The Tong-King troubles have extended to Siam, and at present the Government is engaged in suppressing the bands of Black Flags that are overrunning the north-east frontier. Under the beneficent rule of the present King, Siam is improving rapidly in every particular. Postal and telegraphic communication extends to all the important parts of the kingdom, education is being spread on a liberal basis, the King himself with several Princes editing some of the educational works. I have been some years with the Siamese and found them a kind, cheerful, and hospitable people. In conclusion, I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the kind indulgence with which you have listened to me.

Mr. Colquhoun, who spoke of the valuable surveying work done by Mr. McCarthy in Siam, agreed that the great want both of Burmah and Siam was that of communication. He denied that the Siamese were making that progress they desired the world to believe. For example, the slavery which the King was said to have abolished was indeed abolished, but the thing yet remained.

General Walker also spoke of the valuable work for geography done by Mr. McCarthy, who, formerly an officer of the Indian Survey, was now practically Surveyor-General of Siam.

Colonel Alexander Temple Cox, commandant 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, now commanding Shwebo District, Upper Burmah Field Force, with the temporary rank of brigadier-general, has been selected for the command of the Ceded District, in succession to the late General Way. General Cox's war services are:—Burmese War, 1852-53, medal; Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, North Canara Field Force; Afghan War, 1878-79, medal (in command of the 15th Madras Infantry); Burmese Expedition, 1886 87, medal and clasp; highly mentioned in General White's despatches. General Cox went to Upper Burmah in command of the Bhamo District in September, 1886; and, on the distribution of the commands in Upper Burmah, he was sent to relieve General Stewart at Shwebo.

Information from all the European capitals shows that the Suez Canal neutralisation negotiations are in good train and will shortly come to a conclusion. The very slowness with which the negotiations were resumed after the rupture of the Paris Conference in 1885, which had lasted two months and a half, and the slowness which has marked their course prove what difficulties must have been encountered, and what efforts both sides must have made to have now come within sight of success. In a short time the Canal and its isthmus will be added to the list of neutralised territories of the world, which already comprises Belgium, Luxemburg, Savoy, Corfu, and West Central Africa. There is no territory so suitable to such an arrangement as the Suez Canal. The Sultan in his firman of permission to construct the waterway through his Egyptian territory declared that it should be open to all vessels of commerce of all nations at all times; and its international character has already been tacitly recognised by the other European Powers when they collectively regulated the tolls to be levied on all vessels passing through Russia, in reference to the Russo-Turkish war, assured the other Powers through Prince Gortchakoff that the navigation of the Canal should be neither blockaded nor interrupted; while Great Britain offered in the Egyptian Convention, which France recently refused to accept, to undertake that the free passage of the Canal should never be impeded even in time of war. An international engagement on the part of all the Powers collectively to respect the perpetual neutrality of the Canal will, in fact, only express in words what has long been tacitly acknowledged by the proposed signatories.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 17, Carthage (s), Bombay.—18, Clan Alpine (s), Madras; Innishowen Head (s), Calcutta.—19, Clan Grant (s), Calcutta.—21, India (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 19, Australia (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 19, City of Bombay (s), Clyde.—20, Governor (s), Liverpool.—21, Clan Macgregor (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 18, Roumania (s), Calcutta; Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.—22, Ganges (s), Calcutta; Ravenna (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 21, Britannia (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Sept. 20, Duke of Sutherland (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 1; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Oct. 6; from Brindisi, Oct. 10.

For Bombay: Surgeon W. K. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Colonel A. R. Seton, Mr. C. H. Baily, two Misses Baily, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and family, Mrs. V. Rivaz, Major and Mrs Wynne, Mrs. Mead, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Watts and child, Mrs. Hutchinson and daughter, Mr. A. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Wodehouse, Mr. R. Douglas, Mrs. Wilde, Mr. E. M. McKenn, Colonel and Mrs. Muir, Mr. G. F. Mackenzie, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Mrs. G. H. and Mrs. Bayly, Miss Taylor, Mr. F. Beddy, Mr. G. E. Temple, Mrs. Barwell Warden, Capt. R. H. Daniell, Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. W. A. Wigram, Mr. J. W. Marriott, Mr. J. Rhind, Major and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. P. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Monekjee, Capt. and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Irving, Sister Paulo, Miss Park, Mr. Thin, Mr. F. Hughes, Mr. J. P. Martineau, Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock, Mr. B. Carver, Lord Eglinton and party, Mr. W. F. Higgins, Mr. Tyringham, Surgeon-Major Murphy, Mrs. Anderson, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. Bedford, child and infant, Mrs. Monteith and child, Colonel G. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. G. H. Le Fleming, Mr. H. Huddleston, Miss Parker, Mr. F. Blomfield, Miss Woodland, Mr. and Mrs. Maughan and infant, Mr. A. Murcot, Mr. D. Francis, Miss Binny, Mr. Sparenborg, Mr. Belchambers, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Lucas, Mr. J. Tower, Mr. McKail, Mrs. and Miss Luard, Mrs. Garratt and two children, Mr. G. Kennedy, Mr. G. L. Macandrew, Miss Macandrew. *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. J. Price, Mr. and Miss Mengeus, Hon. E. Trevelyan, Mrs. Ward, two Misses Ward, Mr. G. W. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley, Mr. McLeod, Mr. A. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Biddulph, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. McPherson, Major and Mrs. Ottley, Mr. J. J. Maclean, Miss Maclean, Dr. Field, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. A. Malet, Capt. Fixott, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Colonel G. B. Simpson, Colonel J. Galloway, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. Pugh, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Clibborn, Mr. J. Craik, Miss Helen Cowie, Major W. S. S. Bissett, Dr. J. Robb, Mr. W. O. Horne, Mr. F. Lang, Mrs. Patrick Smith, Miss Smith, Sir C. Petheram, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. A. C. Duff, Surgeon-Major Moore, Colonel Mayhew, Mr. F. A. Wright, Mr. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Colonel J. L. Ferris, Mr. J. W. Evans, Mr. D. Brockman, Colonel Wallace, R.E., Mr. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Kirby, Miss Lincoln, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Kreig, Mr. G. Wylie, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Burr, Dr. R. A. Baker, Mr. R. Fenton, Capt. Du Caue, H.E. Sir Salar Jung and suite, Mr. Dadabhoy, Jarkut Ali, Ismael Khan, Mme. Moulard. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Major S. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. W. R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Colonel and Mrs. Tweedie, Miss Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Judge, Mr. Macfadyen, Mr. G. M. Reilly, Mr. D. E. W. Leighton. *From Suez:* H.H. Rao of Cutch and suite, Colonel Goodfellow.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Caillard, Miss Caillard, Colonel Turner. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Colonel T. Kelly, Mr. H. C. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ischindi and family, Mr. Merkle.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Major Turnbull, Major Alexander, Lieut. Parker, Mr. Dobbyn and two infants.

For Suez: Mr. W. L. Sclater, Mrs. Turner, child and infant, Dr. J. Owen.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter.

For Aden: Miss Woodward.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Henzada*, to sail Sept. 24.

For Kurrachee: Capt. and Mrs. A. C. Binny and child, Capt. and Mrs. Oates, Mr. and Mrs. Criyer, Mr. Gough.

For Bombay: Mrs. Brackenbury, Mr. R. T. Evans, Mr. H. W. Adams, Mr. F. I. Icken.

For Aden: Dr. O. Weld.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail Sept. 29.

For Colombo: Mr. Edwin Spencer Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. W. H. Walker, Mr. W. J. Holmes, Mr. J. D. Robinson, Mr. A. C. Kingsford.

For Madras: Mrs. G. H. Stuart and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. O'Farrell, Miss Cross, Miss A. E. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Young, Rev. Westcott, Surgeon-Major J. P. McDermott, Mr. Pritchard.

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For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gregg, Rev. R. L. Lacey, Mr. E. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gruzelier and child, Mr. S. A. R. Fox, Mr. T. E. Bevan, Mr. W. Aitken.
For Aden: Mr. L. Allen and two children.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, Sept. 22.

To Bombay: Mr. T. Beeton, Mrs. H. G. Boyce, two children, infant and ayah, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. S. H. Banks and infant, Captain G. E. Cates, Miss Fenton, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. Jones, Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Rev. Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. Silcock and maid, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Salkeld, Colonel B. G. Vivian, Rev. Wingartner.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, from Liverpool, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Captain H. E. S. Abbott, wife, infant and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Miss Booth, Mrs. Bamford and maid, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bullock and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Bevis, Miss Blackett, Miss Coverdale, Miss Compton, Miss Catchpool, Miss Cooper, Mr. Davies, Mr. Dean, Miss Dewar, Mrs. and Miss Empson, Mrs. Fordham, Mrs. Harry Finnis and infant, Mrs. Foulding and child, Mr. and Mrs. Goodfellow, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. J. F. Hoar, Dr. Hamilton, Miss Hume, Miss Hall, Mrs. James and two Misses James, Mr. C. B. La Touche, Mrs. Nelson Littlewood and two children, Miss Maclean, Miss Middleton, Mrs. and Miss J. W. O'Dowda, Miss Prescott, Miss Priestley, Miss Redman, Miss A. M. Smith, Mrs. Squire, Miss Stickley, Miss Stockley and governess, Colonel and Mrs. Stockley, Mr. R. Scott, Mrs. Trafford and two children, Mr. Trevor, Miss M. Thomson, Mrs. Vanrenen and family, Miss Werth-Muller, Major C. W. Walker, Miss Yates.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, to sail Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Mr. James Thom, Mr. George Frater, Mrs. Gough and two infants, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Jones, Rev. W. Williams, Mr. J. W. Tweedie, Miss F. C. Rose, Miss M. F. Tweedie, Miss P. A. West, Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Evans, Dr. A. D. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. S. Goad.
For Colombo: Sister Joanna, Sister Catherine, Sister Verona, Mrs. Parker and child, Miss Molineux.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Poseidon*, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. W. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Robertshaw, Mr. M. A. Rogay, Colonel Townsend, R.E., Mrs. Townsend, Mr. A. Elliott, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Massy, Mr. F. C. Cooper, Mr. James Young, Dr. M. O. Dwyer.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, sailed Sept. 13.

For Bombay: Mr. C. E. Wikeley, Mrs. Wikeley, Mrs. G. M Smyth, Mr. G. S. Broughton, Mr. W. J. Sievwright, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Reid, Lieut and Mrs. Newell, Mr. C. H. Browne, Mrs. C. H. Browne, Mrs. Duthie.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, sailed Sept. 18.

For Port Said: Mrs. J. W. Mathews and three children.
For Suez: Lieut. Edwards.
For Colombo: Mr. T. N. Chapman, Mrs. R. V. Lawrance, Miss Lawrance, Mr. Clyde Lawrance, Miss E. S. Skrine, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Pickthall, Mrs. C. E. McVittie and infant, Mr. James Arthur.
For Madras: Miss M. A. Lewis, Mr. George Lindsay, Mrs. J. A. Vanes, Rev. E. B. Roach, Mrs. Roach, Mr. James Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss J. Jenkins.
For Calcutta: Mr. Walter Blackett, Mr. Charles Wilson, Mrs. Wm. M'Culloch and infant, Miss H. Sprot, Miss M. Macdonald, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Stevenson, Mr. J. J. Robinson, Mr. E. B. Smith, Capt. H. R. Burleigh, Mr. C. H. Cherry, Mrs. K. C. Watson, Miss Forrest, Mr. T. C. Wilson.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, to sail Sept. 29.

For Bombay: Dr. G. D. McReddie, Mrs. McReddie, Capt. and Mrs. Mein, Mrs. Longworth, Dr. Coates, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Tudball, Miss Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brooks and infant, Mr. Harris, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hacket and two infants.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail Oct. 1.

For Madras: Rev. J. Russell.
For Calcutta: Mr. A. L. Muirhead, Mr. Duncan Cumming, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. E. Jones, Mrs. Lees, Mr. Evans, Mr. J. P. Russell, Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. John Gill.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. E. W. Haselwood, Sept. 5.

From London: Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Miller, Mr. Ellis, Mr. R. Warneford, Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mr. Denn.
From Brindisi: Colonel Cavaye, Colonel Lushington, Colonel Wodehouse, Mr. Llewhellin, Mr. E. Paras, Mr. Pardon, Mr. Rustomjee and brother, Mr. H. P. Mulock, Dr. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mr. E. S. Luard, Mr. G. W. Blathway, H.E. the Nawab Jafar Jung and Aide-de-Camp, Mr. G. Raymont, Mr. Nethersole.
From Venice: Mrs. Cavaye, Mr. Zwufel, Mr. Kennedy, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
From Suez: Miss Hubatt, Mr. Moses.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Captain Daniell, from London, Sept. 22.

For Bombay: Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Jopp, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Burn, Mr. T. Barnard, Miss Barnfather, Miss H. E. Abbot, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. A. W. Ray, Miss Macvitie, Mrs. Shapoorjee, Mr. Husselley, Mrs. Travis and family, Miss Ledworth, Mr. H. W. Lindsay, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Ivens, Mr. Hodgart, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. R. C. Andrews, Mrs. Jeffries and infant, Mr. J. McNiel, Mr. Lushington, Mrs. G. Walton, Mr. W. Kneller, Mr. Gibbons, Captain Tindall.
For Malta: Sergeant Hawke.
For Port Said: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lidderdale, Mr. and Miss Fergusson.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ganges*, Captain Stewart, from London, Sept. 22.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Trelawney, child and infant, Mr. J. Gordon, Rev. C. and Mrs. Barlow, Mr. A. C. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and two daughters, Mrs. Mengens and infant, Mr. J. K. Chase, Mr. C. F. Keys, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. J. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Matson, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. J. D. Farthing, Mrs. Maitlands, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. J. Balfour, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Leggett, Mr. Trevendale, Miss Harrison, Mr. W. B. Young, Mr. Read Fox, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Ovenbury, Mr. Bill, two Misses Stewart.
For Madras: Mr. R. and Miss Woolley, Miss Keely, Mr. W. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. A. E. C. Stuart, Mr. J. Cardewaite, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Edmonds, Mrs. F. J. Smith.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, sailing on Sept. 13.

For Marseilles: Mr. Newnham.
For Brindisi: Mr. C. I. Connell.

Per s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. J. Orman, sailing on Sept. 23.

For London: Mrs. Hawthornthwaite, child and infant, Lieut.-Colonel J. Campbell Walker, Mrs. Ellison, Miss Ben.
For Brindisi: General Carnegy, Mr. J. Baker.
For Venice: Mr. H. R. Scott, Colonel H. Chapman.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	24 Sept.	6 Oct.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	—	—	2 Oct.	6 Oct.	8 Oct.	20 Oct.
		Q'town.				
Euphrates..	5 Oct.	7 Oct.	16 Oct.	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	3 Nov.
Serapis.....	19 Oct.	—	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portam'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	15 Oct.	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	10 Nov.
Malabar	29 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—August 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	97⅝	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	...	102¼	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100⅜	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102½	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	760
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	665
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	110
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	235
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	850
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	580
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,500
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,450
French	all	80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	361
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	440
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	235
New Berar	500	60 ...	565
New Indian	125	... ...	115
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	330
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,300
Sind	750	75 ...	530
Volkart	500	45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	350
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	605
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	460
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	103
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	509
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	880
Central India	500	35 ...	850
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	610
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	640
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	180
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	890
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	870
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	480
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,375
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	610
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,105
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	880
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	20 ...	825
Leopold	100	5 ...	145
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,575
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,265
Mazagon	250	9 ...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,480
Naigam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	490
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	870
Oriental	625	15 ...	580
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	6¼ ...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,220
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	680
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	245
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	245
Victoria Mills	1,000	35 ...	560
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	725

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	350
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	280
Bombay Ice Co.	100	111
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,825
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	4
Karrohee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	335
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	100
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	20
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,800
Treacher and Co.	all	1,175
Thacker and Co.	all	180

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—September 2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 9	to 98 10
4½	of 1870 (1885)	103 8	to
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	103 4	to
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 4	to
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887)	104 0	to —
6 of 1870 (1889)	104 0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	104 8	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	103 4	to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	103 4	to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103 8	to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103 12	to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	96 8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 196
Alliance of Simla...	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	875 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	121 to 122
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to 94
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,550 to —
B. Barngunda Copper (profacs A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13 to —
Do. D ferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	40 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	72 to 73
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	85 to 86
Burnakur Coal	100	125 to 130
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	100 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	115 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	36 to 37
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	215 to —
Gourepore	100	107 to 103
Great Eastern Hotel	100	90 to 91
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	94 to 95
India General Steam Navigation	100	94 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	100 to 105
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	235 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	120 to 125
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	102 to 103
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	43 to 45
Riverside Press	90	22 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	68 to 69
Strand Bank Press	100	50 to 51
Watson's Patent Press	100	80 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	580 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	90 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to 45
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22 to 25
Central Cachar	200	100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	30 to 32
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	31 to 32
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	52 to 53
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam.)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	12 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	100 to —
Hoolungoorie (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Indian Terai	500	460 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Koruafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Lucklmpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to 15
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to 11
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Munglodye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)		— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)... ...	100	50 to 52
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	88 to —
Singell (Darjiling)	100	48 to 50
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	63 to 65
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	102 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	140 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—September 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89 to 89
3½	India Stock, Jan 5, 1931	100½ to 101
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	100 to 100⅛
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	104 to 106
4	Do. 1889-90	102 to 104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6	Do. 1893-96	107 to 110
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	120 to 122
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	106 to 108
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7 to	8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½ to	4⅝
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	166 to	168
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23 to	23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	22] to	23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann (less ½)	—	24 to	24½
Do. Def. Aun. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112 to	114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	155 to	157
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	129 to	131
Do do. 4½ do.	100	121 to	123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to	116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to	128
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to	102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23 to	23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23½ to	24
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	108 to	110
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112 to	114
Do. Do. Do. ...	60	— to	—
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	107 to	109

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	10⅞ to	11
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14 to	15
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106 to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to	102
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11⅛ to	11⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104 to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103 to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103 to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	86 to	88

BANKS.

Agra...	all	8⅞ to
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	28 to 2
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C....	all	10½ to 1
Delhi and London	all	— to —
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	46 to

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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MILITARY.

Aberigh-Mackay, Maj. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '87, B.
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, B.
Alexander, Capt. A. de V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Alexander, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 17 ms., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1 yr. 136 dys., fr. Nov. 6, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Ansley, Lieut. J. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Atkinson, Col. J. R. B., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Apr. 19, '86, B.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Bagshawe, Lt.-Col. S. L., Inf., 19 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Bailey, Maj. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '87, B.
Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.
Baker, Surg.-Maj. O., B.
Barry, Lieut. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.
Beddy, Col. E., S.C., 243 days, fr. April 4, '87, B.
Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Begbie, Maj. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bernard, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 26, '87, M.
Birch, Lt.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, Bo.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 240 dys., fr. April 21, '87, B.
Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. July 21, '86, B.
Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Bonus, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 1 yr., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Bowman, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '87, Bo.
Brettin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Brereton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Briscoe, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '87, B.
Browne, Capt. G. U., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 7, '86, B.
Brown, Lieut. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Lt.-Col. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Bruce, Dep. Surg.-Gen. L. S., S.C., Bo.
Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Budd, Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '86, M.
Burlton-Bennet, Maj. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Campbell, Col. R. B. P. P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11 '87, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carr, Lieut. A. N., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 15, '86, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B.
Cartwright, Lieut. C. M., S.C., 14 mos. fr. Sep. 30, '86, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt. G. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, M.
Canter, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. April 29, '87, B.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279 dys., fr. Aug., '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, Bo.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 1 yr., fr. June, 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Chevenix-Trench, Lt. G. F., S.C., 9 ms., fr. Mar. 1, '87, Bo.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Clarke, Lt.-Col., S.C., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1 yr. 30 dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Lt. A. H., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Oct. 30, '86, M.
Cloete, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Collett, Col. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Conolly, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Nov. 8, '86, M.
Corse-Scott, Major J., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12 '87, B.
Cotton, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, M.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Coussmaker, Lt.-Col. M. F., S.C., 4½ mos., fr. Aug. 1, '87, Bo.
Crommelin, Lieut. C. Y., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 8, '87, B.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Cunningham, Surg.-Maj. D. D., M.D., 245 dys., fr. May 20, '87, B.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davidson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B.
Davis, Lieut. C., S.C., 273 dys., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Dawson, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 29, '87, B.
Deninz, Maj. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B.
De Tatham, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '87, Bo.
Dickie, Capt. J. E., R.E., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, B.
Ditmas, Maj. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Domville, Capt. J. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '87, Bo.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duncan, Bde.-Surg. J., 21 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.

Edwards, Lieut. F. M., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 16, '86, Bo.
Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23 '86, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 9 mos., fr. May 28, Bo.

Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Maj. J. E. C., 1 yr., B.
Finden, Surg. Maj. W., 18 mos., fr. May 15, '86, B.
Firth, Col. R. F., S.C., B.
FitzGerald, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr April 20, '87, B.
FitzGerald, Capt. C. M. S.C. 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Col. F. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Fleming, Surg.-Maj. J. M., M.D., 2 yrs. 9 ms. fr. Mar. 18, '85, B.
Forjett, Maj. F. H., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 3, '87, Bo.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, M.
Fryer, Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13, '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gaitskell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Gastrell, Capt. G. D. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Gordon, Lt.-Col. J. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '87, B.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Lieut. P. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys., fr. Apr. 13. '87, B.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 274 dys., fr. May 24, '87, B.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo.
Grover, Lieut, M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Capt. C. E., S.C., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Haig, Surg. Maj. P. de H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 1, '85, B.
Hailes, Maj. W., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hallen, Insp. Vet. Surg. J. H. B., 6 ms., fr. May 31, '87, Bo.
Hamilton, Lt. A., S.C. 1 yr., fr. 26 Mar. '87, B.
Hamilton, Surg. H., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 18, '85, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Harcourt, Col. A. F. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 11, '85, B.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hawes, Lt.-Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '87, B.
Hawkins, Maj. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Heath, Capt. H. H. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Heaviside, Maj. W. J., R.E., 21½ mos., fr. Feb. 12. '86, B.
Henderson, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '87, Bo.
Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.
Hennessy, Col. G. R., C.B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '87, B.
Herbert, Lt. L., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 20, '87, B.
Heywood, Lieut.-Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs, from March 26, '87, B.
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 23 Mar. '87, M.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '85, B.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Bde.-Surg. W. R., 2 yrs. 9 ms., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., 18 ms., fr. July 18, '86, M.
Hore, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, Bo.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 271 dys., Bo.
Hughes, Capt. A. L. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May, '87, Bo
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 110 days, fr. Aug. 9, '87. M.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1 yr. 291 dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.

Ironmonger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 230 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.

Jackson, Maj. F. H., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, Bo.
Jacob, Col. W. V. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '87, B.
James, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr 20, '87, B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jameson, Surg. G., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86 Bo.
Justice, Lieut. C. Lo G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '87, B.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Keen, Col. F. J., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '86, B.
Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kemble, Col. H. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 21, '86, M.
Kirke, Lt.-Col. H. P., Inf., 2 yrs. fr. Jan. 20, '86, B.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., fr. July 7, '87, B.

Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86. M.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Leslie, Lieut A. E., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '86, Bo.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B.
Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Light, Lt. R. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Oct. 1., '86, M.
Lockhart, Brig.-Gen. W. S. A., C.B., C.S.I., Inf., B.
Logan-Home, Lt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '87, M.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Lucas, Surg.-Maj. J., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 29, '86, Bo.
Lugard, Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr, fr. May 6, '87, M.
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, B.
Luxmore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdonald, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, Bo.
Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '87, M.
Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
MacGregor, Surg. Maj. A., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Mackenzie, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 30, '86, Bo.
Macmahon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 15. '87, Bo.
Magan, Lieut.-Col. T. S., S.C., 23 ms., fr. Dec. 26, '85, M.
Mardall, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.
Martin, Col. C., C.B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Matthews, Col. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Maxwell, Capt. H. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConaghy, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 18 ms., fr. June 15, '86, B.
McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McLeod, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, M.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M.
McNeile, Col. J. M., R.E., 18 mos, fr. July 16, '86, B.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Melklejohn, Maj. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Melville, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Merriman, Col. W., R.E., 19 mos., fr. May 6, '87, Bo.
Middleton Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '87, Bo.
Money, Capt. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 3 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.
Monteith, Capt. J., S.C., 22 mos., fr. July 5, '86, Bo.

Montgomery Maj. J. A. L., S.C., 231 days, fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Montresor, Capt. W. F., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Mar. 24, '86, B.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1 yr. 312 dys., fr. Jan 29, '86, B.
Mullen, Surg.-Maj. T. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr Jan 14, '87, B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.

Neville, Maj. J. P. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8. '86, B.
Newmarch, Maj.-Gen. O. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov 14, '86, B.
Newman, Surg.-Maj. J. H., M.D., 18 ms., fr. June 29, '83, B.
Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut., R. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.
Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo.
North, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Norton, Lieut. C. E., R.E., 17 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

O'Brien, Lieut. D. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, B.
O'Brien, Surg.-Maj. J., M.D., 16 mos., fr. July 31, '86, B.
Ommanney, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Osteghan, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.
Owen, Surg. W., M.D., B.

Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.
Patch, Maj. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 2, '87, B.
Pearse, Bde.-Surg., R.E., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '87, M.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Plowden, Lt.-Col. T. J. C., C.I.E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 5, '86, B.
Plowden, Capt. W. F. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 18 mos., fr. May 5, '86, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Price, Lieut. C. H. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr, fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.
Purves, Surg.-Maj. H. B., 22 mos., fr. Mar. 1, '86 B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87 P.

Ramsden, Lt.-Col. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratcliffe, Capt. A. W. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, M.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. J. L., M.D., 18 mos., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Rawlins, Lt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '87, B.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reed, Lt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr May 14, '87, M.
Reid, Lieut. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 16, '87, B.
Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 6 mos. fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Reynolds, Col. E. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rivett-Carnac, Capt. E. H., S.C., 8 mos., fr. Mar. 27, '87, B.
Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 21 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowcroft, Col. G. C., S.C., 11 mos., fr. Sept. 5, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., B.
Ryres, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.

Samuells, Lt.-Col. W. L., S.C., 1 yr. 18 days, fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Sandeman, Col. Sir R. J., K.C.S.I., S.C. 1 yr. 217 dys., fr. April 23 '86, B.
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 20 mos., fr. April 1, '86, Bo.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo.
Schalch, Capt. V. A., 6 mos., fr. May 11, '87, B.
Scott, Col. T. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Scott, Lt.-Col. W. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '87, B.
Shakespear, Capt. G. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Shaw, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '87, M.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., B.
Shelley, Lt.-Col. H. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, M.
Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Ap. 22, '87, B.
Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., fr. Jan. 15, '87, Bo.
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B.
Simpson, Capt. C. H., S.C., 20 mos., fr Apr. 2, '86, M.
Simpson, Lt.-Col. R. J. B., S.C., 22 ms., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.
Smith, Capt. J. G., S.C., 1 yr, from April 13, '87, B.
Smith, Lt.-Col. P. W., Inf., 21 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Spencer, Maj. T. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Spencer, Surg.-Maj. T. C. H., 10 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87. M
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Steele, Lieut. St. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87. B.
Stevens, Capt. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87. B.
Stewart, Col. C. E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.
Stewart, Col. G., S.C., 1 yr. 209 dys., fr. Jan. 7, '86, B.
Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
St. John, Col. F. C., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '86, M.
Strachey, Lieut. J. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Sutherland, Bde.-Surg. G. L., 275 days, fr. April 1, '87, B.
Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 26, '86, M.
Swifte, Col. J. W., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Nov. 22, '86, M.

Talbot, Maj. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.
Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '87, M.
Teed, Maj. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
Thomas, Lieut.-Col. F. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '87, B.
Thomas, Lt.-Col. E. H., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Aug. 21, '86, M.
Thompson, Maj. W. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 6, '86, B.
Thwaytes, Lt. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, M.
Trail, Col. D. H., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 6, '86, M.
Trevor, Col. E. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. May 24, '87.
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 17 mos, fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
Tucker, Lt.-Col. L. H. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 20 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Vanderzee, Col. F. H., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Aug. 9, '86, M.
Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr Aug. 4, '87, M.
Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., Bo.
Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.

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Wace, Capt. E.C., D.S.O., R.A., 18 ms., fr. June 6, '86, B.
Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
Walker, Lt.-Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '87, M.
Ward, Lieut B. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B.
Warden, Lieut. E. J. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Warren, Lt. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, B.
Watson, Lt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '87, M.
Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 14 mos., fr. July 20. '86, Bo.
Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
Wharry, Lt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.
White, Capt F. P. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
Willis, Surg. C. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.
Wilmer, Lt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Wilmer, Lieut.-Col. J. R., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 10, '86, B.
Wood, Lieut. C., R. A., 16 mos., fr. Aug. 1, '86, B.
Wood, Surg-Maj. J. J., B.
Woodcock, Col. E. M., S.C., 6 mos. 12 dys., fr. May 10, '87, Bo.
Wright, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 26, '87, B.
Wynch, Col. H. St. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '87, M.

Young, Capt. H. P., S.C., 212 dys., fr. Mar. 18, '87, Bo.
Young, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Young, Lt.-Col. T. H. B. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '87, M.

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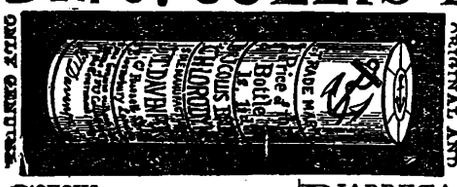
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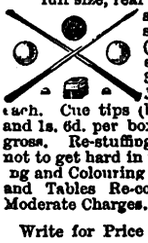
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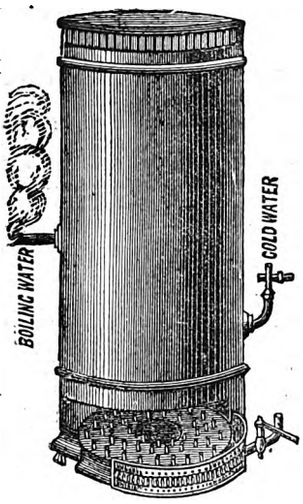
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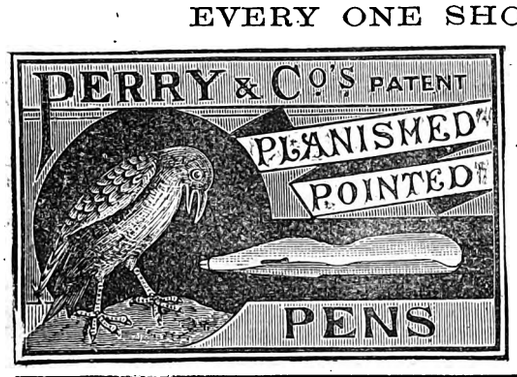
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it .... there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour. *Statesman*, October 1886.

.... The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scarce from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India

.... The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 13th September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 11th September; and from Calcutta to the 10th September.

THE VICEROY on his tour this cold weather will halt at Quetta for a few days from the 5th November, after visiting Chaman and seeing the Khojak Range. Thereafter he may pay a short visit to Karachi, halting there a day or two, and thence going along the Derajat frontier. Peshawur should be reached on the 24th or 25th, when his Excellency will pay a flying visit to Ali Musjid, and thus see the most interesting and historical part of the Khyber. Lahore will be visited the first week in December, while in the following week Agra will receive the party for a few days. The Bonares Bridge will be opened on the 16th, and Calcutta reached on the 17th.

THE Commander-in-Chief, leaving Simla early in October, travels *viâ* Chakrata and Mussoorie to Dehra, and thence to Rurki. He then goes straight to Sibi to accompany the Viceroy round the frontier.

LORD CONNEMARA leaves Ootacamund on the 3rd of October, and will make a tour through the Southern part of the Presidency. Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Quilon, Trevandrum, Tinnevelly, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore represent the course and extent of the route. His Excellency finally reaches Madras on the 5th November.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla on October 10th on a short tour prior to going to Lahore, his main object being to see the Punjab chiefs. Mr. Lyall will probably make a long tour at the beginning of the year.

BEFORE the Government assemble for the cold weather session at Calcutta the Hon. Mr. Scoble will probably pay a visit to Rangoon to make himself thoroughly acquainted on the spot with all matters connected with the establishment of the new Chief Court in Burma. The conflicting interests which have made themselves apparent in Rangoon on the subject of a remodelled court may thus possibly be met in a manner satisfactory to all, for the fullest consideration will be given to representations made, whether on the part of the Bar, the mercantile community, or the public generally. During the stay of the Government in Calcutta Mr. Scoble will introduce a Bill applying to India such provisions of the English Mercantile Marks Act as are deemed suitable to this country. The Local Governments, the Chambers of Commerce, and other public bodies interested will be consulted in the matter, and the Bill will be made as simple and explicit as possible.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN has visited the Biluchistan frontier to investigate the condition of the Ghilzai refugees and provide them with work, so that they may not starve. They are mostly families, and comprise but few fighting men.

THE new and smaller edition of the Afghan Boundary Commission, which is to have the marking out of the revised frontier, will assemble on the Afghan border on or about the 31st October. A small escort of 18 to 20 sowars of the 11th Bengal Lancers, with a doctor and a Native surveyor, will be sent from India to join Major Peacock and Captain Yate by the shortest route to the Herat frontier.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE will be shortly in possession of a Despatch from India showing that the charges of land-jobbing against officials in Upper Burma are absolutely without foundation.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST will succeed Mr. D. Fitzpatrick as officiating Resident at Mysore.

A NUMEROUSLY attended meeting of the Members of the Uncovenanted Service was held at Calcutta on September 12th to support Mr. King, M.P., and other Members of Parliament interesting themselves in the question of the Uncovenanted Service grievances. The meeting was of a semi-private nature, and a series of resolutions recently passed at Bellary were adopted; and it was decided that a local Committee be formed to collect subscriptions; that the payment of pensions at the par or fixed rate of exchange be the main point at issue; that the unanimous support of the whole service be devoted to the removal of the grievances; that the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to Mr. King and to the Committee, Indian Uncovenanted Service Association, for the efforts they are making on behalf of the Service.

IT is reported in Calcutta that Sir Theodore Hope is likely to succeed to the Agency of the East Indian Railway.

AT the Supreme Legislative Council on 17th September Colonel Wace presented the reports of the Select Committee on the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills.

THE Allahabad University Bill report will be presented on the 14th September, by which time the Local Government will have furnished the names of those gentlemen who hereafter will be responsible for the control of the new University. The Bill will be passed on the 22nd September, on which day also the Punjab Land Bills will become law.

THE Limbin Prince, who surrendered to Mr. Scott at Mone in May last, is now in Calcutta. He is to be allowed Rs. 500 a month for himself and free quarters, in addition to educational allowances for his children. The Prince was the last pretender of any importance to the throne of Upper Burma.

A PROCLAMATION was issued on the 9th September forbidding Burmese ecclesiastics to resort to divinations, charms or astrology to predict the future of the country, and ordering the Taberin Sadaw (Bishop), who was involved in the recent conspiracy to burn Mandalay, to appear before the Power within twenty days, on pain of excommunication. Several monks have been arrested for conspiracy.

THE Government has asked the sanction of the Secretary of State to a substantial increase being made to the sumptuary allowance of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

THE Bishop of Lahore retires about the end of the year, and will be succeeded by Archdeacon Mathew. The Rev. Mr. Tribe, who now officiates as Archdeacon, will probably be confirmed in the appointment.

THE Court of Inquiry into the loss of the s.s. *John Lawrence* finds that the master, Captain Irving, was guilty of foolhardiness almost amounting to criminality, in putting to sea in the face of the weather then prevalent. The Court also pointed out the necessity for connecting the Andaman Islands with the Mainland by Cable, and of overhauling the existing Cable between the Mainland and Bassein.

THE charge against Captain Jenny of the ship *Indore* for navigating without side-lights has been dismissed on account of vague and unsatisfactory evidence.

A GRAND Masonic ceremonial took place at Simla on the 10th September, in connection with the installation of Mr. W. E. Parker as District Grand Master.

A BOATING accident, resulting in the death of Mr. Henderson, Local Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Rogers, Locomotive Superintendent, and a young lady, Miss Cash, has occurred at Gorakpore.

IT is reported at Madras that Mr. Justice Brandt, one of the Civilian Judges of the High Court, will retire from the service at the end of the year, and that Mr. F. H.

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Wilkinson, Judge of Malabar, will be appointed to succeed him.

Sixteen Beloochis have been committed to the Karachi Sessions for complicity in the riots at Hyderabad. It is expected that 200 Sepoys of the 1st Beloochi Regiment will be removed in consequence of the disturbances.

The Native who was charged with attempting to poison Mrs. Ball, wife of a member of the well-known firm of Umballa chemists, has been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Three months are to be passed in solitary confinement.

The experiments at Rawalpindi, under the direction of Mr. Townsend, the Canadian petroleum expert, are said to have proved highly successful. The borings have resulted in the discovery of oil of excellent quality, and there seems no doubt that the industry in the district will become general.

The Government of India have supported the proposals of the North-West Provinces Government for an extension of the jurisdiction of the High Court to Oudh.

It being admitted by the Imperial and Punjab Governments that the state of arrears in the Lahore Chief Court requires instant attention, it is likely that Mr. Roe, now officiating for Mr. Tremlett, will, on the latter's return in November, continue on the Bench until further orders.

News has been received of the safe arrival at Cabul of Mr. O'Meara, dentist, who went there to attend the Ameer. Mr. O'Meara is being treated with great hospitality by the Ameer and Afghan officials.

The value of gold imported to India during the first four months of the current financial year was Rs. 83,83,279, and of that exported Rs. 4,40,594, while the value of silver imported was Rs. 3,28,50,425, and of that exported Rs. 41,68,837. This leaves a total of imports of both metals of Rs. 3,66,24,273.

During the absence of Sir Charles Sargent Mr. Justice Bayley will act as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. John Newman Harden, C.S., Assistant Collector, died of cholera at Ahmedabad on Sept. 4th.

The Ganges at Benares has risen 39 feet above low water, being greater or higher than it has been for the past twelve years.

Obituary.—Captain J. Wightman, Ordnance Department (retired), at Madras.

Safety Mineral Oil Lamps.—The Indian Press has been lately calling attention to the accidents occasioned by dangerous mineral oil lamps. In most cases the cause is to be traced to the lamp having reservoirs of China or glass, and fitted with unsafe burners. In the opinion of our ablest experts, the safest kerosine lamp is the Defries, which goes out if upset, can safely burn the most explosive oil, and be extinguished without danger by blowing down the chimney. A large demand has recently sprung up for it in earthquake countries, where it is known as the Earthquake lamp. It is the only English lamp that will burn the heavy Russian and Burmese oils, and giving twice the light of the old-fashioned Duplex with half the expenditure of oil is likely to be in large request in India.

A Happy University.—The Registrar of the Madras University, according to a Madras paper, appears to be quite a financial genius. He commenced in a very radical way by interchanging both sides of the accounts, making all the debtors creditors, and *vice versâ*. But he appears to have done something still more wonderful. It will be observed that the average sale of books during the years 1883-86 amounted to Rs. 5,523, which suddenly jumped in 1886-87 to Rs. 15,710. The average cost of printing, including editing, was, during the three years cited, Rs.7,524, which fell in 1886-87 to Rs.6,030. If we deduct from these amounts Rs.1,000 per annum, for the cost of printing examination papers, we shall find that the Registrar has converted a yearly deficit of Rs. 1,000 into a magnificent surplus of Rs.10,680. This does not look very like bankruptcy. Far from it—it is highly creditable, and we can only say we should like to know how it is done. The accounts are silent.

NOTES.

The appointment of Sir Joseph West Ridgeway to succeed Sir Redvers Buller as Under-Secretary for Ireland must have come upon the public somewhat in the nature of a surprise. Colonel Ridgeway is, it is said, an Irishman, but as he joined the Bengal Army in 1860, and has passed his time up to now in military or civil employ in India, with the exception of the period during which he has been engaged on the Afghan Frontier delimitation business, his experience of Ireland and Irishmen must be somewhat small. No doubt he had to be provided for in some way after the good service which he is supposed to have done in settling for ever all jealousies between England and Russia regarding Central Asian affairs; but why the Government should send him to Ireland is a question which everybody is asking, but nobody seems able to answer satisfactorily.

The Service papers have, of course, commented upon the nomination, and it is curious to note the opinions they have formed. The *Admiralty and Horse Guards' Gazette* considers that his being an Irishman is a distinct disadvantage, but why it does not say. We are told, however, that "the new appointment is exactly suited to his talents, and so long as he displays the same brusque flexibility that characterised his dealings with Russia he is sure to win the favour of people who are very coy and hard to please just now? This is a little bewildering, to say the least of it. Is it the Irish people or the present Government who are coy and hard to please just now? Having, however, given Sir West Ridgeway so much praise the Service journalist commences to have his doubts about him. "It is doubtful, however, whether he can quite fill the place left vacant by Sir Redvers Buller, whose justice was all the more gracious because everybody knew that it was the outcome of his own free will, and that no pressure or threats could have made the stout soldier, to whom fear is a thing unknown, budge one inch from the straight path of duty." Does this mean that pressure may make Sir West Ridgeway budge? But, if so, what about the "brusque flexibility" which makes him so exactly suited for the place?

The *Broad Arrow* writes in a different key:—

The announcement that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway has been appointed to succeed Sir Redvers Buller as Under Secretary for Ireland will create some astonishment in India and in Ireland. In the former country it will be accepted as a departure from the rule which with few exceptions has obtained there since we occupied the country—that officers of the Indian army must look only to the East as a field for employment. That an Indian officer who has done duty for six-and-twenty years altogether in India should be nominated to an important civil appointment in Ireland is certainly a breaking-up of an old tradition. It ought to be taken by the officers of the Indian army as a great compliment to themselves. But how about Ireland? Will not the notification give the enemies of England there further cause to blaspheme? Will it not be asked what special qualifications an officer, whose knowledge and experience of Ireland and Irishmen is absolutely *nil*, can have for the post to which he has been gazetted? It will surely be represented that as Colonel Ridgeway's whole career hitherto has been passed in governing "niggers," the English Government considers that this is a fitting qualification for governing Irishmen. It may be that Colonel Ridgeway may bring to his task qualifications yet undeveloped, for he has ability and energy, and is never likely to be found the round man in the square hole. But the Government need not be surprised to hear the appointment cavilled at in the spirit we have surmised.

Whichever journal be right one thing is certain—that Colonel Ridgeway has not been put upon a bed of roses, and it speaks well for his pluck that he should have accepted the post.

Although Reuter and the *Times* correspondent have telegraphed little news of Ayub Khan's movements since his escape from Teheran, the Indian papers to hand by the present mail give some account of his doings. It is stated that he made, after all, for Afghanistan, and turned up on the Kaian frontier about halfway between Herat and Lash Jowain. An attempt to capture him was made by an

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Afghan patrol, but he made good his escape towards Yezdan, in Persian territory. It was believed that he would soon be caught, but no information to that effect has yet reached England.

IT is said that he always avowed his intention of making Farah, 150 miles to the south of Herat, his objective point in case he ever attempted to raise a rebellion against the Amir. Farah is the halfway halting place between Herat and Kandahar, and Ayub Khan's presence there would doubtless have had a very disturbing influence; but if the report be true that he has headed back into Persia he has lost his opportunity, and the Amir will be stronger th n ever, for the Ghilzai rebellion has collapsed.

CAN the proverb which said that the Greeks were to be feared, even when offering presents, be applicable to an Indian Prince who offers half a million sterling as a present to Government, and writes to say that he will draw his sword on behalf of the British, too, when Russia advances to take India? The announcement of the Nizam of Hyderabad's munificent gift was hailed with much gush by the English Press, especially by the *Times;* then there came a mysterious telegram from Reuter's agent in Calcutta, saying that the premature disclosure of the fact might be prejudicial, but how so was not explained. The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing on Sunday from the City of Palaces, tells the reason. It is thought in certain quarters that the Nizam expects a *quid pro quo* for his generosity. The Government of India can have 20 lacs of rupees per annum for three years, but his Highness would like to get back the Berars. The Indian Government, it is now said, hesitates about accepting the gift, knowing, as it does that the restitution of the Berars has long been a matter of anxious consideration at Hyderabad. The position is now certainly a delicate one.

BUT the *Times* advises a very simple way out of the difficulty—namely, to take the Nizam's money and keep the Berars too. "The promised contribution was to be, in the Nizam's own words, a 'free gift.' To regard it as either directly or indirectly necessitating a return would be to ignore the force and graciousness of the phrase, and according to Oriental as well as European ideas to commit a breach of courtesy. We need not dwell upon the lamentable effect which might be expected to follow if the Nizam's offer were declined. Such a discouragement to similar acts of loyalty upon the part of our great Indian feudatories would be nothing less than calamitous."

This will be amusing reading to all who have experience of Indian Princes and their ways of giving gifts. But it may be doing the Indian Government an injustice to believe that it will refuse a gift of money in any shape. It will keep the Berars too.

A RUMOUR is going the round of the Press to the effect that, owing to failing health, Sir Richard Burton is about to retire from the Consulate Service, and settle down to purely literary work in England. On this report a contemporary remarks:—

Surely the present Government will not allow such retirement to take place without moving Her Majesty to confer some higher distinction on her Consul at Trieste than the barren honour of knighthood which he now holds. It is upwards of thirty years now since it was recorded in India that "Lieutenant Burton, of the Bombay Army, has plucked the laurels from the brow of fame at a period of life when most other young men are content to repose in the lap of pleasure. That Army, to a man, is proud of having such a distinguished officer belonging to it." When these lines were written "Hadji" Burton was about to start with his friend Speke for Central Asia. He has made many expeditions since, and has added much to geographical discovery and research. His writings are known throughout the world, and he is recognised everywhere except in his own country as one deserving of the highest honours for eminent services rendered to science and to humanity. He has, however, been permitted by England to fill the post of Consul at Trieste for sixteen years, and this is all the reward he enjoys for his labours up to the present moment.

It will indeed be a scandal if the present Government continues to neglect services so long and so honourably rendered to England as those of Burton. We hope, however, that the report regarding his failing health is exaggerated. There ought to be many years of good life and good work in the Hadji yet, and we sincerely hope so.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 2.

The loyal and munificent offer by the Nizam of Hyderabad of a gift of 60 lakhs of rupees (or, taking the rupee at par, of £600,000) is still under the consideration of the Government. The inducement to accept it is very great, as it would constitute a noble example for the other feudatory Princes to unite in common action cemented by sacrifices rendered for the protection and safeguard of the Empire. The moral effect would be almost incalculable of permitting the feudatory princes to appreciate the fact that they were earning the grateful recognition of the Sovereign State by combining in one magnificent endeavour of united self-sacrifice to convert the possibility of an Indian invasion—at present regarded as by no means utterly remote—into a consideration of absolute insignificance.

With all these reasons favouring acceptance one very grave difficulty lies in the way. Unless Government determines to restore the Berars, it can hardly with any decent regard to its own self-respect consent to accept a heavy pecuniary obligation from a State which has been for so many years agitating this vexed question. I take it, therefore, that the question of the acceptance or rejection of the Nizam's offer will be entirely determined by the Government's intention to retain or restore the Berars. But, whether the offer be accepted or not, the Nizam has earned the foremost place among the feudatory Princes by his offer and the chivalrous terms in which it was couched.

The *Bombay Times*, after eulogizing the proposal, suggests that, whereas the Nizam offers the aid of his sword whenever the hour of battle may arrive, this indicates the direction in which the money should be employed. At present the feudatory Native armies are useless, but with some expenditure the Nizam's troops could be properly drilled and officered. If the feudatory armies were re-organised they would constitute a splendid reserve and a second line of defence. An Allahabad paper suggests that the Nizam's gift should be employed as the nucleus of a fund for raising a Native militia. This would afford congenial occupation for the militant Native aristocracy. The paper points out that in former times loans from the feudatory Powers were of frequent occurrence. In 1814 the Nawab of Oudeoffered Lord Moira a million sterling as a free gift towards the expenses of the Mahratta war. The Nizam's munificent proposal differs from all others in that it shows devotion to a distinct purpose of a patriotic character. To reject the offer would repel and discourage the generous donor. To accept it will be to put on record a splendid instance of loyalty and patriotic spirit, and perhaps evoke an outburst of similar enthusiasm throughout the whole of India.

The 20th annual exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society was opened on the 26th ult. by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. In the course of his speech he said:—

"People who are fond of saying disagreeable things of Simla—and this includes most of those who do not come here—are fond of charging us with spending our leisure time in nothing higher than big dinners, dances, tennis, and flirtation. We all know this is a horrid calumny; but it is a useful addition to our concerts, lectures, tableaux, and private theatricals to have this art exhibition, as a crowning proof that we are really, to use an American phrase, very high-toned people, devoted to all the arts, and much more æsthetic in our tastes than our calumniators in the plains below."

A simultaneous rifle match was fired on Sept. 28 throughout India. Each team consisted of 10 men, and the conditions were—seven rounds a man at 200, 500, and 900 yards. The 2nd Warwickshire won with 918 points, Simla made 888, the South Wales Borderers at Tounghoo made 847, the Scottish Borderers at Meerut 805, and the 9th Dragoon Guards at Mhow 787. Highest possible score, 1,050. General Roberts, at a recent prize distribution at the Simla meeting, expressed the great necessity for accurate shooting and the bounden duty of officers to encourage to their utmost rifle-shooting among soldiers and Volunteers. Experience in campaigns showed the great results achieved by a handful of men expert with the rifle, but it remained to be seen what could be effected if a brigade or division or a whole army corps were composed of crack shots. If he ever commanded an army in the field again, he should select those regiments who were not merely well drilled, but who had shown at the musketry range that they could shoot well.

In commenting on the necessity of army reform, the *Bombay Times* points out that while every effort is being made to secure young and efficient European officers, all endeavours in this direction are neglected as regards Native officers. In a late Order General Roberts pointed out that commissioned officers are

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promoted from non-commissioned officers at too advanceed an age. Officers in all other armies are appointed young, so as to be able to bear the strain and fatigue of campaigning. The Duke of Connaught is believed to support the idea of an Indian Sandhurst for training Native officers.

The prosecution of Rukhmabai for alleged libel has been dismissed in the Bombay Court. Rukhmabai alleged in a letter published in the local papers that her husband's uncle, with whom her husband expected her to live, kept a mistress, to avoid the tyranny of whom his lawful wife had attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well. The Chief Magistrate decided that there was a legal justification and excuse for the alleged libel, expressing the opinion that the relations of the complainant and the woman in question were of a most equivocal character. He also held that there was a good ground for the belief that complainant's wife did attempt to commit suicide to avoid the tyranny of his alleged mistress. Rukhmabai and her grandfather were accordingly acquitted.

The Lady Dufferin Fund obtained subscriptions between the beginning of May and the end of August to the amount of 121,325 rupees.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, Oct. 2.

Ayoub Khan still remains uncaptured. Nothing trustworthy is known as to where he is concealed. He is probably in the Herat district, where he has numerous sympathisers and supporters. His escape has been the cause of great anxiety to the Ameer, and may form a pregnant source of future trouble unless he be speedily re-captured.

A Native correspondent reports the effect of the news of Ayoub's escape at Cabul. The Ameer is said to have summoned the chiefs of several tribes, and demanded more men to garrison Cabul and Ghazni. He also cancelled various taxes, including one of Rs.5 on the re-marriage of widows, another of Rs.10 on first marriage, that on lands belonging to mosques and on estates belonging to deceased persons, as well as sundry other imposts. All these Native reports must, however, be accepted with considerable caution, for, although generally based in some degree on fact, they are apt to become coloured and amplified while filtering through the various minds of the narrators.

To-day's telegram from Quetta states that Ayoub's uncertain fate continues to excite the deepest interest in Southern Afghanistan. His partisans declare themselves confident that he will succeed in reaching the neighbourhood of Farah. Only one Ghilzai chief of importance has reached the frontier. He is under surveillance at Quetta. The rest have gone north to join the Suleiman Khel Ghilzais, a section of whom it is rumoured are in arms.

The new military road through the Bori Valley is nearly completed. This will afford a direct route from the Punjab to Pishin, avoiding Sukkur and Sibi, where the rail is liable to interruption by floods from the Indus.

The whole of Southern Afghanistan is now tranquil in expectation of the Ameer's arrival at Candahar. On the occasion of his last visit in 1881 he marched from Cabul to suppress by means of the Ghilzai troops the revolt of the Duranis, who had enthusiastically espoused Ayoub's cause. He owed his final success to the Ghilzai troops. He was there regarded as the champion of Cabulee and Ghilzai supremacy. This state of things lasted till the late rebellion, which was occasioned by excessive and unusual taxation. He is now preparing to abandon the policy followed by the Ameers for the last twenty years, and to crush the Ghilzai tribes by the dismissal from the army and Government employ of all the Ghilzai tribesmen. They are being rapidly replaced by Duranis, who are being conciliated in every direction. Regiments are being formed and officered by their chiefs.

The Ameer now proposes to make a personal visit to Candahar; while it is officially rumoured he will consider it in future his capital, as formerly in the time of the Abdali Kings. He probably deems it highly advisable to be on the spot to crush Ayoub's endeavour to excite and encourage disaffection, as well as to adopt permanent measures by personal supervision to resist the threatened Russian aggression.

BURMA.

Rangoon, Oct. 2.

Reports from Upper Burma show that much dacoity on a small scale is still prevalent. At Myingyan a police station has been burnt by dacoits. The only district seriously disturbed and not under military control is the Yaw division.

In March and April, 1888, two batteries of artillery, one regiment of British Infantry, and ten regiments of Native Infantry, will be withdrawn from Upper Burma, and the garrison of Lower Burma will also be reduced by one regiment of Native Infantry.

The health of the troops in Upper Burma is at present unsatisfactory, but an improvement may be looked for when the state of the country permits the unhealthy stations now occupied to be given up.

There are numerous complaints regarding the administration of justice in Upper Burma, and reform is urgently required.

The principal operations in Burma during the cold season will be in the Yaw country, between the Irrawaddy and Lushia and the Arracan Hills.

It is proposed that at the close of these operations the force engaged shall detach survey columns to examine the hills with a view to ascertaining the possibility of establishing overland communications between India and Burma, a matter to which great importance is attached.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE ARMY.

(*Pioneer.*)

The Rev. Mr. Gelson-Gregson, writing from London, under date August 10, says:—

"I have been asked by several members of this Association whether I approve of the proposed alterations in connection with temperance work in the Army, and hope you will kindly allow me to reply through your columns, which are read throughout the Army, and so reach all who are interested in the promotion of abstinence from drink.

"I. When I left India and made over the office of this Association to the Rev. E. T. Beatty, he promised me that no alteration would be made in the principles or pledge. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief assured me that no change should be made either in the name or pledge of the Association. But for these promises I would never have made over the work to another.

"II. The Association has now been tried, and has proved itself of great service to the Army for the past twenty-five years; and from the time of Lord Napier it has secured the support and approval of all Commanders-in-Chief down to the present time. Moreover, the Government grant which was made to this Association will be forfeited should any change be made, as that grant cannot be applied to another Society on different principles.

"III. This Association embraces all ranks and all denominations, and has been supported by the men of every sect; so that the men have always felt that it was their Special Association to which they belonged, although they might, for denominational purposes, unite with other sections of the temperance cause.

"IV. The Total Abstinence Pledge has been approved at the Horse Guards, and was the first to recognise the importance of allowing a member to resign his connection with the Association without breaking his pledge. The clause in the pledge, "So long as I retain this pledge," was inserted by Lord Chelmsford. No other pledge is of any practical use in the Army. The Chaplain-General in England has most decidedly expressed his opinion against any other pledge for soldiers.

"V. Should any alterations be made, I take this opportunity of informing our societies that I shall take steps to keep them working on the old lines, and maintain the work of the Association on its principle of total abstinence.

"VI. In a copy of *On Guard* a portrait of Lord Wolseley has appeared as an illustrious abstainer. Allow me to correct this statement, as it is well known that such is not the case; and it must be painful for him to be placed in a false position, and very injurious to the best interests of the cause of temperance in the Army for him to be so misrepresented.

"VII. I am too deeply interested in the cause of temperance in the Army to apolcgise for taking up your space on such a subject; and as I am continually meeting men who were once serving in India I desire to express my strong conviction that the proposed change would wreck the temperance work in the Army, and prevent them from taking the position they are now occupying in civil situations through the abstinence principles they accepted and maintained as members of this Association while in India.

"I hope this warning will be in time to prevent any change being made with a work which has been abundantly proved to be practical and successful in promoting sobriety in the Army."

GOVERNMENT AND CINCHONA.

The *Indian Agriculturist* makes some very apposite remarks on the attitude which the Madras Government continues to maintain in the Cinchona enterprise. It says:—

We reproduce in another column the whole of the correspondence that has passed between the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Government, regarding the interest of the latter in the Cinchona plantations, to the detriment of private enterprise. In conjunction with this should be read the report submitted by Mr. Lawson on the turbine and disintegrator, which have recently been put up in the Government Cinchona estate at Naduvatum, on the Nilghiris. The impartial reader will at once see that the Government is determined upon driving private enterprise entirely out of the market in respect of this important industry. It is not a dignified position for a great Government, with an unlimited public purse at its disposal, to pose as a rival to private enterprise. There is no other inference to be drawn from the correspondence before us. It does not at all appear necessary that the Government should keep up such vast plantations solely for the purpose

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of ascertaining by experiments whether "a febrifuge which will be effective as well as so cheap as to be within the means of the poor," can be manufactured. The Government plantations in Southern India alone are expected to yield about 100,000 lbs. of bark this year, to disintegrate which machinery has been erected which will turn out nearly one ton of powdered bark per day, and yet the Government tells an intelligent public that the whole of this will be required for the purposes of the experiment, to obtain a suitable febrifuge! We have more than once expressed our conviction, and we reiterate it, that the time has arrived for the Government to retire from the Cinchona industry in India, as a supplier of public wants.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(*Indian Planters' Gazette.*)

Our readers may remember that on one or two occasions we ventured to differ from a pretty widely expressed opinion that Technical Education was a pressing need of India. Sir William Hunter, in his Convocation Speech as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, brought the subject into importance, and in substance said that Lord Ripon had begun a great work in the education of the people of India (he appointed a Commission, of which Sir W. W. Hunter was President, and the Commission issued a report which nobody read), and that Lord Dufferin would gracefully complete that scheme by crowning it with a wise and beneficent system of Technical Education. It is only fair to Sir William Hunter to say that he did not originate this cry of Technical Education for India. His mind is not an originative one, it is a powerful assimilant of other men's ideas. This cry for Technical Education was taken up with loving tenderness and enthusiasm by the Native Press, and if the Government of India had a pice that it could spare it certainly would have provided this white elephant, and earned the passing laudation of Babudom. There was no money to spare, there was weeping and woe and lamentation in every Presidency, and Sir Steuart Bayley howled over the poverty of Bengal like an Irish banshee He stood in the middle of Dalhousie Square and metaphorically turned the cash bags of the Presidency outside in to show there was nothing in them, and cast a loving, longing, lingering look behind at the splendid money bags of his predecessor, Sir Ashley Eden, the red-haired friend of the indigo-planter. Sir William Hunter, shocked beyond measure that his Vice-Chancellor's speech produced sound and nothing more, went on leave to England in time to join in the Jubilee festivities and console himself with the honorary Cambridge LL.D. Lord Dufferin returned to Simla, looking straight along both sides of his nose and showing his perfect teeth in that sweet smile of his which does duty for a lot of things. Sir Steuart Bayley, after a short sojourn at Darjeeling, has been on tour, and he has lost no opportunity of flapping together before the eyes of his audiences the empty cash bags of the Presidency, and turning his official trousers pockets outside in. The indigenous arts of India must fall back on some other resource to quicken them into life than the Provincial and Imperial treasuries. The arts of India grew slowly to beauty and perfection unaided by technical schools or technical training, except what was handed down through successive generations, improved and perfected from sire to son. It is interesting in this connection to note that, notwithstanding the long years of agitation for technical education in England, the Government has very wisely left private benevolence and the munificence of guilds to do all that has been done, and it is also worthy of note that men who are not zealots or fanatics are beginning to realise that the sceptre of England's supremacy in the arts began to pass from the grasp of her artisans when the trading guilds ceased to perform their appropriate functions.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS IN HINDUSTANI.

The recent order by Sir Frederick Roberts, inveighing against the manner in which examinations in the lower standard of Hindustani have been held, is marked by great plainness of speech, and has created quite a little flutter among possible candidates for that not very difficult test. Hitherto any subaltern in want of Rs. 180 at once turned his attention to this examination as a sure and easy means of replenishing his exchequer. To enable himself to qualify he was supposed to be able to translate a piece of the Bagh-o-Bahar into English, and to converse more or less fluently with an ordinary native of India, besides writing out in the English character a few easy sentences turned from English into Hindustani. The candidate was not supposed to read through the whole of the Bagh-o-Bahar. He was only examined as to his knowledge of the second Durvesh and the surprising adventures of Azad Bakht. In the second Durvesh there is a well-known story of how one day an old man and an old woman, taking with them some of their children, went out into the jungle to gather sticks. Passing by the place where the famous Hatim Tai was in hiding, for whose capture a reward of five hundred gold pieces had been offered, they began lamenting their hard fate in having to gather sticks in order to keep body and soul together, whereas if they could but capture Hatim they would take him to the King, and, receiving the promised reward, would spend the rest of their days in peace and plenty. Hatim overhears the poor old couple deliberating, and with that generosity for which he is renowned gives himself up to them and goes with them to the King, who gives the reward to the aged pair, and restores Hatim Tai to all his honours. The simple and easy style of the Hindustani in which this little story is written has much endeared it to the British subaltern. In fact, so much does he appreciate this artless tale of generosity that he frequently studies it, to the exclusion of the rest of the Bagh-o-Bahar, and presents himself for examination, trusting to his profound knowledge of the anecdote of Hatim Tai to pull him through. A good-natured examiner will generally put the candidate on at this favourite piece, but, should he try him with something out of Azad Bakat it is not uncommon for the ingenuous subaltern frankly to avow his preference for Hatim, and his earnest wish once more to improve his mind by a recital of that moving episode. There is a story told of a young medico who presented himself for examination by the Lower Standard, on the strength of having learnt the first ten lines of the above story by heart, but, unfortunately, when he appeared before the committee, the whole thing went out of his head, and becoming speechless, he had to retire and hope for better luck next time. But it must not be supposed that the troubles of the subaltern, who aspires to earn Rs. 180 without much labour, are over when he has finished his Bagh-o-Bahar. Far from it. Even suppose he has been put on at his pet piece, and has got through it without a hitch, he has still to write out in Hindustani (using English characters) a certain number of easy sentences, such as, "There will be a parade to-morrow," and similar phrases; and he has to talk to some intelligent Native, who is generally a Mahomedan sepoy, marched up from the lines for the purpose. This latter ordeal the British subaltern, although not popularly supposed to be overburdened with bashfulness, finds rather trying as a rule. It is all very well for the examiner to suggest, in an off-hand way, a variety of topics of conversation, such as the weather, the length of time the sepoy has been in his regiment, how many children he has, how he likes Dustypore, &c. The candidate does not find it so easy to make conversation with a man who stands to attention, and says "Jee, ha sabeb," to everything that is said to him, including the questions as to how many children he has, thus showing that whether, owing to defects of pronunciation, or some other cause, he does not quite grasp the drift of this sort, it comes as a great relief to the young gentleman to find that he is considered qualified according to the Lower Standard, and that he may draw his Rs. 180 from a paternal Government. And, doubtless, it must have come as a painful shock to examiners and examined alike to find that, "The Commander-in-Chief regrets to notice the lax manner in which examinations in Hindustani by the Lower Standard are conducted." It is true that we live in an age when no institution, however venerable, can be considered safe, but it will none the less cause a feeling of gentle regret in many bosoms to find that the hand of the reformer has been stretched out against the old easy going methods of earning Rs. 180 by passing the Lower Standard.—*Times of India.*

BENGAL.

THE number of emigrants who left the port of Calcutta in the month of July last was 1,620, of whom 490 went to Trinidad and 1,130 to Demerara.

PENDING the receipt of orders from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India the Supreme Government have, says a Calcutta paper, sanctioned the continuation of the appointment of Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

THE Sepoy who assaulted Mr. Maries, the park superintendent of H.H. the Maharaja of Durbungha, has been found guilty of hurt, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Both the assessors found him *not guilty*, holding that the identification was insufficient; but the Judge differed from them in opinion.

THE *Indian Daily News* announces the death by drowning of Mr. W. J. Carpenter, late in the employ of Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Co. While in the execution of his duties at Budge-Budge, near Calcutta, he fell off the ship *Charger's* ladder into the river, and was seen no more. It appears the ladder, which extended from the jetty to the ship, gave way while he was on it, and thus caused the accident. All the available appliances on board were used for his rescue, but in vain. It is supposed he must have been carried away by the force of the under-current.

THERE has not been so much doing in jute mill shares, but the market shows a decidedly upward tendency. Sales are reported of Budge Budge, 85; Fort Gloster, 36½ and 38½; Gourepore, 100 to 102 ex-d.; Hughli Mills, 72 for ten weeks; Howrah, 95 and 97; Seebpore, 68 to 71 cash; Union, 130; Riverside Press, 20; and Watson's Press, 80 to 84, with an upward tendency.

THERE has been a little inquiry for Goosery Cotton Mills, and sales are reported at 217 to 220. The Bowreah Mills closed their half-year on the 31st ult., and are reported to have made Rs. 1,25,000; but the last transaction at 73 is quite high enough for the price. There have been sales of Titaghur Paper Mills at 103.

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MADRAS.

The hearing of the Morgan-Ross case was resumed on Sept. 7th. The Magistrate said the evidence of Mrs. Morgan with the corroborative evidence of the servants, whatever value might be placed upon the latter, was sufficient to justify his framing a charge of adultery against Mr. Ross, which he accordingly did, rejecting the more serious charge. Mr. Ross being asked to plead, said he was not guilty, and that the charge was utterly false. The Magistrate said he would commit the case for trial at the High Court Sessions, there being special circumstances in the case which led him to do so. In fact, such a course had been anticipated by the High Court when it transferred the case to Madras. In cross-examination, Mrs. Morgan said that the confession she made to her husband was not extorted by threats or inducements; when she saw that her husband knew the facts she made the confession, thinking it would move him to pity, and that he would have compassion upon and forgive her. The prosecutor was cross-examined, and said that he had suspected his wife from the date of her return from England in consequence of her general behaviour and manner towards him, which seemed cold and indifferent. The case has been committed to the High Court Sessions, Mr. W. Morgan, Government Solicitor, and Colonel Warner being sureties for the appearance of Ross.

H.E. the Governor proceeds on tour. Leaving Ootacamund on the 3rd of October he will visit Neddivuttum, Nadghani, Eddecurra, Nilambur, Calicut, Beypore, Trichur, Cochin, Quilon, Trivandrum, Tinnevelli, Madura, Periyar, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, arriving at Madras on the 5th of November.

The Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has resolved that it is not expedient to unite the offices of Agent and Manager with that of Chief Engineer, and has appointed Mr. F. B. Hanna, one of its Engineers, as Agent and Manager, Mr. Robinson, at present occupying both offices, preferring to revert to his position as Chief Engineer.

BOMBAY.

The election of Mr. Grattan Geary to a seat in the Municpal Corporation is notified in the *Government Gazette*.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. E. Hart, M. Inst. C.E., to be Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department is gazetted. Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., has been appointed Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and in addition to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Central Division. Mr. W. S. Howard to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division; and Mr. T. D. Little to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, with effect from the date on which Colonel Mander proceeds on leave.

The appointments of Joint Secretary and Assistant Secretary Public Works Department (Irrigation) have been abolished, and the Secretariate duties now performed by those officers will devolve on the Secretary and Under-Secretary.

The Rev. J. H. Beck, M.A., has been admitted to the Bombay Ecclesiastical Service from August 10, the date of his arrival at Aden, of which he has been appointed chaplain.

The Rev. W. E. Scott, B.A., Chaplain of Nasirabad, has succeeded the Rev. W. E. S. Norman, who has resigned, as Chaplain of Byculla. The Rev. A. W. Baynham succeeds Mr Scott at Nasirabad.

Captain E. D. Newnham-Smith has been appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, a post for which he is the better qualified by reason of having recently been called to the Bar.

The following appointments in the Education Department took effect from the date on which Mr. Forrest assumed the office of Professor of English and History in the Elphinstone College:—Mr. Govind Vithal Karkore, B.A., to be Professor of Mathematics' Deccan College; Rao Saheb Kashinath Narayen Sane, B.A., to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Thana; and Rao Saheb Nilkanth Vinayak Chhatre, B.A., to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolaba.

REMINISCENCES OF BURMA.

Written after spending a night on the Irrawaddy on the way up to Mandalay:—

There's a lively little creature which is known as Amos Keeter,
and it couldn't be much fleeter if it tried;
It is ever sweetly singing while about you, swiftly winging, seeking out a place for stinging through your hide;
In gore 'tis ever wadin', lanced from grandam and from maiden,
till its veins are overladen with the stuff;
And yet, though rich its diet, the small creature ne'er is quiet,
and you really can't come nigh it—which is tough;
You think you're sure to lam it, and 'gainst the bulk head you jam it, but you'll sadly mutter damit, as it skips;
Oh, smart is Amos Keeter, on your very nose he'll teeter, and he says, "This is my meet-er," as he nips.
Confound the wretched creature, he swells your every feature, as he bleeds you like a leech or dineth off your face,
There is surely none in *Shoel*, or the keeper of that goal, would never keeper his subjects in their place.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala presided on Monday, at the Hôtel Métropole, at a dinner given in commemoration of the entry into the Residency of Lucknow by officers of the force under General Havelock and General Outram, whose grand exploit marked the turning point in the sad history of the Indian Mutiny, when the British troops began to turn the tide of disaster and to win back our great revolted Dependency. Associated with these gallant gentlemen for the first time were four members of the original garrison of Lucknow, who were in a position to appreciate the service rendered to them by the relieving force, which, in the performance of their great feat of arms, lost twenty-five per cent. of their strength. Supporting the President were General Sir William Olpherts, Lieutenant-Generals Dodgson, Sir H. Havelock-Allan, J. Spurgin, Major-Generals Digby Barker, Limond, Lynch, Macbean, Oldfield, Swanston, Colonels Chamier, Maitland, H. Pearson, G. Stewart, Deputy Inspecting-Generals Jee and Swettenham, Deputy Surgeon-General Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonels Battine and Skrine, Majors Beaumont and Finlay, Captain Robertson, and Mr. H. D. Willock. The members of the original garrison were Lieutenant-General M'Leod Innes, Deputy Surgeon-General Partridge, Mr. W. C. Capper, and Mr. G. H Lawrence.

After the dinner and the loyal toasts a few moments were devoted as "a tribute of solemn thought to the memory of departed comrades, coupled with the names of our beloved commanders, General Havelock, General Outram, and Brigadier-General Neil."

The Chairman, addressing the assembly as comrades and brother officers, said it was with deeper interest than he could express in words that he offered the next toast for their acceptance. It was most gratifying to him to come there and see so many of the force of General Havelock and General Outram together. The feat of arms in which they had all taken a part was one which had never been surpassed in our military history. The great character of the leaders had given them a permanent place in the affection, the gratitude, and the admiration of all who had served under them. They would never forget the gallant and glorious Outram, to whom nothing was too great to try, who desired to grasp not only every honour that a General could win, but also the distinction that was open to the soldier—the Victoria Cross—(cheers). Let them always remember the pure and high-minded Havelock—(cheers)—whom nothing could daunt or overcome. They might lament that he was not there amongst them; but if he had lived he might, in the course of years, have sunk quietly—as some of them did—into the grave, and there would not be that halo which now surrounded his memory as a hero who died in the field of his glory. Let them ever remember to impress upon the young officers who were coming forward to emulate the example of Havelock—(cheers). Let them also ever remember Neil, their high-spirited leader—(cheers). They could not tell why such things happened, why he who had apparently so great a career before him had been cut off. While there, however, he had done inestimable work in the first days of the Mutiny. Let them remember the many brave officers and gallant soldiers who fell by their sides in doing their duty; and remember with gratitude those who had given their lives to gain the victory by which those who survived had benefited—(hear, hear). It was very gratifying to see there every branch and department of the force represented. The staff was represented by their gallant friends Sir H. Havelock-Allan and General Dodgson. They had also General Spurgin, whose career he had watched since the Mutiny with the greatest interest; and he had always felt great sorrow when General Spurgin did not get the rewards he had deserved so well. He was glad General Spurgin was present, and he was sure all who saw his work in Lucknow remembered and respected it—(cheers). Perhaps as an Engineer he might be forgiven for coming to the Engineer Department, and expressing the satisfaction he felt at seeing present General Innes and General Limond. They had the Commissariat represented—and they owed a great deal to the Commissariat administered by General Macbean. They had the 78th represented by Colonel Barker, Colonel Skrine, Major Finlay, and Captain Robertson. He well remembered when the Yellow House was captured by a party of the 78th, and the shells began to fall amongst them, the clear voice of Macpherson saying, "Steady, men." The 5th Fusiliers—a good regiment indeed—was represented by General Oldfield, and they all remembered the way in which poor Colonel Simmons gave up his life at the head of his regiment—(hear, hear). The Artillery they had represented by Colonel Maitland and General Sir William Olpherts. He had put the subaltern first, but the General could afford to let the subaltern have that credit, seeing that he was subaltern, general, and everything else at that time—(laughter and cheers). They all remembered his gallop through the gates of Lucknow, when the General had asked him, "Can you take your guns through and open on the enemy?" and his cheery reply, "Nothing easier, sir"—(cheers). As to the Medical Department, in praise of whose services they could not say enough—(hear, hear)—he was very sorry that Sir Joseph Phayres was not present; but everyone who suffered—and few there were who did not suffer—must recollect how much they owed to the Medical Department, represented by Surgeon-General Clarke, Dr. Partridge, and Dr. Jee—(cheers). Before

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asking them to drink the toast in solemn silence he must allude to the loss in Burma of their genial and bright friend, General Crommelin, and recall the distinction he had earned during the Mutiny in crossing the Ganges with very insufficient material made up of country boats. In conclusion, he hoped that for many years that meeting might go on. Though he could not hope to be for many more years amongst them he trusted there would continue to be the annual meeting of the remnant of the party whom war had united in bonds which were lifelong—(cheers).

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan proposed "The Health of our Living but Absent Comrades, whom we wish were with us." He said he held in his hand a list of twenty-five of their old comrades, who were still serving Her Majesty in various departments and in various parts of the world. Though absent, he was sure they were all present in mind and spirit. In a brief reference to some few of those absent comrades, it would not be right to omit mention of General Gray, that fine type of a soldier of the Indian school, now in the 96th year of a green old age. All would bear in sorrowing recollection their gallant friend Sir Herbert M'Pherson, who had died in the place of glory in command of an army in the field in Burma. Referring to another of the Lucknow heroes now serving in India, Major General Sir John Hudson, as one destined to fill yet higher posts in the Indian Army, Sir Henry next mentioned the K.C.B. Jubilee honours which had been bestowed on himself and General Sir Fraser Tytler, in recognition of the services of Havelock and Outram's force, and said that they were so rewarded as representative members of the force; but it was to the gallantry, devotion, and patriotism of the glorious soldiers who had won those victories they owed the honour which had been conferred on them. He was glad that they had amongst them representatives of the old garrison of Lucknow, and he howed that for many years to come there would be on the occasion of that annual celebration a further development of that principle of amalgamation. In proposing the toast of their absent comrades, who were still serving Her Majesty, he was sure they would all join with him in the hope that these comrades would still rise in the profession to which did so much honour—(cheers). Long might they meet annually under the presidency of Lord Napier to commemorate a feat of arms which the noble Lord had said had never been surpassed, and, he would venture to add, had never been equalled.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

General Sir William Olpherts, in proposing "The Members of the Original Garrison of Lucknow, whom we relieved," said that was the thirtieth anniversary of the day when the force under General Havelock and General Outram had succeeded in entering Lucknow. In doing what they had done to aid their beleaguered comrades they had done their duty as far as in them lay, and he hoped the officers of the garrison were satisfied with their exertions—(hear, hear). He was glad the scope of the dinner had been extended to embrace the officers of the old garrison—(cheers). Their exploits and services stood out alone, and in trying to relieve them they had only done their duty, and they only claimed the credit which was due to the officers and men of the force to which they belonged—(cheers). He begged to propose the health of the illustrious Garrison of Lucknow, coupled with the name of Lieut.-General M'Leod Innes, V.C.—(cheers.)

The toast was drunk with acclamation, and was acknowledged by the gallant officer named.

The final toast was "Success to future Anniversaries," proposed by Major-General Lynch, and heartily drunk by the assembled officers.

THE net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, excluding the salt revenue, for the first four months of the current official year was Rs. 39,00,000, as against Rs. 37,85,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

Of Indian Tea the largest sales to date this season have been held during the current week, comprising over 32,000 packages. Owing partly to revival in the demand, consequent on the reduced rates lately stablished, there has been more general buying, and prices for useful to fine description have been fairly maintained, the market closing with a slightly firmer tone. There has, however, been a large proportion of teas with good appearance and tip, but thin and pointless, which have sold irregularly, and, on the whole, in buyers' favour. Old Season's Broken have attracted more attention, and on account of their strength have sold relatively better than similar descriptions of the new crop. Present currencies are in many instances nearly approximate to the lowest quotations of last season. Assams still show useful quality generally, although in some estates deterioration is noticeable, and finest kinds are scarce. P. com. to ord. 8¾d. to 10½d. good to fine 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 7½d., finest 1s. 9¾d., finest B.O.P. 2s. 3d. P.S. com. to ord. 6¾d. to 8½d., good to fine 9d. to 11½d., finest 1s 1¾d. Cachar: Sylhets are in large supply, quality is without improvement. P. com. to ord. 7¼d. to 10¼d., good to fine 1s. to 1s. 2¾d. P.J. com. to ord. 6d. to 7½d., good to fine 8½d. to 9¾d., finest B.P., 1s. 10¼d. Darjeelings and Terais: Few fine teas offering, but ordinary and poor qualities plentiful. P. com. to ord. 9d. to 11d., good to fine 1s. 0¾d. to 1s. 7¾d., finest 1s. 10½d. finest B.P. 2s. 6¼d. P.S. com. to ord. 6¾d. to 8½d., good to fine 10¾d. to 1s. 1d., finest 1s. 6½d. Dooars: Small offerings with general uninteresting quality. P. com. to ord. 8½d. to 10½d., good 11½d. to 1s 1d., finest B.P. 1s 1¼d. P.S. com. to ord. 7½d. to 8½d., good 10d.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The Duke of Connaught is reported in the *Times* of the 26th ult. to have said at a meeting in Bombay that the late General Macgregor's "writings had earned the gratitude of Englishmen, and that he deserved credit for having pointed out the risks on the North-West Frontier of India, and the system that ought to be adopted for strategic fortifications."

General Macgregor's system of defence for the North-West Frontier was embodied in a report which, not having been published, is not generally known, and could, therefore, evoke no popular gratitude for its author. Certain extracts from that report, however, found their way some years ago into an Anglo-Indian paper, and from those extracts the system in question appeared to be closely connected, if not identical, with the "scientific frontier" and the "forward policy" of which we heard so much during and after the late Afghan war. This "forward policy," when acted upon in 1876-80, proved remarkably unsuccessful, and has been condemned by the opinions of the highest authorities on the subject, expressed under official responsibility. General Macgregor's system, therefore, if it be, as has been surmised, identical with the "forward frontier policy," involving the establishment of British garrisons in Afghanistan, does certainly not seem entitled to the gratitude of Englishmen who have at heart the safety of our Indian Empire.

30th September. J. DACOSTA.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL D. S. PEMBERTON, R.A., on the Unemployed List, has received permission to reside at Srinagar, Kashmir.

LIEUTENANT W. A. J. O'MEARA, R.E., has been granted a temporary pension of £70 per annum for the wound he received in Upper Burma on the 2nd January, 1887, and his wound having incapacitated him for return to India he reverts to the Home Establishment for service in the United Kingdom.

MAJOR A. G. HARTSHORNE, General List, Infantry, will be retired from the service on the 15th January, 1888.

MAJOR W. W. JAMES, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Græme, 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, as Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia, Dombay.

CAPTAIN H. T. LYLE, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been allowed an extra three months' British pay of rank as compensation for the wound received by him in Upper Burma on the 13th April, 1886.

THE decision of the Government of India in the case of a Calcutta volunteer officer that, for the purpose of the Income Tax, "he was not an officer of Her Majesty's forces or of Her Majesty's Indian forces," has been reversed on appeal, and it has been allowed that "volunteer officers are officers of Her Majesty's forces."

LIEUTENANT M. NATHAN, R.E., has been placed under orders for duty in India in connection with the disposition and construction of coast defences.

THE 1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Light Infantry, the service companies of which are now in Burma and the Indian Depôt at Dinapore, will embark for England at Bombay on the 25th November. Captain B. G. H. Gardner, Paymaster of the Battalion, will be transferred most probably to the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, to complete his Indian tour of service.

LIEUT. A. J. H. LUARD, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, has been appointed Transport Officer, Minbu Command, vice Lieut. A. M. Caulfield, appointed Brigade Transport Officer, 4th Brigade, Myingyan.

CAPTAIN FAURE-FIELD, Military Accounts Department, Field Paymaster, on relief by Captain Young, will proceed to Rawal Pindi as Deputy Paymaster.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. M. BURGESS, commanding the Royal Artillery in Burma, has been granted leave to visit Australia.

OFFICERS on Field Service appointed to a more lucrative appointment are not allowed free conveyance by rail and river under such circumstances.

THE Burma Field Force subscribed Rs. 2,736-13-8 towards the Imperial Institute.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. BRUCE, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, Executive Commissariat Officer of the 1st Brigade, at Mandalay, has been ordered to Bangalore, and will be relieved by Captain E. E. Kenny, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd Class.

APPLICATIONS from officers of the British Service for leave to Europe on private affairs are in future to be restricted to one year.

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HOW AYOUB KHAN FLED FROM TEHERAN.

After his first attempt at flight in 1885 (writes the Teheran correspondent of the *Daily News*), Ayoub Khan was retained as a State prisoner in Teheran. At first he was not allowed to leave his dwelling or to receive suspicious visitors, and a company of soldiers was placed round his house. By degrees, however, the watch relaxed, and lately he was permitted to walk about in the city, but not to leave its precincts. Ayoub Khan's youth and turbulent spirit could not, however, bear the tedium of an inactive life. To dissipate suspicion, he sent for his wives and younger brother, whom he had left at Mashhad, and made every preparation as for a permanent residence in the capital. He lived quietly, received few visitors, and visited as few people as possible. To all appearance he was resigned to his fate. In the beginning of last spring he petitioned the Persian Government for permission to reside during the summer in the country, as town was too hot. The permission was granted. Ayoub Khan, in order to blind all who were interested in his fate, left his two wives, his younger brother, and most of his people in town, and removed with his third wife and a few attendants. but with all his horses, to the number of eighteen, to Tejrish, a village and a summer resort about eight miles from the city, in which place he chose for his residence a dwelling with a garden, adjacent to the Turkish Embassy. As soon as he was settled in his country house he despatched letters to his followers and partisans in Khorassan to come and wait for his subsequent messages at different places on the road from Teheran to Mashhad. Everything being to his satisfaction, he left his wife's apartments on the night of Aug. 12, dressed as a Persian, passed over a wall to an open place, where he found ten of his Afghan horsemen waiting with three yadaks (led horses to be mounted when the mounted one is tired), and immediately hurried off to a rendezvous, where he was joined by his younger brother with six other horsemen from the town. He forthwith set out for Khorassan. It is believed that Ayoub Khan took with him about 5,000 tomans (£1,600) in cash, saved out of the pension granted to him by English generosity. In the morning his attendants and guards of honour, not seeing him come out as usual from his inner apartment, inquired about him. They were told by his wife, through the medium of one of her maids, that the Prince was ill, and a letter in the Prince's own handwriting and seal was given to one of the waiters, who was to take it to town and fetch some medicine. Every morning a similar letter was despatched, and some kind of medicine procured. This went on till the eighth day, when suspicion arose about this remarkable illness. This suspicion was communicated to the Moshir-ud-Dowleh, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, wishing to ascertain the truth for himself, called in person on August 24. The wife then informed the Minister that the Prince, twelve days previously, had quitted the capital for Khorassan, and that he had left a letter for the King. Ayoub Khan, in this letter, as is given out, after thanking his Majesty for his kindness and the royal hospitality accorded to him, added that it had become impossible for him to endure any longer a life of inactivity ; that he could not do otherwise than leave the place ; that he hoped his Majesty would graciously pardon him ; and, lastly, he recommended his family and men to the Shah's generosity. It is thought by some that the Minister for Foreign Affairs was not altogether strange to Ayoub Khan's meditated flight ; but the imputation appears to be unfounded. The Afghan Prince planned and effected his escape without the knowledge of his attendants, his friends, and even of his two chief counsellors.

CHINA AND NEPAUL.

Mr. Charles Girdlestone, British Resident in Nepaul, writes to *The Times* from the Residency, Khatmandu, Aug. 24, giving some interesting particulars of the relations between these two States. He briefly reviews the missions that has been sent from the latter to the former, and then proceeds :—

The above summary shows that two persons writing for the English public have alluded to this mission (that of 1886) as an indication of Nepaul's subservience to China, that the Anglo-Indian officials concerned have had full cognisance of the matter, that of late years non-officials have contributed such information as was in their power, and that a member of the Anglo-Indian Press has in the last instance drawn attention to the subject. The Government of India has, of course, been kept fully acquainted by its officials in Nepaul and by the Legation at Peking. But as Nepaul was at liberty to act as she chose in the matter there was obviously no ground for interference. There is no national importance attached in Nepaul to the mission ; and at the Chinese Court it is one of many similar incidents, and therefore passes almost unnoticed.

There is no reason for supposing that the letter from its sovereign which each mission has taken is less ornate in style than the *Peking Gazette* has represented. Oriental languages abound in high-sounding phrases, the use of which is *de rigueur* in official correspondence. For every native ruler in India a form of address has been laid down, the wording of which is in direct proportion to his importance. The mention of the Viceroy of India in a vernacular letter has to be accompanied by a string of honorifics. Etiquette requires that if I write to the Minister of Nepaul, or he to me, in Persian each should begin by saying that he longs for an interview with the other, though we may both have been constantly together of late and know that we shall meet again on the morrow. However controversial the letter might be, we must respectively be "this friend" and "that friend" to one another throughout its contents, and our differences must be wound up with the most polite expressions possible for leave-taking. But such complimentary diction means no more than the "obediently yours," "sincerely yours," "may it please your Grace," and the like of the English letter writer.

The relation of Nepaul to China was fairly enough indicated in a recent expression of the Chinese Residents at Lhasa (*Peking Gazette*, Aug. 17, 1886) that "Nepaul is one of the distant dependencies, and possesses the right of self-government." The quinquennial missions, to which the official intercourse between the two countries is almost, if not quite, limited, are treated in the audience with the Emperor as representatives of a technically vassal State. The dependence of Nepaul in respect of the Government of British India is more marked, I think ; for she is prevented from having intercourse with the native chiefs of India beyond the Ganges—and in these are comprised all the chiefs of importance—except with the British Resident's sanction and under his passports, and from having in her service any British, European, or American subject without the British Government's consent. The influence of the British Government has, among other reforms and against the prejudices of the ruling class, compelled the relinquishment of suttee and mutilation. The feelings of the Durbar, whoever may be the Minister, have been such during the past generation as to induce *bonâ fide* offers of Nepaulese troops to the British Government on several occasions, and its spontaneous demonstration of loyalty at the time of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee was a further proof of regard for the Suzerain of India. The Nepaulese Government sends a mission with presents to each Viceroy on his arrival ; and even should the highest subject of the Sovereign of Nepaul be at the head of a mission, as has happened once or twice, he is far from being received on an equality by the Viceroy. The truth is that Nepaul, being between two great Powers, so acts as that she may not have the cherished integrity of her dominions violated by either. Fear of annexation is the keynote of her policy. Her proximity to British soil compelled her to acquiesce in continuous diplomatic intercourse. The first British Resident was burnt in effigy outside his own gate. But it is long since Nepaul has acknowledged the value of the close political connection, implying predominance over her though it does, because of the material advantages that it has given to her. To use a homely phrase, Nepaul knows on which side her bread is buttered. Though she is often reactionary and exasperating in matters of official business, she is too intent on self-preservation to try the long-suffering of the British Government up to breaking point. Were there ever to be a question of deciding between exclusive allegiance to England or to China her geographical position alike with her interests would cause her to throw in her lot with the former. To me the necessity for such a decision seems likely to remain outside the sphere of practical politics.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Under the auspices of the London Working Men's Association a lecture was delivered on the 17th ult. in the Trophy Room at the American Exhibition, Earl's-court, by Mr. D. P. Stuart Menteth, F.S.A., on "The Silver Question," who in his lecture said that the use of silver as money was very ancient. It seemed to him that the currency difficulties could best be met by a truce between the rival parties of monometallists and bi-metallists for say ten years on the following terms :—That it was desirable that the Government should adopt measures for securing an international agreement by which silver might be restored to its legitimate share in providing metallic currency sufficient for the wants of the world. The basis of such agreement should rest on the grounds that France and the other States of the Latin Union should return to the bi-metallic system in conjunction with free mintage, as prior to 1875, on a fixed ratio of 15½ silver to one of gold ; that the United States of America revert to the bi-metallic system on the same lines, or point out some equally effective measure to absorb the silver of which they are the greatest known producers in the world ; that Great Britain and Ireland and dependencies abolish the half-sovereign, issuing silver coinage in its room ; that India levy a duty on exports from her shores sufficient to keep up exchange to 1s. 8d., such duty to be taken off in the event of exchange reaching 1s. 10d. per rupee ; that the Bank of England and banks of issue throughout the United Kingdom be empowered to issue notes against gold and silver in the proportion of one-third of silver to two-thirds of gold as their reserve against issue, and that the present duty of 1s. 6d. an ounce on silver and plate be taken off, and that a nominal duty of 3d. an ounce be substituted. There was an immense field in India and China to supply the natives with bangles and other silver ornaments if we only gave them articles of fineness in silver and harmonising to their tastes. If manufacturers in this country set themselves against native prejudices and supplied goods of inferior fineness and shocking native tastes as to patterns they might expect Americans to cut them out in India, as they were now trying to do in China. The main issue in the gold and silver controversy had been an endeavour to displace silver throughout the world. The outcome had been that vast sums of gold had been drawn to the East, and virtually lost in hoarding. The production of gold in the world was unequal to the demand, and unless silver was brought more into use there was a risk of heathendom absorbing the supplies of gold.

Major-General Henry Hyde, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, who died on the 23rd inst., aged sixty-two, entered the army in 1844, and served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the operations before Moultan, the capture of the suburbs, the storm of the city, and the surrender of the fortress. He was also present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and the battle of Goojerat, for which he received a medal with two clasps. He served as Field Engineer in the operations against the hill-tribes on the Eusufzai frontier in 1857, and for his services he received a medal with a clasp.

THE Chinese and Indian merchants at Bhamo are planning to build as fast as materials can be collected. The Chinese carpenters have commenced work for the Government again after a strike of nearly two months.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE KIDNAPPING OF PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.*

The story of Russia's perfidy in Bulgaria has been told again and again, so that those who profess to believe in the integrity of that intriguing dynasty cannot, at any rate, plead ignorance; yet, withal, M. A. von Huhn's volume is a welcome addition to the stock of information upon this interesting subject, in so far as it throws considerable light in regard to the means adopted by Holy Russia to further her own ends. Of course, it has long been palpable to the meanest intellect that the ways were crooked and the methods tortuous. All the world knows that Prince Alexander of Battenberg was kidnapped; but how many know precisely how this nefarious action was carried out? Every person is aware that General Kaulbars behaved in a most unseemly fashion in Bulgaria, but not many, perhaps, are apprised as to the extent of his intrigue, the blackness of his deeds, and the unblushing effrontery with which he endeavoured to raise the standard of rebellion, and deluge the land with blood.

M. von Huhn's narrative draws aside the veil which cloaks villainy and deep wickedness as diabolical as ever was recorded in the annals of modern civilisation. And how did Russia proceed? First of all, this sleek, unctuous Power endeavoured to stimulate the worst passions of the army—"to destroy all respect for monarchical principl s, to undermine all love for the Prince, to egg on to the commission of crime," &c. Ambition ungratified became a factor for evil; power unattained became a loadstone for treachery; the cauldron of corruption was kept seething, and the fumes thereof overpowered the brains of those whose duty was to defend the country they were led to betray.

But to their credit, be it said, some individuals were loyal; some regiments refused to eat the bread of rebellion, or to fatten on the wages of infamy. But how did *they* fare? Obviously they stood in the way of an *emeute*—so it became necessary to remove them from the path of insurrection. Accordingly false reports of an impending war with Servia were circulated with ever-increasing reiteration, till at length it became necessary to send some troops to the frontier to protect Bulgarian interests. What more easy than to arrange that the regiment whose patriotism was unshaken and unshakable should be selected for an important and honourable duty! Holy Russia could easily arrange this, and, these men away, the coast was clear. Friendless and unprotected poor Alexander of Battenberg was easily deported from his capital amidst a fanfare of trumpets. Thereupon the hypocrisy of the great colossus of the North had full sway for a while, but not for long. Every hour the Russian faction got weaker and weaker; every day the Bulgarian party waxed stronger and stronger, and ere a few suns had set the Prince was restored to his people.

This and much more is told with merciless severity. Not an intrigue is left unmarked, not a rascality is passed unnoticed, and what a picture of crime, guilt, bloodshed, misfortune, chicanery, and fraud. Such is Holy Russia. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

M. von Huhn has done his work conscientiously and thoroughly, and the translation is clear and sound, albeit at times foreign in style and expression. The work will, it may be trusted, command a large circulation.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.†

"Look always on the sunny side," was the refrain of one of the well-known songs of the early part of the reign of the Jubilee of which we have been commemorating. The sentiment—probably not the song—has inspired Mr. Whitmore, the Conservative M.P. for Chelsea, in his article showing that the (in all senses) late session has not been an infructuous one. He has little difficulty in proving his thesis. Not to speak of a reform of Procedure, the working of which points the road to further reforms, not to mention the Irish Crimes Act, which, if resolutely and intelligently administered, will speedily put an end to the National League, or the Land Act, in which many promises, dangled by Mr. Gladstone before the eyes of his Irish dupes, have been realised, we have, in the Mines Act, a measure which all reasonable persons, of whatever party, have with one accord applauded, and, in the Allotments Act, an enactment enabling the poorest citizen to occupy the coveted position of a landholder. That this legislation should have proceeded from the Conservative side of the House, although the Gladstonians, after tumultuously affirming its necessity when it was not proposed by their opponents, did their best to impede it when so proposed, is a fact which will hardly escape notice at the next General Election.

A "burning question," which is rapidly approaching white heat, is that of "Protection," which is the subject of a well-written article by Lord Penzance. That a commercial rivalry on equal terms, between nations, each producing that which their country best yields, would be beneficial, few, it may be supposed, would care to dispute. But the Cobdenite dream, that, because we entered into rivalry with one hand tied behind our back all nations would do likewise, has long since been dissipated by rude awakening in the minds of all but the members of the Cobden Club; and the time when the majority of the electorate are at length roused to the perception of the fact that an erroneous financial policy is sending abroad year by year one hundred millions sterling of hardly-earned British money, may be expected to be a stirring one. Not only the whole Continent of Europe, but America, looks on with gratified amazement, and—pockets the amount we lose. Even our Colonies, happily unfettered in this respect, are more clearsighted in this respect than we. "The commercial policy," said Sir C. Tupper in his speech on the Canadian Budget, "which gave perfect freedom of action to every quarter of the Empire in its own internal arrangement, and which at the same time offered a united front against the commercial invasion of foreign countries," was that which needed consideration; and it is pleasing to note that this language was quoted with approval, and endorsed by the present Premier of England. Needless to say that this matter formed the subject of serious attention at the hands of the Representatives of our Colonies who attended "Our first Amphictyonic Council," though no formal reference was made to it in the programme of the Conference. Yet, as Mr. Gresley shows, the Conference, consisting, as it did, of representative, rather than of official, personages, has done not a little towards bringing us nearer to the ideal of "one force, one fleet, one throne."

In an interesting Essay on "The New Electorate in France," Madame Blaze de Bury, while contributing some well-considered remarks on prominent French statesmen, expresses her opinion that universal suffrage will bring a pacific influence to bear on the troubled sea of French politics. Her remarks suggests Hamlet's reflection:—

"Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

When Madame de Bury admits (p. 240) that France is characterised at present by "an incompatibility of temper with all other tempers whatsoever"—in other words, that she is fidgetty and cantankerous—it is impossible not to forget that the first seiousr political incident may bring on the throes, which will probably result in the *enfantement* of a military dictatorship with its inevitable concomitant—war. Whether the country "aggressed" will be that of the hated Teuton, or the assuredly not less detested *perfide Albion*, will depend on the incidents of the moment. The moral to be drawn from Madame de Bury's paper seems to us to be that not the slightest reliance can be placed on the ability of French politicians to give effect to whatever pacific inclinations they may entertain; and that Europe, and England especially, must keep the storm-signal hoisted which points to France.

"The Eruptive Force of Modern Fanaticism" is the title of a paper by Mr. Banfield, who fully investigates the subject of which he treats; Lord Lymington's sympathetic remarks on the writings of (Richard) Jefferies—a name which we were once told is spelt in seventeen different ways—is worth reading, while the article by the Oxford Professor of Poetry on the relations of Poetry to the Fine Arts needs no recommendation at our hands.

The *Art Journal* for this month is, of course, as is always the case, most excellent, albeit we are not quite persuaded that the "Raising of Jairus' Daughter" is *very* first-class. Gabriel Max is a peculiar painter, some people admiring him immensely, others—well, it shall be left unsaid. "Ceylon Scenery" is very charming, and the sketches of Chester are extremely picturesque, though, as we have remarked on a former occasion, we do not particularly affectionate the foreign style in which they are rendered. Minor drawings are, as usual, pretty, and tasteful, and attractive.

The October number of the *Century Illustrated Magazine* will amply repay the purchaser, if only in leaving him in possession of some most exquisite drawings of Ely Cathedral and the adjoining Ouse. Surely this gorgeous edifice *must* be the finest Norman edifice in this kingdom. "Always imposing, always superb, always tremendous—from far or near, from north, south, east or west. Nowhere is there a more magnificent piece of human handiwork, and here does nature seem more wholly to efface herself that human handiwork may profit." We are not too much concerned in the American sketches, save as regards a very interesting and attractive essay on "Football as Played Across the Atlantic," with numerous and graphic illustrations

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BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Sonnets and Quatorzains," by Chrys (Cassell and Co.); "Scott's Poems," in case (David Bryce and Sons); "In the Shires," a Sporting Novel, by Sir Randal H. Roberts, Bart. (F. V. White and Co.); "Things of India Made Plain; or, a Journalist's Retrospect, Part II. (Elliot Stock, Paternoster-row); "The Army and Navy Magazine for October" (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine" (W. H. Allen and Co.).

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* "The Kidnapping of Prince Alexander of Battenberg." By A. von Huhn. Translated by Captain F. Beaufort, R.A. (Edw. Stanford.)

† "The National Review." October, 1887. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

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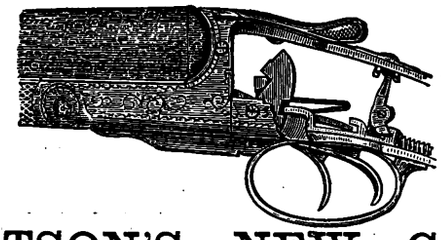
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1887.

INDIAN PRINCES AT COURT.

THE *Asiatic Quarterly Review* for October has, under the above title, an article which deals in a masterly manner with the question, which has become rather a vexed one, of how Indian Princes visiting England should be received. The article is not signed, but as the personal pronoun "I" is used considerably throughout, we imagine that the writer, if not the Editor, is one who has authority to give opinion on the matter of which he treats. "I have some personal acquaintance," he writes, "with all the Chiefs who have been in England this season, and I am convinced that their feeling of gratitude for the kindness shown them is extreme, while they thoroughly enjoyed their visit to England." This is so far satisfactory, but it has to undergo a considerable qualification, for the writer proceeds, "At the same time I do not think that the manner in which the Court officials dealt with the question of the public treatment on historical occasions of the Indian Princes was politic or wise. On this august occasion it should have been the aim of the authorities to impart to the rejoicing an Imperial character rather than a domestic or local one. The greatest prominence should have been given to the illustrious feudatories of the Crown who in person, or by delegates, represented the vast Indian Empire, and whose homage was the more welcome that it was voluntary and sincere. They should have been conveyed to Westminster Abbey in Royal carriages with four horses, and with every outward mark of honour." Instead of this they were compelled to use hired carriages, and were altogether treated as inferior personages to the petty German princes, who received every consideration and attention at the hands of the Court officials. The mysteries of Court etiquette as practised at St. James's are inexplicable, we allow ; but we agree with the writer in the *Review* that the Indian Chiefs should have been received and treated as Royal guests, even though the Royal hospitality would, according to precedent, have been limited to one week. The honour would have been recognised and appreciated. The Lord Chamberlain failed, however, to see his duty in this light, but he gave Royal rank and precedence to a black lady from the Sandwich Islands. On this point the writer of the article is very emphatic :—

> This was the only affront which was seriously felt by all the Indian Princes. The administration of the islands from which the so-called Queen of Hawaii takes her name and title is understood to be run by certain smart Yankee merchants, who have elected a Native chief as nominal ruler, whose name, David Kalakana, suggests missionary intervention. This person might fitly rank with Cetewayo, of African fame, and Queen Kapiolani is as much an independent sovereign as is the wife of the gentleman who owns the Scilly Islands. American adventurers have not hitherto been held competent to grant patents of acknowledged royalty to their converted clients. The Lord Chamberlain might easily have ascertained from the United States Minister in what style this lady is received in America, which is far more intimately connected with Hawaii than is England. In "the States," if I have been rightly informed by an American Senator, she is treated like a private individual, and no official notice is taken of her whatever, and I can assert from personal knowledge that her reception at the Court of St. James's has astonished Americans quite as much as Englishmen.

When it is also remembered that the Hawaian Islanders are still almost savages of cannibal propensities, and Her Majesty the Queen of Hawaii is credited with a preference for raw over cooked viands, it need not be wondered at that the honours paid to her here created some astonishment and resentment. The writer from whom we are quoting, commenting upon this extraordinary incident, says :—

> The *soi-disant* Queen of these obscure islands whose whole revenue is far less than that of many English noblemen, is given precedence over the illustrious princes of Hindostan whose pedigree stretches through all historic times, and whose loyalty and goodwill are of the utmost importance to the Empire. Can there be any doubt that if the Nizam of Hyderabad himself had been present at the Jubilee, the most powerful ruler in India, or the Maharaja of Oudeypore the most illustrious in descent, they

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would have been placed below these lately reclaimed savages of the South Sea? It should be clearly understood by the Court that the treatment of the Hawaiian Queen, granting her royal honours, court carriages and British sentries, gave great and deep offence to the more important Indian Chiefs; and no prince of position will visit England with any satisfaction or security unless some assurance be given that so extraordinary an outrage on the sense of propriety and proportion will not again be committed.

This, it may be remarked, is rather strongly put, for the Queen of Hawaii was given precedence over the German Princes too; but it was undoubtedly a great and stupid blunder. But who was to blame for this and other blunders made in connection with the treatment of the Indian Princes in England? The question is answered in the article itself: "The business was in the hands of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, who had neither the authority and position nor the political knowledge and experience of Indian Princes and people to guide the Court officials aright." The remedy suggested is that in future, arrangements for the reception, entertainment, and treatment generally of Indian Princes should be placed more directly under the Political Secretary at the India Office, and that to him in these matters the Political Aide-de-Camp should be absolutely and not only nominally subordinate. The present Political Secretary is not likely to make a blunder in such matters, but care ought to be taken that the political Aide-de-Camp should not blunder either.

IN MEMORIAM.—MAJOR EVANS BELL.

(Communicated.)

MAJOR EVANS BELL, formerly of the Madras Army, was one of a type of Indian officers of literary and critical turn, who, though never numerous, have appeared in constant succession during the Honourable Company's reign. Having been employed in Political Service as Assistant to the Commissioner of Nagpur, 1856 to 1860, his attention was drawn to the deeply interesting subject of the relations between the Government of India and the Native States. Briefly described, he was one of the most decided opponents of the annexation policy, which, though chiefly associated with Lord Dalhousie's name, was eagerly supported by certain colleagues of that powerful Governor-General, and backed up by influential statesmen at home more especially some of the Whig persuasion. But Major Bell's works, though they have determined opposition to that policy for their principal theme, really covered a wider field. When the history of modern India comes to be written, his books will be found to comprise remarkably full and searching accounts of the principal Native States of India since the time of the great Mahratta war—as those States were confirmed and their possession and powers were regulated under the series of treaties and engagements, which bound their fortunes with those of the paramount Power. Some of the most powerful sections of Major Bell's works are devoted to showing how these political settlements were, one after another departed from, or construed adversely to the Native States and their rulers, under that policy of aggrandisement, which had its most significant embodiment in the "doctrine of lapse." In this investigation Major Bell exhibited a mastery of principles of public law, and his vindication of Treaty rights are well worthy of study by jurists and statesmen. Also as a record of the strictly political aspects of the great Mutiny struggle, with the remarkable evolution that followed and received its embodiment in Lord Canning's Adoption Despatch and the Royal Proclamation of 1858, Major Bell's writings will always have a specific value—notably his "Retrospect and Prospects of Indian Policy" and "Our Vassal Empire." At first, in collaboration with John Dickinson, and, later, in his biography of that gentleman, followed up by his Letters to Mr. H. C. Durand and the Hon. Sir Charles Aitchison, he vindicated the late Maharajah Holkar from the aspersions cast on him in 1857-8 by Sir Henry Durand.

Though Major Bell is popularly known more from his denunciatory polemics, there is much material of a constructive kind in his works. He always held that, while the good faith of Treaties and high policy alike demand the conservation of Native States as an integral part of our Imperial system, our Indian Government is bound to use its best endeavours to encourage Native rulers to fulfil their duties, and nurture their populations. He had the satisfaction in later years of seeing that this conservative side of the policy he earnestly advocated is approved by all parties in the State. This encouraging aspect of Major Bell's public work is well described in the following passage from an address presented to him only a very few weeks before his somewhat untimely death:—

On the issue of Her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation of 1858 in which said our Sovereign Lady, "We shall respect the rights, dignities and honour of Native Princes as our own"—you had the high satisfaction of seeing the principles you had so earnestly advocated embodied in an Imperial manifesto, which is cherished alike by the princes and people of India as their Great Charter of political privileges and rights, by which they are united in bonds of willing fealty with the great British Empire.

Since that period you have been one of the most vigilant defenders of the Royal promises then so graciously declared. The duty has often been accepted by you of resisting the threatened disregard of those promises by executive authorities, and of enforcing the high obligation of giving full effect to Her Majesty's memorable message of union and reconciliation.

Another passage from the same document runs thus:—

In the more prominent instance of your energetic and effective resistance to the scheme for the annexation of the kingdom of Mysore, your great experience in the examination of State papers and your skill in the statement of political principles, as displayed in your work, "The Mysore Reversion," had a very large share in averting a flagrant breach of public faith, and in securing, by restoration of that Raj, the ratification in the most signal manner of the Royal promises made in the Proclamation of 1858. This event, as we can testify, had a most salutary and reassuring influence through all the Native Courts of India.

The entirely spontaneous movement resulting in the presentation of the above-quoted address—the adoption of which was moved by Lord Stanley of Alderley—and which proved a great consolation to the then (as it proved) dying man, may fairly be regarded as affording evidence of the great esteem in which Major Bell was held on personal as well as public grounds. He was of retiring disposition, and his too modest estimate of his own powers was only compensated for by the earnestness with which he devoted them and his pecuniary aid to the advocacy of causes and principles which he considered vital to the true interests of the British Empire. He leaves a widow and one daughter. Mrs. Bell—known in professional life as "Mrs. Fairfax"—has had constant and numerous engagements in influential circles as a teacher of elocution, in which accomplishment several of her pupils have achieved signal success.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 3.)

HARRISON Mr. H. A., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from June 17.

WILSON, Mr. R. H., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Aug. 26.

PRATT, Surgeon J. J., medical officer of the 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency.

MENZIES—Consequent on the replacement at the disposal of the Military Department of the services of Colonel H. C. Menzies, deputy commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned District, the following promotions are made in the Berar Commission:—

LUDLOW, Lieut.-Colonel E. S., C.I.E. assistant commissioner of the 1st

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class, is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, vice Colonel H. C. Menzies, and is seconded while employed in foreign service.

Grant, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., assistant commissioner of the 1st class and officiating deputy commissioner of the 2nd class, is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, vice Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Ludlow, seconded, but will continue to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.

Elliott, Mr. A., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 1st class, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Grant, promoted.

Davies, Mr. C. A. W., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class and officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class (temporarily employed as a special assistant commissioner), is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, vice Mr. A. Elliott, promoted, and will continue to officiate in the 1st class, and to be employed temporarily as a special assistant commissioner.

The following promotions are made in H.M.'s Indian Marine from July 1, to complete the establishment :—

Blair, Engineer B., to be chief engineer.

Johnstone, Assistant Engineer H., to be engineer.

Pitman, Mr. C. E., from superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiating superintendent, 2nd grade, from Aug. 9.

Fanshawe, Mr. H. W. A., from superintendent, 4th grade, to officiating superintendent, 3rd grade.

Larkins, Mr. A. B., from superintendent, 5th grade, to officiating superintendent, 4th grade.

Brind, Mr. M. J., from assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiating superintendent, 5th grade.

Haygarth, Mr. R. G., superintendent, Postmaster-General's Office, is transferred to the Cawnpore division.

Hogan, Mr. J., is appointed to be a 4th grade superintendent and examiner of post-office accounts.

Rose, Mr. G. E., superintendent on special duty in the N.W. Provinces, is appointed to be superintendent, Agra division.

Welsh, Mr. J. W., personal assistant to the Postmaster-General, is transferred to the Saharanpore division.

Ammon, Mr. A. R., is transferred from the Punjab and posted to the Benares division.

Hawthorne, Mr. W., superintendent, 2nd grade, Punjab, is promoted to the 1st grade, and transferred to the N.W.P. Circle. He will be posted to the Moradabad division.

MILITARY.

Toker, Colonel A. C., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 18th Bengal Infantry, to be a deputy secretary, in succession to Major T. Deane, promoted, vice Colonel A. C. W. Crookshank, C.B., who has been appointed commandant of the 34th Bengal Infantry.

Watson, Lieut. E. H., Dorsetshire Regiment, wing officer 40th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

Atkinson, Lieut. F. G., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 1.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Aug. 30.)

Jackson, Lieut.-Colonel G. C., second in command 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be commandant 5th Bengal Cavalry, vice Skakespear, deceased.

Bingley, Lieut. A. H., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, on probation.

Woodcock, Lieut. W. C. M., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 11th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

Strachey, Lieut. B., West Riding Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 27th Punjab Infantry, on probation.

Bolton, Captain H. J., wing officer 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, to be wing commander 39th Bengal Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Haughton, appointed to the 36th Sikhs.

MacNair, Colonel H. A., Bengal Infantry, is transferred at his own request from Umballa to Fort William for general duty.

Hamilton, Captain E. O. F., brigade-major, has been posted to Cawnpore.

Foster, Lieut. W. H. W. A., South Wales Borderers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation.

Ellis, Major W. V., wing commander, 25th Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd in command 14th Sikhs, vice Cook, appointed commandant 36th Sikhs.

Brownlow, Lieut. H. M., supernumerary on the establishment 14th Sikhs, to be wing officer, on probation, 20th Punjab Infantry, vice Dickson, resigned.

Smyth, Lieut.-Colonel E. W., 2nd in command 31st Punjab Infantry to officiate as commandant 25th Punjab Infantry, from date of joining, vice Rirch, on leave.

Burton, Lieut. R. C., 1st West India Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 25th Punjab Infantry.

Dennys, Lieut. H. T., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, 28th Punjab Infantry, vice Phillott, appointed permanently to the 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Strettell, Major A. D., wing commander 5th Punjab Infantry, to be second in command, vice Hall, retired.

Gaisford, Captain G., wing officer, to be wing commander 5th Punjab Infantry, vice Strettell, and to remain seconded while employed as assistant superintendent of Levies in Beluchistan.

Jameson, Captain R. F., wing officer, to be wing commander 5th Punjab Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Gaisford.

FURLOUGHS.

Eardley-Wilmot, Staff Captain R. A. (aide-de-camp to Major General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.), to Simla, on private affairs, for three months, from the date of availing himself of it.

Young, Lieut.-Colonel H. L., in India, on private affairs, for twelve months, from May 1.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Capper, Lieut. T., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Reade, Lieut. E. R., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 7.)

Grant, Mr. J. B., district judge, Hooghly, is allowed furlough for fifteen months.

Rampini, Mr. R. F., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Hooghly, in addition to his own duties as officiating additional district and sessions judge. 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly.

Anderson, Mr. R. H., assistant magistrate Purneah, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors.

Smith, Mr. W. M., deputy magistrate, 2nd grade, is promoted to the 1st grade of deputy magistrates, vice Mr. A. D. B. Gomess, retired.

Rattray, Mr. A., deputy magistrate, Darjeeling, is confirmed in the 2nd grade of deputy magistrates, vice Mr. W. M. Smith.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 1.)

Hickman, Captain D. W., 34th Pioneers, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Meean Meer from August 20, vice Colonel R. J. L. Crutchley.

Crutchley—The services of Colonel R. J. L. Crutchley, cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Chevis, Mr. W., assistant commissioner in charge of the Kasauli sub-division of the Simla district, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the military cantonments of Kasauli, Dagshoi, Subathu and Solens.

Ivens, Mr. T. E., executive engineer, Peshawar provincial division, is granted furlough for six months from Oct. 1.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*, Aug. 18.)

Martindale, Lieut. C. S. deB., assistant commissioner, a magistrate of the 1st class, is appointed to the charge of the Katha sub-division of the Myadaung district.

Hall, Mr. H., myook, a magistrate of the 2nd class, is appointed to the charge of the Kawlin sub-division of the Myadaung district.

Seagrave—Leave on medical certificate for six months is granted to Mr. W. H. Seagrave, district superintendent of police.

Bombir, Surgeon C. J., is appointed to the civil medical charge of Pyinulwin sub-division, Mandalay district.

Fforde, Mr. T. F., is appointed to be a deputy commissioner, 4th grade, supernumerary, sub pro tem., and posted to the charge of the Ruby Mines district.

Anderson, Mr. J. H., myook, in charge of the Amarapura sub-division of the Mandalay district, is appointed to be treasury officer of Mandalay in addition to his other duties.

Twomey, Mr. D. H. R., C.S., assistant commissioner, who has been transferred to Upper Burma, is posted to the Mandalay district.

ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Sept. 2.)

Fordyce, Mr. C. G. D., assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to officiate in the 4th grade of deputy-conservators of forests until further orders.

Barker, Mr. F. S., assistant conservator of forests 1st grade, to officiate in the 4th grade of deputy-conservator of forests until further orders.

A romantic drama, entitled *The Golden Goblin*, from the pen of Mr. Frank Marryat, eldest son of Colonel Ross Church, Madras Staff Corps, and grandson of the nautical novelist, Captain Marryat, R.N., will be acted during a lengthened tour through the principal cities of England during the ensuing year. A celebrated novelist and entertainer will head a strong company already engaged for its representation, and the play is said to contain great literary and artistic merit, and no expense will be spared on its production. Mr. Victor Stevens, the comedian of Drury Lane Theatre, brother-in-law to the author, has composed some charming incidental music, and possibly the gallant Indian Colonel himself, who takes a lively in the proceedings, will have the drama produced at a West-end theatre, as theatrical speculations seem all the "go" now with the "upper ten."

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MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 6.)

WHITESIDE, Hon. W. S., acting second member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed privilege leave for three months from Sept. 5.

WILKINS, Surgeon-Major T. J. B., to be district and sanitary medical officer, Anantapur.

HASTED—The Right Hon. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Colonel J. G. Hasted, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be an additional member of the Council of Fort St. George for making laws and regulations.

BADDELEY, Captain W. L. C., R.E., to be the President of the Board of Examiners, College of Engineering, vice Major Coaker.

GIBSON, Rev. F., acting garrison chaplain, Fort St. George, is allowed privilege leave for three months from Sept. 20.

PEET-CHERRY—Mr. A. W. Peet to be conservator 1st grade; Mr. J. W. Cherry to be conservator 2nd grade, from the date on which Colonel C. Walker avails himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him.

MILITARY.

HORNSBY, Major A. W., Madras Staff Corps, will be hereafter entered in the returns of the army as A. W. Hornsby-Drake.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MCCARTHY, M.D., Surgeon-Major D. J., to be brigade-surgeon from Aug. 1.

HATTON, Lieut. A., to be captain from Sept. 1.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 29.)

HOWES, Colonel A., Madras Infantry, doing duty Burma Division, is transferred for general duty at Madras under the orders of the general officer commanding Eastern District.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HAKIM, Surg. H. M., 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, doing duty Burma Field Force, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg.-Major Wilkins, transferred to employment.

KERNAN, Surg. J., doing duty, St. Thomas's Mount, to the officiating medical charge of the 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Hakim, on field service.

COCKERILL, Lieut. R. C., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be officiating wing officer 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, and with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Staff Corps.

MORSE, Surg. T. R., Medical Staff, who has arrived from Australia from on sick leave, to do general duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

FURLOUGH.

ANDREWS, Lieut. L. J., Staff Corps, 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, for 122 days, from Aug. 14, 1887, or date of departure from Mandalay, Nilgiris, on m.c.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 8.)

HART, Mr. J. H. E., M.Inst.C.E., to be chief engineer, 1st class, and secretary to Government, P.W. and Irrigation Departments.

GOODFELLOW, Colonel C. A., V.C., R.E., to be chief engineer, 3rd class, and chief engineer for Irrigation, and in addition to officiate as superintending engineer, Central division.

HOWARD, Mr. W. S., M.Inst.C.E., to officiate as superintending engineer, Southern division, with temporary rank as superintending engineer, 1st class.

LITTLE, Mr. T. D., M.Inst.C.E., to officiate as superintending engineer, Northern division, with temporary rank as superintending engineer, 1st class, from date on which Colonel Mander proceeds on leave.

MILITARY.

HILL, Lieut. J. I., 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Aug. 1, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

BECK, Rev. J. H., M.A., is appointed chaplain of Aden.

NORMAN, Rev. W. E. S., B.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

SCOTT, Rev. W. E., B.A., chaplain of Nasirabad, to be chaplain of Byculla.

BAYNHAM, Rev. A. W., M.A., chaplain of Dharwar, to be chaplain of Nasirabad,

(Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Sept. 9.)

DELAMAIN, Lieut. W. S., wing officer 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Captain Penrose, who has vacated the appointment, on promotion.

BANKS, Major J. H., 7th Dragoon Guards, to officiate as assistant adjutant general at army headquarters, from Aug. 28 inclusive, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Graham, proceeded to England, and until the return of Lieut.-Colonel Dundas from furlough.

Under instructions from Horse Guards the following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depôts and under such arrangements as general officers commanding may direct, those now in India will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—

PALMER, Captain F. C., 7th Dragoon Guards.

KEATINGE, Captain M. D., 2nd Gloster (at present in England).

BUTLER, Captain W. P., 2nd East York Regiment.

RUDDACK, Captain J. W., 2nd Durham Light Infantry (at present in England).

BAKER, Lieut. A. W., 2nd Durham Light Infantry.

SHADFORTH, Captain G. A., 2nd Dublin Fusiliers.

FURLOUGHS.

MANDER, Colonel A. T., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, superintending engineer, Northern division, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on private affairs.

HUNTER, Major J. M., Staff Corps, assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha (acting president, Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar) is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs,

NIMMO—HENNELL—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the periods specified : —Colonel T. R. Nimmo, Staff Corps, till Dec. 11, on private affairs ; Lieut.-Colonel R. Hennell, Infantry, six months, on medical certificate.

HUGHES, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., Staff Corps, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India 271 days' leave counting from May 31, the date of commencement of the privilege leave on which he left India.

BAXTER Captain F. C., 2nd Gloucester Regiment, has leave for six months, on medical certificate.

INDIA OFFICE.

SEPTEMBER 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. Worsley, Inf., Col. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., Surg.-Major Jas. Reid, Lieut. R. R. Swinton, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. L. Langley, R.E., Lieut. W. H. W. Mercer, S.C., Lieut. E. W. Jamieson, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. A. Faulkner.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. J. Lister.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, Inf., four months.

Madras Estab.—Col. C. McInvoy, S.C., six months ; Lieut.-Col. W. T. Brereton, S.C., six months ; Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hughes, S.C., six months ; Lieut. F. Glanville, R.E., three months ; Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, S.C., two months ; Lieut. N. S. Swanston, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E. (Cov.), one month and four days' furlough and to return ; W. F. W. Wells (Cov.), twenty days' furlough ; Capt. E. A. Waller, R.E., twelve months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. R. B. Atkinson, Inf., Surg.-Major J. O'Brien, Capt. E. H. Rivett-Carnac, S.C., Capt. A. W. T. Radcliffe, S.C., Surg.-Major J. McConaghy, Lieut. C. Wood, R.A., Lieut. J. R. B. Serjeant, R.E., Surg. H. Hamilton, M.D., Surg.-Major H. B. Purves, Major R. Patch, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, S.C., Lieut. E. J. P. Warden, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Col. H. W. Stockley, R.A.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—M. King, A. S. Jameson, Sir H. L. Harrison (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—D. F. Powell.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

DES VŒUX—Sept. 28, at 46, Grosvenor-place, the wife of Sir G. William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Hongkong), of a daughter.

FAULKNER—Sept. 21, at Cavendish-place, Carlisle, the wife of Surgeon Alexander Faulkner, Bombay Army, of a son.

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GRAMSHAW—Sept. 25, at College Villa, College-road, Brighton, the residence of her father, the wife of Robert M. O. Grimshaw, M.A., of 154, Portsdown-road, W., of a daughter.
GRANET—Sept. 21, at Ipswich, the wife of Captain E. J. Granet, R.A., of a son.
LYELL—Sept. 21, at Broughton Ferry, N.B., the wife of George Lyell, Calcutta, of a son.
ROUTH—Sept. 20, at 33, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of A. C. Routh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOTT—MURREY—Sept. 22, at St. Peter's Port Church, Guernsey, Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., to Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Gaussen, Esq., of Guernsey, and widow of the late T. J. Murrey, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.
INGLE—WEBSTER—Sept. 21, at St. Giles's Church, Camberwell, by the Rev. W. P. Rowley, B.A., assisted by the Rev. G. H. N. Ingle, B.A., nephew of the bridegroom, Thomas Ingle, of Queen-street, E.C., youngest son of the late Henry Ingle, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., Bombay, to Ellen, elder daughter of John Webster, of Dulwich-village, S.E.
LYONS—STEWART—Sept. 22, at St. Luke's, Chelsea, J. Howard Lyons (late Bengal C.E.S.) to Rosalinda, third daughter of the late H. B. Stewart, of Balnakeilly, Pitlochry, N.B.
RICHARDSON—STEWART—Sept. 24, at St. Mary's Church, West Kensington, William Richardson, of Hetherset, Addiscombe, and Bombay, to Ada, fourth daughter of the late Henry Black Stewart, of Balnakeilly, Pitlochry, N.B.
WATSON—BIDWELL—Sept. 20, at Christ Church, Worthing, Sussex, by the Rev. E. B. Foreman, M.A., Rector of Combe, Sussex, assisted by the Rev. H. Airay Watson, B.A., brother of the bridegroom, Charles James Knight Watson, Department of Public Works, Bengal, third son of the late Rev. B. Lucas Watson, South Walks, Dorchester, Dorset, to Maud, Georgina, youngest daughter of the Rev. George Shelford Bidwell, Rector of Sympson, Bucks.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—Sept. 24, the Rev. William Andrews, B.D., late Fellow and Sub-Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, and for thirty-three years Rector of Great Somerford, Wilts, aged 75.
AUSTIN—Sept. 20, at Oaklands, Leamington, Colonel Theodore Austin, late Madras Staff Corps.
DALLAS—Sept. 26, at Sandown, Jessie A. Dallas, widow of William Dallas, Esq., Solicitor, late of Calcutta and Harrow, aged 38.
DANVERS—Sept. 26, at 8, Dorville-road, Hammersmith, Mary, widow of the late Edward Danvers, of Bombay, aged 78.
HYDE—Sept. 23, at Burntwood, Caterham, Henry Hyde, Major-General Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, aged 62.
MCARTHUR—Sept. 19, at Northumberland-place, Mary, widow of the late Alexander McArthur, of Meergunge, Jessore, Bengal, aged 60.
OGILVIE—Sept. 20, at Littlebourne, Kent, Lindsay Ogilvie, of Croomshill, Greenwich, youngest son of Patrick Ogilvie, of Greenwich.
STONE—Sept. 18, at London, Francis William Stone, late H.E.I.C.S., aged 62.
TURNBULL—At Swiss Cottage, Southsea, Anna Patricia Turnbull, eldest daughter of the late P. Turnbull, Esq., of Calcutta.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

CLEMENTS—Sept. 3, at Raipur, C.P., the wife of Lieut. C. H. Clements, M.S.C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Madras, of a daughter.
COLLARD—Sept. 5, at Nilgiris, the wife of Conductor S. Collard, Commissariat Department, of a son.
FASKEN—Aug. 25, at Shekbudin, the wife of Captain C. Fasken, 2nd Sikh Infantry, of a daughter.
GUBBINS—Sept. 7, at Naini Tal, the wife of W. L. Gubbins, Surgeon-Major, M.S., of a son.
HUMPHREY—Sept. 5, at Colaba, the wife of William Morphet Humphrey, Bombay Pilot Service, of a son.
MACPHERSON—Sept. 6, at Calcutta, the wife of W. C. Macpherson, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.
POLLOCK—Sept. 7, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain F. G. Pollock, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
ROWCROFT—Sept. 1, at Murree, the wife of Lieut. G. F. Rowcroft, 15th Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EDWARDS—BEST—Aug. 27, at Motihari, Champarun, Anthony O'Reilly Edwards, Manager, Motihari Concern, to Louisa Maria, daughter of the late Major H. W. Best, Bengal Army.
GALL—DENE—Aug. 31, at Ootacamund, Major C. D. M. Gall, Royal Fusiliers, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Army, to Theresa Ellen, daughter of the Rev. O. Dene, Principal of the Lawrence Asylum.
SANDERSON—LINDQUIST—Sept. 7, at Calcutta, H. E. Sanderson, Officiating Chief Paymaster, East India Railway Company, son of the Rev. R. E. Sanderson, D.D., of Lancing, Sussex, to Mabel Agnes Lindquist, daughter of W. H. Lindquist, Esq., Bengal Pilot Service.

DEATHS.

HARDEN—Sept. 5, at Ahmedabad, of cholera, John Newman Harden, Bombay C.S., aged 21.
MACKENZIE—Aug. 26, at Zanzibar, East Africa, of fever, Edmond Norman, youngest son of Sir William MacKenzie, K.C.B., C.S.I., aged 35.
SEWALL—Sept. 1, at Bourhea Mills, Anna W. Sewall, daughter of Captain and Mrs. J. E. Sewall, aged 2.
WIGHTMAN—Sept. 9, at Madras, Captain J. Wightman, Ordnance Department, Retired, aged 62.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 22, City of Canterbury (s), Bombay.—23, Karamania (s), Calcutta.—24, Clan Stuart (s), Madras; Mirzapore (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Sept. 27, Ancona (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Sept. 27, Bengal (s), London.
MADRAS.—Sept. 27, Bengal (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 22, Ganges (s), Calcutta; Ravenna (s), Bombay City of Oxford (s), Calcutta.—24, Henzada (s), Bombay.—28, Mira (s) Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Victoria*, from London, Oct. 1; s.s. *Assam*, from Venice, Oct. 6 from Brindisi, Oct. 10.

For Bombay: Surgeon W. K. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Colonel A. R. Seton, Mr. C. H. Baily, two Misses Baily, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and family, Mrs. V. Rivaz, Major and Mrs Wynne, Mrs. Mead, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Watts and child, Mrs. Hutchinson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Wodehouse, Mr. R. Douglas, Mrs. Wilde, Mr. E. M. McKenn, Colonel and Mrs. Muir, Mr. G. F. Mackenzie, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Mrs. G. H. and Mrs. Bayly, Miss Taylor, Mr. F. Beddy, Mr. G. E. Temple, Mrs. Barwell Warden, Capt. R. H. Daniell, Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. W. A. Wigram, Mr. J. W. Marriott, Mr. J. Rhind, Major and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. P. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Monekjee, Capt. and Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Irving Sister Paulo, Miss Park, Mr. Thin, Mr. F. Hughes, Mr. J. P. Martineau, Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock, Mr. B. Carver, Lord Eglinton and party, Mr. W. F. Higgins, Mr. Tyringham, Surgeon-Major Murphy Mrs. Anderson, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. Bedford, child and infant Mrs. Monteith and child, Colonel G. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. G. H. Le Fleming, Mr. H. Huddleston, Miss Parker, Mr. F. Blomfield, Miss Woodland, Mr. and Mrs. Maughan and infant, Mr. A. Murcot, Mr. N. D. Francis, Miss Binny, Mr. Sparenborg, Mr. Belchambers, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Lucas, Mr. J. Tower, Mr. McKail, Mrs. and Miss Luard, Mrs. Garratt and two children, Mr. G. Kennedy, Mr. G. L. Macandrew Miss Macandrew, Colonel Makins, M.P., Mrs. Makins, Mr. Tugwell, Messrs. Routh, Bowen, Sladen, Doughty, Young, Saunders, Ewatt, Egerton, MacKait, Stanfield, Thornhill, Barker, Searight, Barkley, Clarke, Supple, Dalby, Mr. W. S. Kennedy, Mr. Reilly, Mr. St. J. Kneller, Mr. and Mrs. Somner, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Weller. *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. J. Price, Mr. and Miss Mengeus, Hon. E. Trevelyan, Mrs. Ward, two Misses Ward, Mr. G. W. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Beverley, Mr. McLeod, Mr. A. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Biddulph, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. McPherson, Major and Mrs. Ottley, Mr. J. J. Maclean, Miss Maclean, Dr. Field, Hon. A. Wilson, Mr. A. G. Malet, Capt. Fixott, Mr. W. L. Thomas, Colonel G. B. Simpson, Colonel J. Galloway, Mr. C. Brock, Mr. Pugh, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. and Mrs. G. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Clibborn, Mr. J. Craik, Miss Helen Cowie, Major W. S. S. Bissett, Dr. J. Robb, Mr. W. O. Horne, Mr. F. Lang, Mrs. Patrick Smith, Miss Smith, Sir C. Petheram, Mr. T. R. Wynne, Mr. A. C. Duff, Surgeon-Major Moore, Colonel Mayhew, Mr. F. A. Wright, Mr. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Beatson, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Colonel J. L. Ferris, Mr. J. W. Evans, Mr. D. Brockman, Colonel Wallace, R.E., Mr. W. G. Nicholson, Mr. A. H. Smith, Mr. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Kirby, Miss Lincoln, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Kreig, Mr. G. Wylie, Mr. C. C. Collingwood, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Burr, Dr. R. A. Baker, Mr. R. Fenton, Capt. Du Cane, H.E. Sir Salar Jung and suite, Mr. Dadabhoy, Ismael Khan, Mme. Moulard, Mr. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. de Perrot, Mr. H. G. Lyner, Mr. Doran, Tuffel Ali, Larkut Ali, Mr. W. Ware. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Major S. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. W. R. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Colonel and Mrs. Tweedie, Miss Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Judge, Mr. Macfadyen, Mr. G. M. Reilly, Mr. D. E. W. Leighton, Mr. G. L. Garth. *From Suez:* H.H. Rao of Cutch and suite, Colonel Goodfellow.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Rodgers Mr. and Mrs. Caillard, Miss Caillard, Colonel Turner, Count Caprara Countess Caprara and four daughters, Mr. Dose. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Colonel T. Kelly, Mr. H. C. and Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ischindi and family, Mr. Merkle.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Wilde, Major Turnbull, Major Alexander, Lieut. Parker, Mr. Dobbyn and two infants, Mr. L. Barrow, Mr. Randall, Mr. King, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Black.

For Suez: Mr. W. L. Sclater, Mrs. Turner, child and infant, Dr. J. Owen, Mr. Cassell, Dr. Crosby.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter.

For Aden: Miss Woodward.

S.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, from London, Oct. 6; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Oct. 13; from Brindisi, Oct. 17.

For Bombay: Mrs. Collister, Dr. W. Duncan, Mr. W. and Mrs. Shipp, Mr. and Mrs. Leckie and infant, Mrs. Wilkins, Colonel and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Bedingfield, Rev. H. C. Carlyon, Mr. R. Allen, Mr. Hodgart, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bell, Mr. J. Gabb, Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Mrs. L. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Lines, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. Newcombe, Miss Williams, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Poole, Miss E. B. Hodgson, Mr. Faulds Mr. Bartholomeusz, Mr. Matheson, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. C. Seymour, Mr. J. Allen, Mrs. Riley. *From Venice:* Mr. Justice Scott and Mrs.

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Scott, Capt. Nicholls, Mrs. and Miss Cassels, Mr. Prestage, Major and Mrs. Gordon, Surgeon-Major Minto, Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Neill, Mr. R. Pile, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. Rashicks, Mr. and Mrs. Appenzeller, Mr. A. Stormont, Mrs. Masson, Colonel E. P. Gurdon, Mr. A. Kennard. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Massey, Mr. Thomas, junr., Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. G. F. Woodroffe, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Targett, Hon. and Mrs. Justice Hart, Mr. R. S. Brown, Mr. Hartman, Mr. Silcock, Capt. E. G. Nicholls, Mr. G. Herbert, Mr. G. M. Grant, Mr. Ozanne, Rev. F. E. and Miss Cameron, Mr. W. E. Parry, Mr. Inglis, Mr. H. C. Cookson, Mr. W. G. Goldney, Capt. Langharme, Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Mr. Hart Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Rivert, Mr. L. Bergh, M A. W. Dunne, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. Ribbartrop, Dr. J. M. Atkinson Colonel Temple, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. E. Short, Mr and Mrs. Carruthers, Major Patch, Mr. Pugh.

For Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Schalch, Mr. and Mrs. James and child, Miss Taylor, Miss Ouralby, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Sconce, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and two children, Mrs. H. Dawson and child, Mr. T. A. Smithson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. G. Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot and two children, Miss Adye, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Taylor, child and two infants, Mr. D. A. Tyrie, Mr. H. Alexander, Mr. W. H. Mahon, Mr. J. R. Stewart, Mr. A. H. Mason, Mrs. Little, Mr. H. Short, Mr. Taylor. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Euch, Mr. Argenti, Miss McArthur, Mr. Lüneberg. *From Venice:* Mrs. Freeman, Mr. J. Hunter.

For Colombo: Mr. P. G. Spence, jun., Mr. Brewster, Mr. J. R. D. Duncan, Mr. J. P. Gadesden, Mr. Sealey, Mr. Dowdall. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Pulkington.

For Suez: Capt. and Mrs. Case and child, Mr. Compton.

For Madras: Surgeon and Mrs. Sturmer, Mrs. and Miss Brooks.

For Aden: Mrs. Sexton. *From Brindisi:* Capt. and Mrs. Ashby.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Mme. Stefani, Miss Stefani. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. Millett, Mrs. Mackzenie.

For Port Said: Mr. Trebor.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, from Liverpool, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Capt. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, child and maid, Mr. Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Miss Booth, Mrs. Bamford and maid, Miss Blackett, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock and maid, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Bevis, Miss Compton. Miss Catchpool, Miss Clark, Miss Coverdale, Miss Dewar, Mr. J. L. Davis, Mrs. and Miss Empson, Mrs. Fordham, Mrs. Finnis and infant, Mrs. Foulding and child, Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Humphrey, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Hoar, Miss Hornby, Miss Hall, Miss Hume, Mrs. James and two Misses James, Mrs. Nelson Littlewood, Master De C. Littlewood, Master S. Littlewood, Miss Middleton, Miss Maclean, Mrs. and Miss O'Dowda, Miss Prescott, Miss Priestley, Miss Redman, Major Stuart L. Richards, Colonel and Mrs. Stockley, Misses Stockley, Mlle. Déménieux, Mr W. W. Squire, Mr. Scott, Miss Smith, Miss Thomson, Mr. La Touche, Mrs. Trafford and two children, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mrs. Vanrenen, two children and maid, Major Walker, Miss Werth-Muller, Miss Yates.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Abraham, Miss Brown, Mr. R. Buchanan, Mr. A. Beart, Mrs. Cummins, Miss Eltzholtz, Mr. P. J. Fagan, Mr. A. Garrett, Miss E. Goldney, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Haddoth, Miss Hides, Mr. D. R. Hornan, Miss Kellie, Miss Mead, Miss McRedie, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. J. C. Pottinger, child, infant and maid, two Masters Pullen and maid, Miss Patterson, Miss Parker, Miss Walker, Mr. H. Warburton.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, from Liverpool, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mrs. H. L. Dundas, child, infant and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Mabel Macdonald, Mrs. Moor, Miss E. Moor and Miss M. Moor, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mrs. Stewart Rolland and maid, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Owen Smith, Mrs. L. Thomas, two children and maid, Mrs. and Miss Sharp Young.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Poseidon*, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. W. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Robertshaw, Mr. M. A. Rogay, Colonel Townsend, R.E., Mrs. Townsend, Mr. A. Elliott, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Massy, Mr. F. C. Cooper, Mr. James Young, Dr. M. O. Dwyer, Mr. A. F. Levita, Mr. J. P. J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Weld, infant and nurse, Mr. Lambert.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse, Mrs. Rivett Carnac and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, infant and nurse.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, sailed Sept. 29.

For Suez: Mr. Grace.

For Bombay: Mr. Vase, Miss E. Clanchy, Capt. and Mrs. Mein, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. Sisted, Capt. Sisted, Capt. Cookes, Dr. Coates, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Tudball, Miss Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks, Mr. Harris, Capt. Buston, Rev. H. M. Hacket, Mrs. H. M. Hacket and two infants. *From Suez:* Dr. and Mrs. G. D. M'Reddie.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail Oct. 1.

For Madras: Miss Johnstone, Miss Stonehouse, Mrs. Cardoza, Rev. J. Russell.

For Calcutta: Mr. A. L. Muirhead, Mr. D. Cumming, Mr. R. Smith Mr. E. Jones, Miss Haylor, Mrs. Lees, Mr. Evans, Mr. J. P. Russell Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. John Gill.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 15.

For Port Said: Major Lloyd.

For Suez: Major and Mrs. H. M. Leslie Rundle.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. M. Horseley and two children, Mr. Skrine, Mr. Thom, Mr. C. Whitefield.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Chandle and child, Rev. Mr. Eales, Mrs. Eales, Mrs. Turner, Miss Thomas, Miss Gebrich, Miss E. Symonds Miss Foote.

For Calcutta: Mr. James Lamb, Mr. W. H. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Ballingall, Miss Simpson, Miss Cowley, Miss Boileau, Miss Moore, Mis M. Birds, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. O'Brien and infant, Miss H. Sillince, Mr. J. Ruxton.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Capt. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Hay and child, Rev. and Mrs. McArtney and two children. *From Suez:* Mr. Clark.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Colombo: Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss F. Clarke, Miss E. Clarke and two children, Miss Brandes.

For Madras: Mrs. C. H. Pelly, Miss Cuthbert, Rev. and Mrs. Kember, Miss Alexander, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Mead, Miss Chute, Miss Schuff, Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle, Miss Tingey, Miss Lavelle.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Longhurst, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Logan, Mrs Ronaldson and two infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lyndall and child, Major and Mrs. Bailey.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Brin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. F. Speck, Sept. 12.

From London: Surgeon-Major Mackenzie, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Bailey, Mr. J. W. Oliver, Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. White and infant, Mis Ackland, Mr. Robinson.

From Venice: Capt. Henderson, Mr. Sett.

From Brindisi: Capt. Farrant, Capt. Lange, Mr. Saville, Mr. R. Shaw, Capt. Tickner, Mr. Goodwich, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. S. Mure, Mr. A. S. Moore, Mr. J. H. Brooke, Mr. A. C. Edwards, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Mackay.

From Aden: Rev. Mr. Rajusa.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. W. A. Wheler, left Bombay, Sept. 13

For London: Mrs. Ricardo and infant, Professor Wallace, Mr. E. A Kenyon, Capt. Newbury, Colonel Carlton, Mr. Olive, Mr. Pelch, Mr. Wright.

For Marseilles: Mr. G. McLaren.

For Brindisi: Capt. C. F. Baxter, Mr. Coode, Veterinary-Surgeo Durrant.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, from London, Sept. 29.

For Colombo: Mr. Edwin Spencer Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. W H. Walker, Mr. W. J. Holmes, Mr. J. D. Robinson, Mr. A. C. Kingsford.

For Madras: Mrs. G. H. Stuart and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. H O'Farrell, Miss Cross, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Young, Rev. Mr. Westcott Surgeon-Major J. P. McDermott, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Thomas R. Davey Mrs. S. Pearce, Mr. Saunders.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gregg, Rev. R. L. Lacey, Mr. E. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Gruzelier and child, Mr. S. A. R. Fox, Mr. T. E. Bevan, Mr. W. Aitken, Mr. C. E. Hill, Mr. J. S. Sledge, Miss A. E. Martin.

For Aden: Mr. L. Allen and two children.

For Port Said: Mr. George Bevan.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, from Liverpool, Sept. 28.

For Calcutta: Rev. J. C. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. George Frater, Mr S. Goad, Mrs. Gough and two infants, Mrs. Ives and child, Dr. A. D and Mrs. Hughes, Miss John, Rev. J. P. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. S. S. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. E. J. Martin, Mr. Mark Maniachi, Mr. F. C. Rose, Mr James Thom, Mr. J. W. Tweedie, Miss M. F. Tweedie, Rev. W Williams, Miss P. A. West, Capt. F. Warden.

For Colombo: Sister Joanna Mary, Sister Catherine, Sister Verena Miss Molineux, Mrs. Parker and child.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. J. Orman, sailing on Sept. 23.

For London: Mrs. Hawthornthwaite, child and infant, Lieut. Colonel J. Campbell Walker, Mrs. Ellison, Colonel and Mrs. Mander.

For Brindisi: General Carnegy, Mr. J. Baker, Rev. J. S. Beaumont Mr. C. I. Connell, Mrs. A. Newnham, Mr. Poiley, Mr. Lala Bhaga Ram, Mr. Lala Markand Lal Varna, Mr. L. Jagmohan Lal, Colonel J Hibbert.

For Venice: Mr. H. R. Scott, Colonel H. Chapman.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98⅞	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		102½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102⅝	to —
Cooria Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	752
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	675
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	115
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	230
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	640
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,400
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,450
French	all	80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	365
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	445
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	235
New Berar	500	60 ...	570
New Indian	125	... ...	117½
Prince of Wales ...	400	80 ...	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,300
Sind	750	75 ...	530
Volkart	500	45 ...	675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	615
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	430
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	105
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	330
Central India	500	35 ...	395
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	625
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	635
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	170
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	390
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	370
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	450
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,375
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	605
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,110
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	340
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	20 ...	315
Leopold	100	5 ...	140
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,225
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,200
Mazagon	250	9 ...	180
Morarji Gocouldass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,465
Naigam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	500
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	375
Oriental	625	15 ...	592
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	6½ ...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	30
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,220
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	650
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	300
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	265
Victoria Mills	1,000	35 ...	485
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	235
Bombay Ice Co.	100	98
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,825
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	365
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,800
Treacher and Co.	all	1,170
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—September 9.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.		Rs.				
4	Promissory Notes		98	8	to 98	9
4½	of 1870 (1885)		100	4	to 100	6
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)		102	4	to 102	6
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		102	4	to 102	6
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)		—		to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887)	104	0	to —	
6 of 1870 (1889)	104	0	to —	
6 of 1872 (1891)	104	8	to —	
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	0	to —	
6 of 1884–5 (1905)	102	0	to —	
5 of 1885–6 (1915)	102	4	to —	
5 of 1886–7 (1916)	102	8	to	102 12
4½ of 1882 (1902)	96	8	to —	

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	12 5 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	870 to 872½
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	121 to 122
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	145 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to 94
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,550 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¾ to 8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,200 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	40 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	265 to 270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	72 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to 145
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	100 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	95 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to 49
Equitable Coal	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	41 to 42
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	210 to 215
Gourepore	100	108 to 109
Great Eastern Hotel	100	86 to 87
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	96 to 97
India General Steam Navigation	100	93 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	100 to 105
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	290 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	120 to 125
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	60 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	110 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Ranegunge Coal Association ...	100	50 to —
Riverside Press	90	20 to 22
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	73 to 74
Strand Bank Press	100	51 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	84 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	90 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to 45
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22 to 25
Central Cachar	200	100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	17 to 20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	31 to 32
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28 to —
Eudogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	52 to 53
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	100 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	12 to —
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	102 to 103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Indian Terai	500	460 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	193 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to 15
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to 11
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)		— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling) ...	100	50 to 52
Puttureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	42 to 43
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	102 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	140 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—October 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89	to 89¼
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	100½	to 101
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	100	to 100¼
4 India Enfaced Paper	—	to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	—	to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	—	to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882	104	to 106
4 Do. 1886-90	102	to 104
4½ Mauritius, 1881	107	to 109
6 Do. 1895-96	107	to 110
4 Do.	101	to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106	to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	118 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7 to	8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½ to	4¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to	167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22¾ to	23¼
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	22⅛ to	23¼
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	24 to	24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112 to	114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to	156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	123 to	130
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	121 to	123
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	114 to	116
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to	128
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to	102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23 to	23¾
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23½ to	24
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	108 to	110
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112 to	114
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	108 to	110

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	11 to	11¼
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14 to	14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106 to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to	102
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11⅜ to	11⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104 to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103 to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103 to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	36 to	38

BANKS.

Agra	all	7¾ to	8¾
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	23 to	24
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C....	all	17½ to	18½
Delhi and London	all	— to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	44 to	46

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Aldridge, D., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '87.
Alexander, E. B., Ben.Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Anderson, J. A.
Anderson, J.D., Ben.Cov., Assam Comn., 24mos., May26, '87.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Atkinson, J. N., Ma.Cov., Ma.Rev.&Gn., 24mos., Dec.17, '85.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 19 mos.
Avron, E., Bombay Judl., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
Ayerst, Lt. W., Burma Comn., 11 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Baker, C. J. S., Assam P.W.D., 19 mos., July 14, '86.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barclay P. D., India Rails., 8 mos., May 12, '87.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Oct. 6, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben.Cov., India Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Barrett, H., Bombay Forests, 30½ mos., April 24, '85.
Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 20 mos., July 3, '86.
Barton, E. J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., to Aug. 30, '87.
Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Bateman, H. B. J., Ben. Cov., N. W. P., Rev. & Gen., 19 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Bayley R. D., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Beamish, M. F., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Bean, W. F. L., Punjab Police, 28 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Beaumont, W., Mad. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., Nov. 1, '86.
Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
Bernard, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., Ben.Cov., Chief Com., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 24 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bigge, W., Burma Judl., 7½ mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Bird, C. A. Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 16½ mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Birkbeck, M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.
Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 10 mos., May 6, '87.
Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.
Bolton, C. W., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Boughey, Maj. G. F. O., India Rails., 10 mos., May 24, '87.
Boyce, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
Brackenbury, Maj. M. C., 7 mos.
Bradbury, J. F. Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 10 mos., Mar.22, '87.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brereton, C. H., Railway Dept., 30 mos., June 11, '85.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Bruce, R. J., C.I.E., India Political, 11 mos., 6 May, '87.
Bullock, F.S., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 19ms., Ap.4, '86.
Bulman, A. R., Ben. Cov., Pun. Comn., 7 ms., May 10, 87.
Burn, G., Ben. Pilot, 8 mos., Feb. 13, '87.
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 11½ mos., 8 Jan. 87.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dept., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Cadiz, T. R. G., Tel. Dept., 12 mos., July 18, '86.
Campbell, Maj. D., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 14½ mos.
Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.
Campbell, F. D., Bo. P. W. D., 6 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Candy, E. T., Bo. Cov.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Police, 15 mos., Sept. 14, 86.
Casey, A.E.C., Bn.Cov., N.W.P. Rv.&Gen., 21ms., Ap.16, '86.
Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 9 mos., March 2, '87.
Chanter, F. W., Pun. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 26, '87.
Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 29 mos., 13 April, '87.
Christie, E. C., 9 mos.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 7½ mos., Nov. 5, '85.
Clarke, R., Ben Cov., Punjab Comn., 10 mos., Dec. 24, '86.
Clay, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 28, '86.
Cockerell, H. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 8 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos.
Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 5, '87.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 58 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
Collins, A.H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 18ms., May 10, '87.
Colquhoun, A. R., Burma Comn.
Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 13 mos., May 6, '87.
Cornish, R., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 9mos., Apr.22, '87.
Conybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12½ mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 13½ mos., 1 Feb. 87.
Cox, H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Crawfurd, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 4, '86.
Critchley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 6 mos., Aug. 3, '87.
Crocker, D., Bo. Dockyard, 3 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Cruickshank, A., Ma.Cov., Ma.Rev.&Gen., 24 mos.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., June 28, '87
Darling, W. A., Bengal P.W.D., 54 mos., May 7, 1882.
Daniell, C. J., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 19mos., Apr.16, '86.
Dashwood, F. A., Bo.P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.
De Mello, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos Apr. 22, '87.
De Winton, T. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
Donaldson, W., Survey of India, 18 mos., June 6, '86.
Douglas, W. K., Ben. Pilot, 16 mos., May 30, '86.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Driberg, J. J. S., Assam Comn., 18 mos., April 15, '86.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., July 27, '86.
D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff-Bruce, W. Gen.P.W.D. 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos.
Dunlop, J. B., Burma Comn., 6 mos., May 1, '87.
Dunlop-Smith, Lt. J. R., Punj. Comn., 6 mos., Apr. 8, '87.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen. 20 mos., Sept.29, '86.
East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., June 7, '87.
Egerton, Capt.F.W., Bn.Cov., Punj.Comn., 24ms., Ap.23, '86.
Elias, Ney, Political Dept., 12 mos, Nov. 26, '85.
Elliott, A., Berars Comn., 20 mos., April 3, '86.
Ellison, T.E., Bn.Cov., Cent. Provs.Comn., 19ms., May31, '87
Erskine, H. N. B., Bo. Cov., Comr. Sind, 8 ms., Apr.14, '87.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Faulder, C.J.S., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 20ms., Ap.22, '86.
Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Ferrar, M.L., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 24ms., My1, '86.
Ffrench-Mullen, J., Ben. Medl., 16 mos., July 8, '86.
Fiddian, W., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 20mos., Mar.22, '87.
Filgate, Col. A. J., P.W.D. Accts., 6 mos., May 24, '87.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo. Cav., 15 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 6 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87.
Foster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 3 ms., May 6, '87.
Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D, 12 mos., 15 April, '87.
Framjee, J. D., Bo. Customs, 10 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Francis, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 7, '87.

Gael, C. E., Central India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 23, '87.
Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.
Gass, H. A., Mad. Forests, 20 mos., 20 Aug. 86.
Gay, E., Financial Dept., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 9 mos., May 27, '87.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 5 mos., July 13, '87.
George, A. S., Bombay, P.W.D., 12 mos., June 27, '86.
Gibbs, H. M., Sind Police, 12 mos., March 26, '87.
Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.
Gimlette, Surg. G. H. D., Nopal Mission, 6 ms., June 20, '87
Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., May 1, '87.
Glass, J. G. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 2, '87.
Godfrey, G., Ben.Cov., Assam Comn., 18 mos., Mar.18, '87.
Gordon, H. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.
Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen.
Graham, G. D., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Grant, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 16, '87.
Greenlees, A., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Greer, R. T., Assam Comn., 21 mos., July 4, '86.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos, June 29, '86.
Griffiths, J., Bo. Educl., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos., July 13, '86.
Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., April 29, '87.
Grimwood, F. St. C., Ben.Cov., Assam Comn., 6mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Grindlay, W., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 37ms., Mar.16, '85.
Grimes, A. J. L., Telegraph Dept., 10 mos., Jan. 23, '87.

Hampton, G. H., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos, Apr. 20, '87.
Handley, F.F. Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 24ms., Mar.24, '86.
Hanley, W. A. E., Ben. P.W.D., 10 mos., Feb. 6, '87.
Hannan, J., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 7, '87.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 22 mos., April 29, '86.
Harington, H. B., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25, '87.
Harington, W. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Harris, C. V., Burma Police, 12 mos., July 1, '87.
Harris, E. B., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 12mos., Apr., 1, '87.
Harris, F., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mos., May 7, '87.
Harris, H. N., Bengal Police, 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Harrison, A.G. Bom.P.W.D. Accounts, 12mos., Apr.16, '87.
Harrison, Sir H. L., Ben.Cov., Cal. Police, 6 ms., May13, '87.
Harrison, H. A., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 18ms., Apr.25, '86.
Hart-Davies, T., Bo.Cv., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 25½ms., Sept.21, 85.
Hatch, Surg. W. K., Bo.Cov., Bo.Medl., 18 ms., Ap. 20, 86.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos, Nov. 4, '86.
Hatten, J. J., Punjab P.W.D., 11 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Hebbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 mos., June 3, '86.
Henderson, R. M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Herlsley, J. W., Telegraph Dept., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 18 mos.
Hogarth, D. F., Ind. P. W. D., 9 mcs., Mar. 4, '87.
Holdich, Lieut.-Col. T. H., Survey Dept.
Holme, C. H., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 22½ mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. R.A., Ind. Medl., 6 mos., May 6, '87.
Hope, J., Ma., 18 mos.
Hopkins, J.A., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 7½ms., Mar20, '87.
Housden, W.P., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Howell, A. P., Ben. Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 16 mos., July 27, '86.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 10 ms., Ap. 21, '87.
Hume, Surg. T., H. A. Dist., Medical, 18 mos., May 3, '86.
Hunt, E. L., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, W. W., C.I.E., C.S.I., Ben. Cov, 8 mos.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 19mos., Apr.5, '87.
Innes, J. S. R., Ben. Opium, 21 mos., Nov. 25, '85.
Irwin, H.C., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 8ms., Mar.4, '87.

James, H. E.M., Bo.Cov., Postal Dept., to Nov. 22, '87.
Jameson, A. S., N.W. Ry., 15 mos., 24 Aug. 86.
Jeffery, T. J. P., Punjab, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 28, '87.
Johnson, F. W., Telegraph Dept., 22 mos., Feb. 5, '86.
Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87.
Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., 3 April, '87.
Jones, F. C., Sind Police, 12 mos., April 22, '87.
Jones, J. J., Bo. Railway Dept., 9 mos., Mar. 1, '87.
Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 25, '87.
Jopp, W., Madras P.W.D., 15 mos., April 7, '87.
Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn, 12 mos., July 24, '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 21 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

Kennedy, J., Ben. Cov., Assam Comn., 11mos., Mar.10, '87.
King, M., N.W.P., P.W.D., 18 mos., May 1, '86.
King, W. H., Biluchistan P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Kingsmill, J., Bo Govt. Press, 9 mos., Mar. 21, '87.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Laidman, G. J., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12 mos. April 1, '86.
Lala Falleh Chand, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Lang, F., Bom. P.W.D., 19 mos., April 2, '86.
Larminie, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 2, '87.
Lash, O., Bengal Pilot, 5 mos., June 1, '87.
Lawrence, E., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 20 mos., May14, '86
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86
Leman, G. D., Mad.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 39 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Lillingston, C. A. G., Ben. Forests, 8 mos., May 10, '87.
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N.W.P., Medl., 12 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lloyd, R. A., N.W.P., Educl., to Oct. 6, '87.
Lock, W.W., Bo. Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 9 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Lord, W. F., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 34 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., 6 mos., May 20, '87.
Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 12 mos., June 28, '87.

Macdonald, D. B., Postal Dept., 21 mos, Nov. 3, '85.
Mackenzie, A., Ben. Cov., Home Sect. Govt. India, to Mar. 22, '87.
Macleod, N. F., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maguire, H. F. J. T., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 15 mos. Apr. 15, '87.
Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Mallet, F. R., Geological Survey, 12 mos., June 28, '87.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 18 mos., Apr. 27, '86.
Mann, J., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Martin, E. J., P.W.D., Ben., 33 mos., Feb. 8, '85.
Mason, A. H., Ben.P.W.D., 8 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Maude, W., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 15mos., Aug. 2, '87
May, H., Cent. Ind. Agency, 12 mos., May 1, '87.
McCabe, R. B., Ben.Cov., Assam Comn., 21mos., Feb.19, '86
McCalman, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C.J., Ma.Med.Col., 12 mos., May 26, '87
McRonald, J., Burma Railways, 11 mos., Dec. 1, '86.
McLaughlin, F.H.M., Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 8mos., Mar.4, '87.
McMullin, R. L. F., N.W.Provs. Police, 8 mos., Apr.1, '87.
Middleton, J. R., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 18mos., Dec.1, '86
Miller, J. A. E, Punjab Judl, 7 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Monies, A., Ben. P.W.D., 15 mos., 20 Aug. 86.
Monies, W., India, P.W.D., 22 mos., June 3, '86.
Moore, E. J., Assam P.W.D., 6 mos., May 31, '87.
Moriarty, A.S., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 28 mos., July15, '85
Morris, Capt.C. H., B.S.C., Punj.Comn., 12mos., Apr.20, '87
Morris, N., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 26, '87.
Morri-, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
Morse, A., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moylan, E. C., Bo. P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., May 5, '37.
Moyle, G., State Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 18, '86.
Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 19 mos., July 8, '86.

Neunham, W. A., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Nov. 27 '85
Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 12mos., Mar.23, '87.
Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.
Nicolls, J. R. C., N.W.P. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 16, '87.
Nisbet, J. Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86,
Nuthall, Lt.-Col. H. J., Railway Dept., 6mos., July10, '87

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 18 mos., April 7, '87.
O'Dwyer, Surg. M., Punjab Medical, 36 mos., Nov. 4, '84
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '85
Ogilvie, J. L., N.W.Provs. Police, 12 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Oliver, R., Postal Dept.
Ollivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Comr., 9 ms. April 29, '87.
Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos(, Apr. 12, '87.
Osborn, Maj. W., P.W.D. Bombay, 12 mos., April 9, '87.
Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 237 dys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palliser, H. G., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 8, '87.
Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, 86.
Parkes, B., Punj. P. W. D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn., 16 mos., July 6, '86.
Pascoe, Commr. T. C., Maine Survey, 12 mos., Jan.12, '87
Peacock, F. B., Ben. Cov., Sec. Govt. Bengal, 6 mos., July 5, '87.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Penny, A., India, P. W. D., 12 mos., Mar. 10, '87.
Peters, Lt.-Col. E. N., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '87.
Petter, F. A., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Pigot, J. L., Punjab Forests, 6 mos., July 19, 87.
Pinhey, H. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '87.
Plant, Col. W. C., Burma Comn., 6 mos., June 23, '87.
Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 9 mos., June 7, '87.
Pope, F. J., India P.W.D., 8 mos., 22 April, '87.
Portman, M. V., Port Blair Police, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Power, G. F. T., Mad.Cov., Mad.Rev.&Gen., 12 mos. Dec 10, '86.
Pratt, E. M., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Ap.12, '87
Pratt, W. D., Ben. Police, 10 mos., Dec. 27, '86.
Price, P. L. H., Punjab P.W.D., 60 mos., Nov. 24, '82.
Prickett, L. G., India P.W.D., 6 mos., June 14, '87.
Pudan, T. G., India Rails, 12 mos., Apr. 23, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '86

Raban, C., Assam Police, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 12 ms., May 1, '87
Rawson, F., India P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Rees, F. W. J., Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 15 mos., July 26, '87.
Reid, A. G., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., Aug. 1, '85.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs. 24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reid, F. L., Ajmere Educl., 9 mos., Aug. 4, '86.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
Reunie, W. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Rey, F. L., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Jan 31, '87.
Reynolds, H. J., Ben.Cov., Ben.Bd. of Rev., 6mos., Mar 27, '87.
Rickie, J., India Railways, 18 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Ring, R., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 27, '87.

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Rivett-Carnac, J. H., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Opium Agent, 7 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Roberts, R. W., India Rails.
Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
Robinson, A., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., 22 April, '87.
Rogers, P. P., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Rolland, Lt.-Col. A. T., Ma. Police, 6 mos., April 7, '87.
Rose, G. P., India P.W.D., 6 mos., May 13, '87.
Ross, D., State Railways, 24 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Rossman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Routh, R. S. J., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Russell, C. M., M.D., Ben. Medl., 9 mos., Mar. 30, '87.
Rutherford, R. C., Ben. Pilot, 18 mos., May 25, '87.

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 10, '86.
Sage, E. M., Burma, P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 2, '86.
Sandilands, P. A., Ben. Police, 25 mos., Sept. 8, '85.
Saunderson, G. P., Elephant Kheddahs.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben. P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Sconce, G. C., Ben. Judl., 7 mos., 17 April, '87.
Scotland, J. P., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Segrave, W. H., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 2, '87.
Selby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Sewell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 30 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Silcock, J. G., Ben. Cov., Punjab. Comn., 19mos., Mar. 6, '86.
Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 13½ mos., Feb. 17, '87.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras Salt, 32 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Smith, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 11 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
Smith, W. W., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 12 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Smyth, G., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 22 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Smyth, T. W., Ben. Cov., Punj. Judicial, 12mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Snow, P. C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14½ mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Spedding, R. D., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Spence, J., India P.W.D., 12 mos., June 14, '87.
Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 4, '87.
Sprenger, A., India, Railways, 21 mos., May 29, '86.
Staley, A. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Sept. 16, '86.
Stogdon, A. W., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 8 mos., May 1, 87.
Stormont, A., Bo. Agricultural, 7 mos., Mar. 29, '87.
Stuipnagel, C. R., Punjab Educl., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Sutherland, A. R., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 18mos., Apr. 8, '87.
Symes, E. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Symons, W. A., Ben. Pilot, 12 mos., Nov. 14, '86.

Thackwell, Lt. O. M. R., 6 mos.
Thom, R., Salt Dept., Bo., 15 mos., Sept. 11, '86.
Thompson, G., Cent. Provs. Educl., 12 mos., May 14, '87.
Thomson, A. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 mos., July 26, '87.
Tracy, T. B., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 24 mos., Oct. 16 '85.
Tremenheere, J. H. A., Mad. Cov., Madras Rev., to Dec. 15, '87.
Trevor, Col. E. W., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos, May 24, '87.
Tuck, E. H., India, P.W.D., 6 mos., June 9, '87.
Twigg, J. H., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 21ms., Ap. 23, '86.

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Wahid-ud-din-Sahebzada, Pol Dept., 15 mos., 20 Aug. 86.
Wallace, J. A. A., State Railways, 15 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E., P.W.D. Accounts, 12 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
Ward, T. R. J., Pun. P.W.D., 6 mos., 22 April, '87.
Watson, A., Forests Dept., 9 mos.
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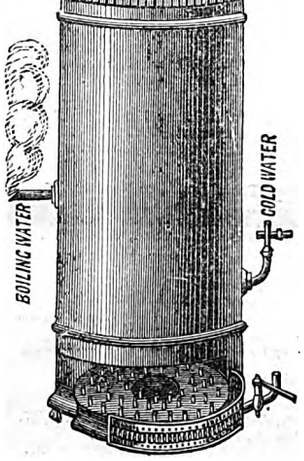
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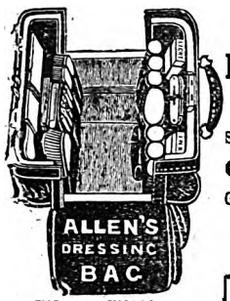
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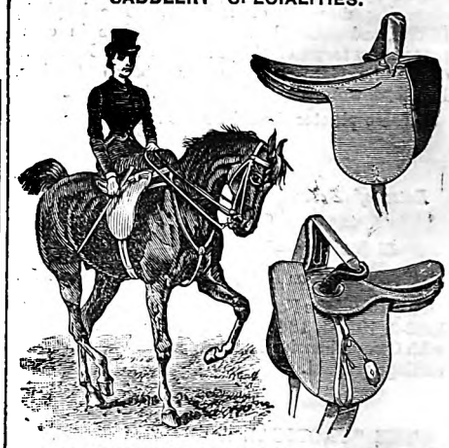
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 28, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Sense from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 23rd September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 21st September; and from Calcutta to the 20th September.

IN the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla the Report of the Select Committee on the Allahabad University Bill has been presented by the Hon. Mr. Quinton.

THE Viceroy has consented to become a patron of the National Association for the Employment of Reserve and Discharged Soldiers.

THE Commander-in-Chief will, during his winter tour, visit the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Lawrencepur and the Artillery Camp of Exercise at Oonao.

THE Viceroy's Levée, which opens the Calcutta season, is to be held there on December 20th, and Lady Dufferin's drawing-room on the 23rd.

ALL the Government of India offices, with the exception of the Foreign Department, will have left Simla by the 7th of November for Calcutta.

THE Bill for the administration of the estates of the late King of Oude was introduced into Council at Simla on September 22nd. There were peculiar circumstances connected with the legal position of the King and his family which rendered this measure necessary.

IT was desirable that steps should at once be taken to secure his property provided for distribution without exposing it to the risk of robbery, of delays, and the cost of litigation.

THREE Acts had been passed securing the special privileges to the King and exemption from the legal processes, and this justified the special legislation for the administration of his State after death.

THERE were about 3,000 persons at Garden Reach dependent on the King, and the situation was further complicated by the fact that some weeks ago the King's seals were stolen, which might be used to give authority to false documents.

THE Bill provided that no Act of Government in the administration of the distributed property should be liable to be questioned in any court.

A SIMILAR ACT had been passed in the case of the Nawab of Surat in 1848.

A MEMBER, in moving that the Allahabad University Bill be passed, said that numerous opinions and criticisms had been received which had resulted in clearing up what appeared to be ambiguous in the wording of the Bill as introduced. No change had been made in the construction or function of the University which would be the examining body which would in time develop into that of a teaching body.

THE Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills were also passed after a long debate, in which H.E. the Viceroy, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Hon. Mr. Peile, Col Wace, and Nawab Nawazish Ali Khan took part. The Bills as now amended were finally approved.

MR. PEILE on expressing a doubt regarding some of the provisions of the Tenancy Bill, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said he had no apprehensions as to the Bill, and would not be afraid to see its provisions extensively applied. He believed the Revenue officers and Courts would find it a good basis for equitable orders and decisions, and finally a clear and safe guide.

H.E. THE VICEROY said that he desired to congratulate the colleagues of the Government and the members of the Legislative Council on the successful termination reached in this important matter. Any legislation which touched on such important and extensive interests was liable to inflict injury and injustice, but he was convinced this injury had been reduced to a minimum.

THE HON. SIR JOHN EDGE, Chief Justice of the N.W. Provinces, has accepted the vice-Chancellorship of the Allahabad University.

GENERAL CARNEGY, the provisional Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, retires after forty-four years' service, and returns home.

MAJOR T. DEANE officiates for Colonel Ben Williams as Superintendent of Army Remount Operations in the absence of the latter.

THREE days' incessant rain and attendant destruction of property are reported from Simla. Heavy rains are also reported in the Punjab. In several districts the railways have been breached, and great damage has been occasioned by the floods.

THE Nizam has increased his contribution to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 50,000, and the Maharaja of Durbungah has contributed Rs. 50,000 to the Imperial Institute.

THE abolition of the office of consulting engineer to the Government of India which will follow Mr. Molesworth's retirement is considered to foreshadow the abolition of the office of Director-General of Railways by the substitution of periodical railway conferences.

MR. HORACE COCKERELL, C.S.I., has sent in his papers to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

THE extension of the North-West High Court to Oudh will shortly be completed.

THE recent masonic ceremonial at Simla seems to have stimulated local interest in freemasonry. The craft has as an immediate result secured a recruit in the person of Lord William Beresford, who was on Tuesday initiated at the meeting of the local lodge.

THE Calcutta Municipal five per cent. Loan of twelve lakhs has been subscribed three times over. Tenders were accepted at one rupee, eleven annas, and four pie premium.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST will succeed Mr. Fitzpatrick as Officiating Resident at Mysore.

THE Patents Bill will be passed during the ensuing Calcutta Session.

THE Supreme Government will take no active part in the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition of 1888.

DR. WATT'S appointment in the Bengal Educational Department, which is now vacant owing to his transfer to the Government of India, will not be filled up.

MR. TOWNSEND, the petroleum expert, has arrived in Simlo to consult with the authorities regarding the prospects and progress of the work he has been engaged on during the past two years.

A CONFERENCE of railway authorities is being summoned to meet during the cold weather in Calcutta for the discussion of matters connected with railway administration.

THE net amount of Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue, exclusive of the Salt Revenue for the first five

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months of the current financial year, was Rs. 47,05,000, as compared with Rs. 43,52,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

THE fort at Fulta, in connection with the Hughli defences, is to be armed with new quick-firing guns.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LAW succeeds Captain Thornton as Political Agent at Bikaneer.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to raise a fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill.

A PERMANENT Association of Uncovenanted Civil Servants has been formed at Allahabad.

OBITUARY.—Dr. Adams and Captain Beaver: the latter was the oldest officer in the Madras Army.

NOTES.

THE most important news received from India this morning is contained in the telegram which tells of the defeat and death of Boh-Shway, the dacoit leader who has given us so much trouble in Upper Burma. The details of the surprise effected upon his camp by the gallant little band under Major Harvey, of the South Wales Borderers, will be found in another column. The result which will follow this exploit will, it is to be hoped, be the complete stamping out of dacoity and the settling down of the country to peace and coming prosperity.

CONFLICTING reports, as usual, come with regard to affairs in Afghanistan. According to one account the Ameer is said to be very ill, and doubtful of the ultimate success of his struggle with the rebels; according to another he is in excellent health, and making matters very hot for his enemies. The *Times* correspondent states that "there is little doubt that eventually the Ghilzais will be able to maintain their old supremacy," but this is only a correspondent's opinion. In the meantime Ghilzai refugees are continuing to come across the frontier, and a scheme has been mooted for placing them on the lands adjoining the new Dera-Ghazi-Pishin-road, which lands have become waste in consequence of having constituted the battle-ground of the surrounding tribes. The suggestion that the Indian Government should show some kindness to the fugitives will possibly be acted upon; but if that Government undertakes to supply all rebellious and fugitive tribesmen with ploughs, bullocks, and seed, it will have plenty to do. Such assistance will be readily accepted, but to expect any gratitude or advantage in return will be to imagine a vain thing.

DHULEEP SINGH is once more to the front, and, according to the *Times* telegram, which we give elsewhere, has been writing a seditious letter to the editors of the leading Native journals in India. This letter appears to be a repetition of the grievances which he has already given to the English Press, and is not likely to fan a flame of rebellion in India. If he is "ready to serve the Czar with his life's blood without seeking any pecuniary reward" he must have changed his nature considerably since he went to Russia, for his quarrel with the Government was on a matter of money. He would never have thought of "freeing his country from the British yoke" had the British treasury been more open to his demands. The statement in his letter that "his loyal subjects and countrymen have provided for his wants" is amusing, and need cause no alarm. The Sikhs and Punjabis do not part with their own coin on sentimental grounds, and when they get hold of other people's they keep it.

IT is questionable whether the Indian Government would have acted wisely in taking action as suggested against the Native Press for publishing this foolish letter. To have done so would have been interpreted as an act of fear, and have given to it an importance it does not deserve. The name of Dhuleep Singh has no talismanic influence in India, and his "subjects" there have not yet been created. At the same time we think it a matter of regret, and we know that this is the opinion of many Indian officials, that the British Government has not seen its way to avoid the scandal which this rupture with Dhuleep Singh has occasioned. That he was in the wrong himself may be allowed, but it was hardly worth while to "higgle" over a matter of a few pounds, shillings, and pence. England can afford to be generous to a fallen foe—to be otherwise is to give the enemy occasion to blaspheme.

A PROPOSITION, said to have been made by a Lahore paper, that the Nizam should be invited to maintain a thoroughly efficient brigade of troops available for Government service, and provided with all requisites for taking the field, and that other Native Princes and Chiefs should be encouraged to follow the example is plausible enough, but it requires thoughtful consideration on the part of Government. There is no doubt that the enormous feudatory armies now allowed under treaty engagements to Native States are useless for Imperial defence, being little better, in fact, than armed rabbles. To drill and discipline them under European officers would, no doubt, result in the formation of an efficient and valuable force if it could be depended upon. Unfortunately, that "if" must be taken into consideration. The troops who were most formidable to us during the Mutiny were those who had been trained under such a system. Scindhia was faithful to us, and so was the Nizam; but what about their troops? Matters are better and brighter now, no doubt, in India, and there is greater confidence and trust between the Paramount Power and the millions of India; but the lessons of a not very distant past suggest caution for the future. The question is one, however, which must be met, but it is not to be decided by the argument of an editor or a newspaper correspondent.

IT was not likely that the seditious and malicious portion of the Native Press would approve of the Secretary of State's acquittal of Mr. Wilson in the Cambay case, so we are not surprised to learn that the most virulent of the Anglo-Native papers makes a handle of the Cambay case to vilify the Political Department as a body. Many honest Englishmen, it is admitted, cannot get over the improbabilities in the story for the prosecution; but the explanation is that Mr. Wilson "is a Political. There are Politicals who can withstand the influence of their training and position, but their number is very few." And again, "the Politicals receive such a training in India that it becomes simply impossible for them to keep their heads cool and heart right." If the writer had read the reports of the case, or had referred to the Bombay Civil List, he would have found that Mr. Wilson's connection with the Political Department, which he was on the point of leaving for his substantive appointment, extended to just about four months out of a service of twenty-three years. But this would not have suited the purpose of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which is, of course, to excite ill-will and animosity against the Government.

MUCH as the lot of those who can go to Simla during the hot weather is envied by those who have to remain on the plains all is not contentment at the mountain paradise, judging from the following letter from a sojourner there:—

There appears to be a regular system of polite robbery running through our daily life. We pay a large sum for a stall or box at the theatre for the season, and find that there are only seven performances; we pay for our seats in church, and if we do not arrive fully a quarter of an hour before the service commences we find them already occupied; we are asked to help to build a Roman Catholic church, to support a distressed family, to subscribe for the up keep of a hospital, to provide cups and prizes for Volunteers, to take tickets in a raffle for a clock to be sold for charitable purposes, and, above all, having given alms regularly at the church services, are twitted from the pulpit with the fact that the collection amounted to only Rs. 128, when the aggregate of salaries then in the church (his Excellency the Viceroy was not there) would, according to our reverend pastor's calculations, amount to Rs. 1,28,000 per mensem. Consider also how we are bullied with municipal taxation. In addition to a tax of 10 per cent. on the rent of the house in which we live,

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which should amply cover all the Municipality ever does for us, we have to pay so much per maund on potatoes from Kalka, and so much per pound on tea from the Kangra Valley. We have to pay a tax of Rs. 2 on each servant, and a proportionate amount on all ponies, richshaws, &c., and, above all, if our favourite dog dies, we may not dig a hole in our compound to bury him until we first obtain the sanction of the Municipality, and *this must be applied for on paper stamped with one anna.*

But this is not all. A dog tax is about to be introduced. Nothing else has been left untaxed. Happy Simla!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

A Lahore newspaper, commenting upon the Nizam's offer of sixty lakhs, suggests that he should spend six lakhs yearly in maintaining a thoroughly efficient brigade of troops available for Government service, provided with all requisites for taking the field. This example would be followed by other Native princes and chiefs, and we should thus gain a second line of perfectly equipped troops numbering 50,000 men. At present the feudatory armies number 300,000 men—all perfectly useless for Imperial defence. The Native princes rule over one-third of the area of Hindostan, and over one-fifth of its population, and their aggregate revenues amount to one-fourth of those of the British Government. It is well now that they should be permitted to stand forward shoulder to shoulder, and to make military preparation for the great struggle in resisting Russian aggression which few military experts in India believe it possible to postpone indefinitely. If we take time by the forelock and consolidate our magnificent latent resources, we can afford to await the threatened contest with resolute confidence and preparedness.

The Mysore Budget is a good illustration of the prosperity of a well-governed Native State under British rule. The revenue for the past year amounted to Rs. 1,27,58,508—an amount unprecedented in the history of Mysore; and the land revenue was Rs. 87,09,602, against Rs. 76,41,241 in the previous year. The cultivated area has been much extended by careful improvements and irrigation works. The Budget estimate for the current official year puts the receipts at Rs. 1,16,39,452, and the total expenditure at Rs. 1,14,89,452.

AFGHANISTAN.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

The Ameer, it is reported, returned to Cabul on Sept. 20 from the Pagman hills in good health. He inspected the fortifications and held a military durbar. Good progress has been made during the past summer on the strategical roads between Balkh and Cabul, which are now practicable for artillery even over the mountain passes.

To-day's telegram from Quetta states that letters received from Herat clearly prove that no serious attempt was made to capture Ayoob by either the Persians or the Afghans. With fifteen followers he was surrounded on an isolated hill by 200 Afghan cavalry, who then refused to attack, and Ayoob escaped during the night. A Persian force was close at hand, but the Afghan leaders refused their assistance. When later on a force of Afghans crossed the frontier in pursuit, the Persian Governor of Khaf refused to allow his people to sell them provisions, and the Afghans were accordingly forced to return.

The Ghilzai refugees continue to cross the frontier in small numbers. A scheme has been mooted for placing them on the lands adjoining the new Dera-Ghazi-Pishin road, which has become waste in consequence of having constituted the battle ground of the surrounding tribes. There is little doubt that eventually the Ghilzais will be able to maintain their old supremacy. It might be a wise policy to secure their gratitude by exhibiting kindness to these fugitives. The projected scheme would cost money, as it would be necessary to supply the settlers with ploughs, bullocks, seed, and the means of subsistence till next harvest, but it would probably be money wisely invested by the Indian Government.

BURMA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

A telegram from Burma reports the death of Boh-Shway, the powerful dacoit leader. Major Harvey, of the South Wales Borderers, made last Wednesday a forced march of fifty miles with a force composed of seventy mounted infantrymen, forty of whom belonged to the Borderers and thirty to the 7th Bombay Infantry, and attacked Boh-Shway's camp in the hills, nine miles to the north-west of Milangen, and succeeded in capturing the camp and a quantity of arms and stores. Boh-Shway and ten other dacoits were killed and a considerable number were wounded. Since the annexation Boh-Shway has been a cause of constant disturbance to the north of Thayetmyo, where he had previously exerted paramount influence. Colonel Auchinleck, Captain Parsons, and Mr. Phayre, Deputy-Commissioner of Nimbo, and other officers have been killed by Boh-Shway and his band of dacoits.

The Yaw country is still disturbed by dacoits, and it will have to be pacified by a military force during the cold weather These troops, when they shall have reached the limit of the old Burma territory, will be only some sixty miles from the Chittagong border. The unexplored tract intervening between the British territory of Upper Burma and the Chittagong and Arracan frontiers is only about 166 miles long and from 60 to 80 miles broad. It is bounded on the west, south-east, and north-east by British territory. The column employed to pacify the Yaw country, after having accomplished its task, could then be converted into a surveying force and be marched to Chittagong.

DHULEEP SINGH.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

A local newspaper publishes a telegraphic summary of a seditious letter alleged to have been forwarded by the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh to the editors of the leading Native journals in India. The letter states that three days before the Maharajah quitted England for India Sir Owen Burne called upon him, coming from the India-office, and offered him £50,000 in settlement of his claims against the British Government, provided he would give up all notion of going to India. He laughed at the offer. His subsequent arrest at Aden converted his loyalty into bitter hatred for the enemies of his race, since his eyes were then opened for the first time to the fact that no matter how long one remained loyal to the English Crown, the ultimate reward would only be humiliation, degradation, and imprisonment, but not justice. While he remained at Aden a long correspondence ensued between himself and the Indian Government. Finally he telegraphed to the Queen, requesting a public trial, and to the Viceroy, asking whether the Government would defray the expenses of his legal advisers if they came to him at Aden. From both quarters he received unfavourable replies. He then telegraphed repudiating the treaty of annexation which had been extorted from him when he was eleven years old by his sanctimonious guardian. He therefore returned to Paris an independent Sovereign, free to wrench his dominions from the hands of his unscrupulous guardian.

While in Paris, it is added, he carefully considered his grievances, and having received communications from India from many of England's victims, he formed a solemn resolve to consecrate the remainder of his life to the freeing of his country from the British yoke. He hints that he has now placed himself entirely at the disposal of Russia, and asserts that he will serve his new Sovereign, the Czar, with his life-blood without seeking any pecuniary reward, as his loyal subjects and countrymen have provided for his wants. He acknowledges that he has received every consideration during his thirty-two years' residence in England; but denies that that is sufficient compensation for the loss of a kingdom and an immense private fortune. He compares British rule and Russian rule, attacking the former, and instances the conquest of India as a proof of treachery, fraud, and the violation of treaties.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that the subscriptions to bear the expenses of the expert whom the Government is getting out from France to make an investigation into the disease prevalent among silk-worms in Bengal are growing satisfactorily. Something like Rs. 20,000 are required, and of this amount Rs. 10,000 have already been given by the Governments of India and Bengal and Rs. 3,000 by two silk firms in Calcutta, and it is understood that there will be no difficulty in getting the balance. Zemindars and others interested in the silk industry in the districts are also to be invited to contribute.

THE COAL DEPOSITS OF BURMA.—The existence of coal measures in Upper Burma has long been known, and specimens have from time to time been examined by Calcutta experts and tried on steamers. The ascertained facts exceed the most sanguine expectations. Four extensive coalfields have been more or less thoroughly examined. The first is situated seventy miles above Mandalay on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, and within a few miles of the river. A consignment of this coal was tried on the exking's steamers. The second lies 150 miles up the Chindwin river, within three miles of the main channel. Coal from this field has been burnt during the past year, and, indeed, for some time previously, on the Chindwin steamers, and is pronounced to be excellent fuel. The seams are thick, and the dip of the strata is moderate. There are also the Panlaung coalfield, with its most accessible known outcrop near Hlaingdet, and the coal measures and outcrops on the Shan plateau. With regard to the last two coalfields little is known, but the highest authority expresses a hope that when the geological surveyor (who has been at work since the beginning of the year) completes his examination of the whole, the private capitalist will not be slow to follow in his wake.—*Iron.*

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

(*Englishman.*)

Mr. H. S. King, it seems to us, has been ill-advised in framing too wide a claim for a sterling pension for members of the Uncovenanted Services. Officers belonging to those services may be divided into broad classes; those appointed in England, either as the result of competition, or by nomination of the Secretary of State; and those who receive their appointments from the Viceroy or local governments in this country. To demand a sterling pension for Uncovenanted Officers without recognition of this great difference in the character of their appointments, can only result, we fear, in the defeat of the cause which Mr. King is advocating. In considering the demand the first difficulty which obviously arises is the treatment of Native Uncovenanted Officers. Are they to be made an exception to the concession, or are they also to be allowed pensions in sterling, as is done in the case of Covenanted Native Civilians? It will be perceived that the question is not an easy one to answer. It would be most anomalous that the large body of Uncovenanted Native officers should be paid a sterling pension; and we need hardly add that the concession would throw a heavy financial burden on the Government. At the same time, if the concession was made in the case of one class of officers, it was difficult to see on what grounds the Government would find it possible to exclude another class serving under precisely the same conditions and terms. The Covenanted Native Civilian on retirement is entitled to his pension of £1,000 per annum just as his English colleague, and it would be difficult to place European and Native Uncovenanted officers on a different footing in this matter. If, however, Mr. King's demand was limited to that class of Uncovenanted officers who are recruited in England, officers, that is, in the Public Works, Telegraph, Education, and Scientific Departments, he would stand a much greater chance of success. These officers come out from England, and are reasonably entitled to look forward to settling at home on retirement. Their plea that in coming to India they did not anticipate being so crippled by the state of the exchange, a cause beyond the power and foresight of even the most learned experts, as to be compelled hereafter to settle there, seems worthy of consideration. If the demand were thus circumscribed and limited, there is a much greater likelihood of its proving acceptable to the Government than it is likely to do in its present form. Indeed, we may state that the very comprehensive claim now being put forward has no chance of acceptance.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

(*Pioneer.*)

The Tory party who clamoured against the innovation have had to endure the falsification of most of these evil forebodings. It was asserted that the cry for self-government was merely a faint echo from the Far West which Young Bengal had only partially caught and imperfectly understood, and that when the whole stock of brave words had been expended over its inauguration, and the actual substantial work began, the cloud of enthusiasm would clear away, leaving disclosed no real interest in the routine of petty matters to be dealt with from day to day. There never was a greater mistake. In some instances it may have happened that the Municipal Commissioners, influenced by social or caste considerations, have chosen the wrong man as their chairman, and an apathetic executive has reacted on the general body; but, as a rule, a very genuine interest in the affairs of their town has been shown both by the Commissioners as a body and by the chosen excutive; and in frequency of meetings, regularity of attendance, and freedom of discussion, the proceedings of the bodies constituted under the Act of 1884 afford a very favourable contrast to those of their comparatively phantasmal predecessor. It was also asserted, before the Act was introduced, with a great deal of vehemence, that the Natives of Bengal were not yet honest enough to be entrusted with such powers, and that grave scandals would ensue unless the freedom given were hedged round with so many safeguards as to make it difficult to distinguish it from the old bonds of restriction. To this an answer, if any is needed, may be found in the fact that in these three years there has been no serious scandal; and that, in spite of irregularities of accounts easily discernible by the regular official examiners, the money of the ratepayers has been as safe as it ever was in official hands. On the whole, it must, we think, be conceded by the bitterest opponents of reform that self-government as applied to the Bengal Municipalities has proved itself, beyond doubt, successful. There has, of course, been plenty of scope for hostile criticism; but to us, as we believe, to most sober-minded people, the wonder is that it has not been possible to pick a great many more holes. It was an entirely novel experiment, and there was much in the previous tradition of the country to suggest the probability of failure. It must be remembered, further, that the necessity of openness in its proceedings has forced every municipal body to "wear its heart onits sleeve, for daws" (in the form of "Patriotic Associations") "to peck at." There can be no doubt that every instance of shortcoming has been duly chronicled and proclaimed; and it is as surprising as it is satisfactory that in so many centres in widely distant districts, non-official Native gentlemen have been found in such numbers ready to sacrifice time, ease and money to pay close attention to the local affairs of their fellow-townsmen.

MAHOGANY IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The experimental cultivation of this important timber tree continues to receive particular attention in the Madras Presidency. From a report by Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, on experiments carried out last year within his jurisdiction, we gather that altogether 85½ lbs. of seeds were received by him from various sources, which were distributed in the districts of Ganjam, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, and the Nilgiris, between the months of August, 1885, and January, 1887. In addition to the above, 1,200 plants in baskets were sent by the Director of Agriculture in October, 1886, which were distributed between Cuddapah and Nellore. Full reports have been received from all districts except Ganjam.

In the Kistna district, of the plants raised from seed, some 1,503 were planted out at distances of 36ft. by 36ft. in the Weld plantation at Masulipatam, which covers an area of about 80 acres. The soil is described as sandy, containing a varying proportion of clay and slight traces of salt. The seedlings have thriven very well here, and now vary from two to four feet in height. In addition to the above there are about 3,780 plants in pots in the nursery, which the collector intends to plant out during the present rainy season. Other species of trees (among them *Termina ia Arjuna* and *Cedrela toona*) have also been planted out with the mahogany, and the two named are doing very well. This plantation may be considered one of the successful ones.

In Nellore the results were not very satisfactory. Of 300 plants raised from seed, 112 died, and the remainder were planted out in the jungle. These have not grown well, though they are described as still healthy and strong. Of the 700 plants sent in October, 1886, 468 were alive in January, 1887. Out of a second batch of 10 lbs. of seed sent to the collector in September, 1886, only 562 plants were raised, of which 26 died. The reason why so few plants were raised from seed is, that it was sown in sand instead of in good soil, and because the collector thinks it was received too late in the season.

The most satisfactory results were obtained on the Nilghiris. No less than 13,300 plants were raised from two consignments of seeds in August and October, 1885, and planted out in the June and November following, at an average distance of 22ft. by 23ft. There were only 63 casualties, the rest being in flourishing condition, especially those in the bed of the stream. The height of these seedling varies from 18 inches to 4½ feet, while that of those on higher ground varies from 12 to 18 inches. In September, 1886, a further consignment of 10 lbs. of seed was received by the collector of Nilghiris, which was sown at once, and gave 5,000 plants out of 11,145 seeds, the sixth day after sowing the rest of the seeds not having even sprouted. This goes to show that more than 50 per cent. of the seed was bad. No casualties have occurred among these, and they are reported as being from five to six inches in height, and healthy. The collector notes that a moist locality appears to suit the plants better than dry places, and this hint might be utilised to advantage in further experiments. Mr. Gamble considers this plantation a decided success. It covers 100 acres, and a further note upon it is under preparation. We entirely concur with Mr. Gamble in the opinion expressed by him, that "the experimental cultivation of mahogany had better perhaps in the future be confined to Sriharikot and the lower forests of the Nilghiris. It is of no use to make small plantations in a case like this; the only way to really prove that mahogany can be properly grown, and to produce some result commensurate with the expenditure, is to work on a sufficiently large area."

In the Cuddapah district there are two plantations, and the district forest officer has submitted a somewhat full report upon them.

Taken as a whole, it must be admitted, writes the *Indian Agriculturist*, that the experimental cultivation of mahogany in Southern India has been attended with hopeful results. There is no reason why this tree, the wood of which is so much valued by cabinet makers, should not become naturalised in this country. If the trees now being raised can be induced to produce fertile seed, it ought not to be such a difficult matter to naturalise it. There are, if we recollect rightly, some really fine specimen trees in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Seebpore. There is one tree in particular which struck us as one of the finest we have seen. It must be fully 80 feet high, with a girth of about 12 feet, approximately.

VILLAGE CHAUKIDARS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

How preposterous is the position of the *chaukidars* when we consider all that depends upon them, in the matter of police duties alone, besides those of vital statistics. No respectable agriculturist will take this wretched office with its nominal pay collected with such difficulty and always in arrears, with its

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fatiguing and degrading duties, with its ludicrous blue *meerzai* and yellow tights and rusty javelin. The *chaukidar* is at every man's beck and call. He accompanies the *hakim* from village to village; he collects supplies, he carries letters, he holds the Tahsildar's horse and rubs the Deputy-Inspector's legs. When all this is remedied—when the *chaukidar* becomes a member of a properly-organised rural constabulary, regularly paid, properly clothed, with regularly defined duties for which he is responsible only to properly constituted authorities—then we shall hope to see the completion of the system by the merging in this body of the detective, as distinguished from the protective police. We shall thus adhere to the only really good element in the *chaukidari* system, in retaining the local knowledge of men resident in the neighbourhood in which they are to be employed, and we shall get rid of the cause of failure or the existing local institution in the low character and status of the functionaries by whom the business is carried on. The office of a police constable needs, besides local knowledge, some independence, honesty, and sense of responsibility. The stamp of respectability now lacking will be conferred on the rural constable in making him a member of an organised body with a certain status and definite duties, and responsibilities. This achieved, we shall have an efficient detective agency for all ordinary rural purposes, though, of course, for the pursuit of organised and professional crime a special body of trained detectives will be required at the local Scotland Yard. For protective purposes, for guards and escorts, for repression of disturbances, a different class of constables is requisite—a force very small in comparison with the present one, and whose distribution and training should much more nearly than at present approach that of the old military police.

PROPOSED CREMATORIUM FOR HINDUS.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

We agree that the religious feelings of the community should not be injured. But as far as we understand the proposal, it is not intended to be imposed on the whole community. For the purpose for which the proposal is at present intended, it cannot, in our opinion, be in the least objectionable. Supposing that a cremation apparatus is to be kept only for the use of those classes of Hindus who at present bury their dead, we do not see how in their case any religious feeling will be violated by the use of the apparatus. With the exception of *Sanyasis*, there is no class, that we are aware of, who use any religious ceremony in burying the dead. In the case of these latter, burning in a crematorium will be just as allowable as burying in the ground. There is a form of cremation in use called *bhadagni*, *i.e.*, burning without ceremonies. In the case of the poor, even *bhadagni*, if available, would probably be preferred to burial, and burning in a crematorium is not to our mind very different from *bhadagni*, except that it is an unfamiliar mode. The use of a crematorium must indeed not be made compulsory, and must be so guarded as not to offend religious feelings. The touch of persons to a corpse of a caste other than that of the person touching must be avoided. The burning in the same apparatus of persons of different castes would also be objectionable. But these are matters of detail, and not very difficult of arrangement. If a separate apparatus for each caste, and one not requiring any specially skilled handling so as to be capable of being worked by the men who accompany the dead, much of the objection on these grounds would vanish. As we have said, there ought to be no compulsion, at least until people get used to the innovation, though for our part we do not see any hardship in making the use compulsory in the case of those classes who otherwise have to resort to burial. When the novelty of the thing ceases, burning in crematoriums will, we feel certain, get into popular use as readily as travelling by railway. Even in the case of the classes who have the means of burning their dead on the orthodox pyre, with the use of the funeral ceremonies, the presence of a crematorium is not, we think, without its value. Its usefulness and conveniences will gradually come to be appreciated. It may serve as a model of attainable improvement, and may imperceptibly supersede the primitive practice of burning that is at present in vogue.

THE VILLAGE PUJA IN THE PUNJAB.

I lately watched a Brahman performing a *puja* in a private house. He commenced by reading the *Satnavian Pustak*, a book said to have been composed by Sata Rishi, and divided into five parts. On the completion of each part a conch was sounded by an attendant boy. Its contents were puerile stories and Brahmanical nonsense, relating five instances of special blessing accruing to Brahmans, Rajas, &c., for keeping fasts and listening to *Satnavian* stories.

His ritual, however, was interesting and important. He covered a square batch with cowdung and stuck up a plantain tree in each corner, and one more to the north-east of it. To each of these be attached a small triangular flag on a pole and some green bamboo branches. He next enclosed the square by passing a garland of leaves round the plantain trees, and in the centre of it he placed a stool covered with a kerchief, on which he put a salagrama on a tray after bathing it in the five *amiritas*, *viz.*, honey, Ganges water, cow's milk, tyre and *ghi*. At the close of the ceremony this "bathing mixture" was distributed to the audience with *panjiri*, specially prepared by the Brahman during the day. The *panjiri* consisted of molasses, *ghi*, flour, cloves, cardamons, and whole black pepper seeds, and was placed on a tray in front of *salagrama* during the incantation. There was a small tray beside it, containing fifteen betel-nuts, clove, and cardamoms, besides five dried fruits, viz., pistachio nuts, almonds, raisins, dates and apricots, and five fresh fruits, viz, plantains, sweet limes, sugarcane, cocoanuts in shell, and oranges. The fresh fruits may be those in season, except the cocoanut in its shell, which is a necessity.

The Brahman now strewed the stool with flowers, placed a *ghara* of water beside each plantain tree, together with some rice and barley, and then lighted chiraghs, placing one near each plantain tree. He next made a circuit of the square, muttering incantations, and lastly divided it off into nine small squares by drawing lines with a flower dropper between his fingers and thumb. In each small square he drew an astronomical symbol. These were, beginning at the north-west corner:—(1) Budh (Mercury), a figure like an elephant goad, yellow; (2) Sukar (Venus), a figure like an Oxford frame, white; (3) Som (the Moon), a waxing crescent, white; (4) Brihaspat (Jupiter), an eight-pointed star with a tail, yellow; (5) Suraj (the Sun), an eight-pointed star, red; (6) Mangal (Mars), a triangle, red; (7) Ketu (the Descending Node), an eight-legged insect with feelers, grey; (8) Sani (Saturn), two triangles joined at their apices, and supported on two legs (supposed to represent a headless man), black; (9) Rahu (the ascending Node), same as Ketu, grey. The five colours used in the above were procured om henna (*mehndi*), *shar a* (a black seed), *sindur* (red lead), *khaulia* and *haldi* (*turmeric*). —W. Buchanan, Gujrat.—*Indian Notes and Queries.*

WHEAT EXPORTS FROM BURMA.

(*Rangoon Gazette.*)

There is every reason to hope that in the course of a few years, as Upper Burma becomes more completely settled, and as population increases, that an export trade in wheat will spring up in Rangoon. This grain has always been grown to some extent in the drier parts of the country, but the extension of cultivation has always been checked, not only by the rapacity of the Burmese officials, but also by the extreme fluctuations in price. Apparently it has made very little difference to the people how much wheat they have grown. The value of the total export has remained nearly the same, whether 40,000 maunds or a lakh of maunds were exported to Lower Burma. The actual figures for the last four years are:—

1883-84	38,919	maunds	value	Rs. 1,14,547
1884-85	69,309	„	„	„ 1,33,825
1885-86	96,705	„	„	„ 1,32,028
1886-87	74,345	„	„	„ 1,16,534

These figures are so extraordinary that were they not corroborated to some extent by the fact of great fluctuations in the value of wheat here, we should suspect that some mistake had crept into them. Still, a mistake could scarcely have taken this particular form of keeping the values very nearly to the same level whatever the quantities might be. The uniformity is too marked to be the result of a mistake. We may therefore safely take it as a fact that it has made very little difference to the people of Upper Burma how much wheat they grew. In 1886-87, for instance, the quantity is nearly double that of 1883-84, yet the value is only increased by about 2,000 rupees instead of by a lakh. The figures would be just what we should expect from a land-locked country which had no means of exporting its surplus in good years or of importing, if necessary, in bad ones. In such a country, of course, value must decrease as quantity increases, and in such countries it is a well-known fact that surplus grain if often left to rot on the ground, is having absolutely no value. Even in certain parts of India not yet touched by the railway a superabundant harvest is a real calamity to the people.

CONCERNING INDIA.

(*St. Stephen's Review.*)

I am a globe-trotter, thirsting for information of the land I am trotting through, and I find it difficult beyond measure.

My Indian friends are most hospitable, but they hate to talk of India. They will talk for hours about mutual friends in England, and about countries we both know, but to get out of them the smallest piece of local information I have to cross-examine them as in a witness-box, and during the process I read "bore" in their eyes. That is when I am seeking for hard facts. If I try to get at their ideas on the country in general, and am hoping for a broad view, I am disappointed. Do you know I really believe that the "ignorant British officers" of a regiment serving in India takes broader views of India than many civilians, and there is a good reason for it. The civilian is an overworked officer. This is true in all departments and in all parts of India. The soldier officer does little or nothing. A conscientious civilian —and they are very numerous, or India would not be part of this empire—has just twice as much work as he can efficiently do. Mr.

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Wilfrid Blunt described him as an overpaid and underworked creature of a despotic bureaucracy! Mr. Blunt was kindly, and at such inconvenience to hosts, asked to pay a visit to an official's house. He was given the best they had. His host put off his work during the day to attend his guests, and sat up all night to make up for lost time, while Mr. Blunt slept peacefully in bed. His hostess took him out for a drive, as it was too hot to walk. In return, Mr. Blunt denominates them in his "Ideas on India" as an idle and luxurious family, members of a Government who seek but to extort sufficient salary from the poor coolie to enable them to lie about in long arm-chairs (legs up) when they don't happen to be driving blood horses in a luxurious carriage. Such is the picture he tries to paint you of the civilian in India. The officers of the army are, of course, too utterly useless to deserve comment. Now, it is a fact that the work of Government in every district is far more complicated now than it was fifty years ago. In all departments the work has to be most minutely gone into. An officer in charge of a district does not settle cases of life and death from his cool bath; he does not have the execution in his garden as soon as he has dried himself. Quite true, really! He has to go into every detail with considerable care, or he will receive what he would call a "snorter" from Government. Grand ambiguous word! Though so much more work has been thrown on these officials, their numbers is not increased. It is thus the Government civilian does not hold broad views about the country at large. He is a practical (and therefore to be despised, of course), hard-working man. He is tied to one district perhaps for ten years; he can't help being ignorant of other parts of this big land, for he gets no chance of seeing them, and naturally, his work permitting, he takes his furlough for the purpose of getting relaxation, and does not travel over Indian plains in search of "broad views," like a pig after truffles. It is thus that I explain to myself the civilians' narrow-mindedness and his dislike of conversing on local affairs. It is a pity, no doubt. The German officers sits up all night over beer, talking "shop"; the British subaltern in India goes to bed, and gets up early to ride a horse.

If Mr. Blunt had more influence, he would no doubt do more harm, for it tends to sour a hard-working man to be constantly told that he is getting very fat on a people for whom he does nothing. HERACLES.

BENGAL.

A NOTIFICATION in the *Calcutta Gazette* states that Maharani Surnomoye, of Cossimbazar, has given Rs. 20,000 for the promotion of technical education in the Moorshedabad District. Five thousand rupees are to be spent in purchasing the necessary apparatus and instruments, and the interest on the remainder of the sum is to be devoted to endowing a class in the Berhampore Collegiate School and establishing classes in connection with the college class in some of the neighbouring elementary schools. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the Maharani's munificent gift, and approves of the scheme she proposes.

MR. FINUCANE, the Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, has submitted to the Government of Bengal the results of the experiments made by Babu Nitya Gopal Mukerji, M.A., Agricultural Officer on special duty, Berhampore, with regard to the eradication of disease among silk worms. Mr. Finucane recommends that no action be taken on the suggestions made by the Babu till the arrival of the expert from England. A short paper is being printed, and will be circulated among the vernacular papers descriptive of the results which have been attained, and inviting the attention of the Native community to the subject.

THE strength of the Assam Frontier Police at the close of last year was lower than it has been for several years past, being 1 subadar, 2 jemadars, 7 havildars, and 181 Sepoys below the sanctioned strength of 2,579 officers and men. This reduction has been chiefly caused by the number of men who have volunteered for service in the Burma Military Police. As the Inspector-General had reported that the number of the force was insufficient for the work required the Chief Commissioner has felt himself compelled to place a limit on the number of men who can be spared for the Burma Police.

THE following notifications are gazetted:—Mr. G. K. Lyon, C.S., is appointed to act as Secretary to the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Samuells. Mr. F. M. Halliday, Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave of thirteen days. Mr. F. Thompson, Deputy Magistrate, Dinajpur, is allowed leave for three months. Mr. H. B. St. Leger, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Barrackpur, 24-Parganas, is allowed leave for one month. Mr. F. L. Halliday, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, is transferred to Barrackpur in that district, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. B. St. Leger.

MADRAS.

MR. C. C. B. KNAPP, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is now at Nellore inspecting the portion of line between that place and Tirupeti, in view to deciding whether the incomplete works on this section have been sufficiently advanced to admit of its being opened to public traffic.

ONE of those who served England so long ago as 1816 has just quietly passed away at Pallaveram. Captain John Napleton Beaver, of the European Veteran Battalion, was the oldest officer in the Madras Army, which he entered as Ensign in 1817 or 1818. Captain Beaver was formerly in the Royal Navy, and served under Lord Exmouth at the bombardment of Algiers in 1816. He was then a midshipman on board the *Glasgow* frigate, 48 guns, commanded by the Hon. A. Maitland, and was wounded. He received a medal for distinguised bravery on that occasion. He was once in action in India. He was born Jan. 14, 1801, and was never confined to his bed by illness until the last.

AN interesting discovery has lately been made in the Madura District. As Mr. James, the Port Officer of Paumban, was lately on a tour of inspection of the Kilakarai Channel, he had occasion to visit some beacons some four or five miles north-east of the port of Kilakarai. Walking along the beach he noticed the whole strand strewed with broken pottery, earthenware, china, &c, and at one place where the sea had encroached, at a depth of four or five feet from the surface of the ground, there appeared what seemed to be the end of a wall. On inquiry he was told that the pottery was from an old town which existed there in the time of the Pandyan Kings. The Natives stated that coins were often found washed out by the sea, and a quantity were given to Mr. James, which had various devices on them, such as fish, birds, bullocks, and the monkey god Hanuman. These have been forwarded to the Collector of Madura with a full report of all the information that could be gathered. Mr. James has subsequently had another large number of coins sent to him, some of which are Grecian, Roman, Arab, &c. According to Bishop Caldwell Kilakarai is the place where Marco Polo first landed in India.

BOMBAY.

DR. B. S. SHROFF has been appointed Honorary Medical Officer to the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG has taken possession of Watson's Hotel, the bargain for the sale of which was definitely concluded at five lakhs of rupees.

DURING Colonel Marshall's absence from Hyderabad Nawab Afsur Jung will carry on the duties of Secretary to his Highness the Nizam.

THE following telegram has been received by the Resident at Aden from the Agent and Consul-General, Cairo:—"Our Delegate Sanitary Board cannot recommend that quarantine be removed on arrivals from Bombay not earlier than before meeting in October ends. Military Department, Marine Department, should be asked to arrange relief accordingly."

THE NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK, who left for Poona ten or twelve days ago, returned to Hyderabad on Friday. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, who made the Nawab's acquaintance when he visited England with his brother five or six years ago, recognised him as an old friend, and had a long conversation with him. The Duke has not yet visited the Nizam's capital, but is understood to be desirous of doing so.

THE Government has at present under consideration the question of commuting the permanent monthly travelling allowances for daily allowances wherever this can possibly be effected without hardship to the officers concerned. This is one of the results of the results of the Finance Committee's recommendations, and in Bombay alone a saving of something like half a lakh of rupees it is estimated will be made by the change from the oldstanding form of monthly allowances, which in many cases have come to be looked upon in the light of permanent additions to salaries.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE Talukdars of Oudh have distributed five hundred rupees among the poor as a thanks-offering for the restoration to health of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces.

IN the year 1886-87 works of public utility were constructed by private individuals in the North-West Provinces and Oudh to the value of Rs. 1,83,296. The principal of these were a masonry tank costing Rs. 80,000, constructed by Rani Janki Kunwar of Porospur, in the Gonda district, and another tank costing Rs. 14,000 by Buldeo Sukul's aunt, in the Fattehpur District. One liberal-minded gentleman, Babu Ganga Persad constructed a bungalow for the use of the Municipal Committee at Etah at a cost of Rs. 2,200.

NOTHING has been heard lately regarding the Punjab University examination scandals. The matter, it is believed, stands much as follows:—The Senate of the University referred the whole case to the Local Government, suggesting that a Commission should be appointed to investigate all the circumstances connected therewith. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab forwarded this suggestion to the Government of India, who practically agreed with it, but asked the Local Government to frame what may be called specific charges. These are now under consideration, and the Commission will be appointed when they have been duly drawn up.

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THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Simla on the 10th of October, and visits some of the Native States. His Honour will reach Lahore on the 31stof October. Mrs. Lyall will not accompany his Honour, but will be at Lahore by the middle of October. The Punjab Secretariat and other Offices will also come down by the first week of October. The Lieutenant-Governor will commence in the beginning of January next his usual winter tour throughout the Province.

NEW ROUTE TO THE EAST.

(*Times.*)

The wise decision of the Government to endorse the efforts of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway to open up the new Canadian route to the Far East had been foreshadowed in many ways. Not long ago the Post Office issued notices that letters for China addressed "*vid* Vancouver" would be forwarded monthly to Montreal for transmission by the new Canadian Pacific route. The Governor of Hong Kong lately departed westwards to his far Eastern colony. Boxes of tea recently reached London *vid* Canada within one month of leaving China. Proofs accumulated that a new route westwards to the East was being opened for mails, for men, and for merchandise which boasted many superiorities over all older routes. It is well to record these superiorities. The route has become practicable because Canadian energy, backed by British capital, has completed the shortest and most northerly of the great railway lines which cross the American continent, connecting Halifax, the deep-water port on the Atlantic seaboard nearest to Europe with the port on the Pacific coast nearest to Japan and China. The physical facts of actual distances along the several routes are conclusive. They may be summarily tabulated as follows, in thousands of miles:—

	Viâ Canada.	Viâ Suez.	Viâ the Cape.	Viâ Cape Horn.
England to Japan ...	9½	13¾	15½	15½
England to Shanghai ...	10½	12½	14½	16
England to Hong Kong...	11	11	13½	16
England to Singapore ...	12½	9½	12½	16½
England to Brisbane ...	11½	12½	14½	13⅝
England to Sydney ...	12	12	13¾	12¾
England to Auckland ...	12	12	14	11½

The comparative shortness of the Canadian route is most evident, however, in regard to Japan and China, and already a provisional line of steamers has been started to open up communications by this new route with those countries. The Canadian route possesses four features of superiority over any other so far as saving of time is concerned. First, the route follows, as it were, a great circle, or, in other words, travels at latitudes, where degrees of longtitude are shortest; secondly, the seas crossed are cool, a matter of immense advantage to marine engineers as well as to passengers, and they are for the most part free from monsoons and tropical cyclones; thirdly, 2,500 miles of the route consist of a comparatively direct and easily-worked line of railway; and, fourthly, the sea courses are direct and do not have to follow the sinuosities of coast lines or encounter the dangers of coastwise navigation.

Such is summary comparison of the routes. It has, however, been argued that the mail and mercantile communications with Trans-pacific ports are already amply provided by East-going services *vid* Suez or the Cape. For instance, a new subsidy of £365,000 per annum has just been awarded to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to provide mail communication with the Far East. This is intended to suffice for the present traffic, but if we are to judge of the future by the past we may see in the records of the last twenty-five years that the growth of the trade of the United Kingdom with Trans-pacific ports is such as to foretell at least a duplication in value during the ensuing quarter of a century, which in these days of trade depression is a prospect carefully to be fostered. The following are the records of trade (in millions sterling):—

Between the United Kingdom and	In the year 1860.	In the year 1885.	Estimate for 1910.
Australasia... ...	17	51	153
Straits Settlements	3	7	16·5
Java, Philippines, &c.	3	7	16·5
Hong Kong and China	15	20	26·5
Japan	·2	3	4·5
Total ...	38·2	88	217

There are other signs of a great expansion and growth of this trade during the next quarter of a century. It is considered as beyond doubt that China, with her 400,000,000 of people, will open herself, to Europe by means of railways and telegraphs. France is certainly lavishing money on her newly-acquired territories in Tong-King; New Guinea, Borneo, and many smaller islands are coming under the subsection of European Powers, and will, without doubt, swell the rapidly growing totals of trade in these Eastern seas. The trade between North America and China and Japan already amounts to an annual value of £9,000,000. The wool, tea, and silks of the one side of the Pacific are profitably exchanged for the machinery and preserved provisions, especially the fish of British Columbia, of the other side. Whether, therefore, with a view to through traffic with Europe or to local Pacific traffic, there is little wonder that the intrinsic merits of these new routes are claiming the attention of those concerned.

Definite proposals for organising useful and reliable through services along these routes are now matured. The central link in the chain is the Canadian Pacific Railway. The great trunk line is now complete and excellently well equipped from the Pacific to Montreal and Quebec. A direction from Montreal to Halifax is fast approaching completion. The Canadian Pacific has the further advantage over the more northerly American lines in that the height above the sea level does not exceed 3,000ft., while the American lines run for 400 miles at 7,000ft., for 500 at over 6,000ft., and for long distances at more than 5,000ft. The best estimates show that by the Canadian Pacific a reliable through communication between Halifax and Vancouver will be maintained, all the year round, well within a limit of six days for the transit.

The Atlantic link of the chain it is proposed to provide by a line of first-class high speed steamers—to be subsidised by the Canadian Government. The Canadian Government is acting with wisdom as well as enterprise in this endeavour to make Halifax the great port of the Continent, and certainly the Atlantic port of a through route to the East. It is expected that the new fast steamers will make the passage in about five days—making a through connection between Liverpool and Vancouver within eleven days.

The China service stands on a different footing, because there is no group of wealthy English colonies desiring to establish such a service; whereas the main benefits of the through route would be enjoyed by China merchants and export manufacturers in the United Kingdom. At the same time, the subsidy asked for amounts in the total only to £60,000 for a monthly, or £100,000 for a fortnightly service. Of these sums Canada is willing to contribute £15,000 and £20,000 respectively, leaving as a sum to be supplied out of the Imperial Exchequer £45,000 in the one case and £80,000 in the other.

The Imperial Government could not shut its eyes to the obvious signs that a mail service by this new route would become a commercial necessity of the near future, and on Oct. 19, 1885, a notice was issued by the Post Office calling for tenders for a fortnightly mail service, to commence in February, 1888, to run between Vancouver and Hong Kong. Two tenders were sent in, and one of these has since been placed before the Government in a somewhat amended form. It is proposed to run a service of steamers, to be built according to Admiralty requirements, to be capable of steaming more than 16 knots, and to be available in war time for service as armed cruisers or transports; the service to be a 14-knot service, to carry mails free of all further charges, troops at low rates, and war materials and Government stores across the Continent at absolute cost.

It may be remarked that of the £45,000 which is asked it is proposed that fully one fourth should be placed on the Navy Vote as a subvention similar to that paid to other great steamer companies for steamers built up to Admiralty requirements and available in war time for naval purposes. Little need be said to point out the obvious value of such steamers in time of war. They would be on the spot, in the distant Pacific; possessed of higher speed than any probable cruiser of the enemy, and far greater coal endurance. They could, for instance, be loaded with coal, or men, or torpedoes and torpedo boats, with ammunition or warlike stores, which they could transfer, without chance of capture, to the British ships or stations in the China and Australian seas in from ten to fifteen days' time, or they could be utilised as the scouts and screens of the fighting fleet, or to carry despatches in the not improbable event of cut cables. They would also be sufficiently armed to harass the enemy's commerce and even some of his cruisers.

In regard to strategy, it is right to recall the fact that the Russian Government has now sanctioned the completion of an extended railway system from St. Petersburg, through Siberia and along the northern frontier of China, all the way to their arsenal port of Wladiwostock, on the Japan Sea. It is estimated that this railway will be practically completed by the year 1893, and that it will place that outpost of Russia within twenty days of St. Petersburg.

Commercial men have felt that, in addition to providing more speedy means of intercourse, such action would stimulate Canadian development and be something of a return for the patriotic energy of Canada in creating that great Queen's Highway which now crosses the wide Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Such action will lay the foundation of a system ready to take up the command of that rapidly increasing trade which must follow on the continued growth of Australia and Canada and California, and on the vigorous opening up of the islands of the Pacific and the China seas and of the great continent of China.

Public opinion evidently is determined by this means to secure and develop the general trade of the British Empire; to maintain the legitimate commercial pre-eminence of the nation; to retain command over the markets of the Far East; to aid the development of the great colonies whose shores are washed by the Pacific, and to improve greatly the facilities for the conveyance of mails, men, and merchandise between trans-Pacific ports and the United Kingdom. The Government, with wise decision, has not allowed to pass this signal opportunity for laying the foundations of British maritime predominance in the Pacific.

GENERAL EDWARDES has succeeded to the Deesa command, and has thoroughly recovered from the sharp attack of illness that compelled him to throw up the command in Bombay.

AN inquiry is being conducted at Fategarh into the alleged attempt to poison the Manchester Regiment. The committee appointed to test the beer supplied to the troops has already examined over two hundred casks, which were found to be untainted. This (says a correspondent) throws further suspicion on the poisoned cask, half of which had been consumed before evil effects showed themselves. The case is causing much local interest, and the chemical report is awaited with anxiety. Some reports say that adulteration took place in the canteen; others that it may be the result of an effect to deprive Messrs. Mackinnon and Company of the beer contract. The authorities at Fategarh are most vigilant, especially since the chemical analysis on the Agra beer case showed a heavy admixture of arsenic.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE JUBILEE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA, IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.*

The benighted Presidency, as regards the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, belies its name. It would be difficult to conceive a more gratifying record of loyalty and devotion to the Throne than Sir Charles Lawson has presented to the public. It was not here and there, but everywhere. It was not alone in great cities like Madras, Tanjore, Arcot, and the such like, that the incense of patriotism rose heavenwards; it was not alone the rich and wealthy who contributed out of their abundance to the Jubilee fund intended to celebrate the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign. The movement was universal, extending from the towns counting their inhabitants by hundreds of thousands to the humblest villages with a sparse and poor population; the meanest subject of the Crown did his diligence gladly. And how magnificent the results! Thousands of the poor were fed, and, at least, for once in their lives, were supremely happy. The anniversary, too, was a regular gala day. There were fireworks, theatricals, music, dancing, illuminations, torchlight processions, athletic sports, salutes, addresses, and the thousand and one minutiæ of a national holiday and time of rejoicing. Nor were the festivities the only means of marking an event which, so far as India is concerned, has never occurred before, and which may never happen again. Here public liberality founded a hall and reading-rooms, there a town-hall; this town established a hospital, that city a public school; this village preferred a market, that hamlet a clock tower; this enthusiast endowed a scholarship; that benefactor subscribed funds to help poor students in their education!

But all and everyone did somewhat; and last, but to our notion by no means least, on well-nigh all occasions the National Anthem of old England concluded the day's pleasure. And what a bond of unity in this simple strain, linking East and West in harmony, peace, and happiness, proclaiming that henceforth India's foes are England's enemies, that Britain's might is the strength of the Land of Sun: one people, one Empire, one Queen. This is the moral of Sir Charles Lawson's most interesting volume, containing as it does not only a complete record of the Jubilee amongst the Madrassees, but a valuable historical retrospect of the Presidency annals, accompanied by a summary of the administrative arrangements during the last fifty years of the Christian era.

JOHN BULL'S ARMY FROM A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.†

The opinions of a foreign critic in regard to our national shortcomings are always valuable, the more so when, as in this case, they are the result of mature reflection, cautious deliberation, and sound judgment. Nor can there be a more important subject of consideration than the army. Faults and defects in that direction *may* mean the ruin of the Empire. Captain France's examination therefore of "John Bull's Army" is a welcome contribution to the stock of public knowledge. Written without prejudice it commands attention, and it would be well if those in high places would cast a glance at its pages and gather the views of a thoughtful foreigner upon the military system and its working in this country.

To our minds the outcome of the whole matter is somewhat inexplicable. In the twenty-fourth chapter, under the head of "Conclusion," Captain France sums up his views as to the moral worth of the English army, and what does he proclaim?

Admitting the bravery of the officers as unquestioned and unquestionable, he avers that one and all, from the subaltern to the general, are "ignorant of the first principles of war;" that convoys are cut off and regiments annihilated through ignorance or contempt of principles known to all corporals; that there is an overabundance of "administrative carelessness, and the usual errors of officialism; that there is 'penny wise and pound foolish' economy; that the fear of expenditure paralyses the action of all military functionaries; that England is in a bad way; that, humiliated in Egypt, menaced in the possession of India, the loss of which would ruin her, the first cannon-shot of a Continental war in which England should be involved would sound for her the tocsin of disaster." In short, he sums up her fate in one solitary word, "obliteration."

Nothing could be more trenchant than this; yet, withal, the Gallic hero sees much to admire, and compares us favourably in some respects with his own people at home. The loyalty of the army is unquestioned, the *esprit de corps* is superb, the mode of recruiting admirable, so different from the conscription which preys upon the vitals of the nation; the physique of the men, consequent on good fare and good quarters, is unrivalled, while athletics and games of skill harden the sinews and improve the constitution. But, it may be asked, are all these advantages to count for naught in a campaign *à l'outrance?* England, rich in the sinews of war, can maintain the combat for a period practically unlimited, and quite beyond the capacity of any foreign nation, which could not endure the strain beyond a certain fixed period. Is it certain, too, that our Navy is worthless, that our commanders are brainless, and our arrangements arrant folly? If so, is it admitted on all hands that our neighbours are quite perfect—chips from the heavenly workshops? Captain France himself allows that as regards the army across the Channel there is much which is wrong and more which is questionable, and we fancy this is the truth in regard to all nations. It has been said that he is the best general who makes the fewest mistakes, and so it is with peoples; the most successful campaigns are those where errors are fewest and disasters least in number; but perfection is not the share of mortals here below.

These remarks are not penned with any view of depreciating the value of Captain France's work, which merits the highest praise, but merely to point out that, in the words of Shakespeare, "Methinks he doth protest too much."

HYDROPHOBIA.*

"When doctors disagree, who shall decide?" M. Pasteur inoculates as a preventive against hydrophobia. Dr. Lutaud contends that such a procedure *produces* the very disease it is intended to prevent. Which theory is right it is impossible to say. All that *is* certain is, that it is none too wise to be inoculated till science has set the matter at rest, and solved a problem which at present is being conducted at the expense of human flesh subsisting. This is too horrible.

In the Shires, by Sir Randal Roberts (F. V. White and Co.) is a sporting novel, written in a style bright, fresh, and crisp as a pleasant hunting morn. Whyte Melville himself could hardly have written a better description of "The Chessington Hunt" and "The Kill in the Open," which constitute the two first chapters of the Baronet's story, which, however, is not altogether a "horsey" one, for it deals with softer subjects, amongst which, of course, love leads the field. The plot is slight, but the characters are well drawn, and some are evidently portraits taken from life. That of the Squire, who went in the way of honour and nobility of purpose as straight as he rode to the hounds, is a charming sketch of a good old English gentleman—one of the olden time—happily, we hope, not altogether extinct. And Lady Di, the hard-riding lady of Chessingtonshire, who gives him her hand in marriage at last, is also a brightly-drawn sketch, which must have been taken from nature too. A companion picture is that of another delightful Englishwoman, whose trials and sorrows are touchingly told; and there is a Vicar, who proves himself to be "as good a pastor and as fair a specimen of muscular Christianity as ever rode to hounds." Altogether *In the Shires* is pleasant reading, and although it may take more than "fifty minutes from find to finish" for perusal, it will be found by the reader at the end to be like the run described in the opening chapter—"one of the best things" of the season.

In the *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for October Dr. Pill concludes the account of his "Six Months' Ocean Tramp" of 25,681 miles, which he has told so pleasantly and well. Mr. O'Byrne continues his able history of "The Royal Navy from the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria," and Mr. Rathbone Low gives an interesting account of the early establishment of the "East India Company at Bussorah." A paper on the "Reorganisation of the Artillery" touches upon a matter which is of immediate professional interest at the present moment, although there is much diversity of opinion upon it. Mr. J. Colquhoun brings to a conclusion the brightly told serial of "Every Inch a Soldier," and "Furlough" winds up the month as usual. This magazine is keeping up its well-earned reputation with the Services.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for the current month contains a variety of articles of interest and importance to the readers for whom it particularly caters, and is illustrated in its now well-known style. Amongst the literary contributors are Admiral Ingram, the Hon. H. N. Shore, R.N., Mr. Charles Marvin, and others whose claims to be listened to upon the questions they discuss are always recognised. Captain Fall gives further chapters on Modern Tactics; General Mitford continues the pleasant narrative of his wanderings from the Orient to the Occident; and Colonel L'Estrange, in concluding his memoir on General Boulanger, wisely "declines to predict what that officer's future may be." Mr. Charles Marvin, consistently with the views he has expressed elsewhere, predicts disaster to England unless she immediately constructs a railway

* "The Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, in the Presidency of Madras." Compiled by Sir Charles Lawson. (Macmillan and Co.)

† "John Bull's Army from a French Point of View." By Captain Hector France. (Whittaker and Co.)

* "Hydrophobia in relation to M. Pasteur's Method." A Lecture by Dr. A. Lutaud. (Whittaker and Co.)

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to the Helmund to counteract Russian approaches towards Herat; but Dr. Dickinson somewhat allays our fears of an immediate advance upon India by showing with pen and pencil that the Behar Light Horse are ready to meet the invaders when they come. There are several technical papers in the present issue of the magazine which, fully illustrated as they are, will no doubt be of professional interest to the services, especially one on "Quick's breech-loading gun." The 44th Regiment will feel flattered, and justly so, at the notice given of their historical records, in which notice the reviewer refers to Afghanistan, but not to New Orleans, where the corps also earned a name for itself. This magazine ought to be well supported by the Services, for it is the only illustrated professional periodical which administers to their requirements.

At the present moment the condition of Ireland is the absorbing thought of statesmen and all who take an interest in that beautiful but unhappy country. Those who imagine that a *panacea* for the disease of discontent will be found in Home Rule cannot do better than purchase and peruse a little story called "Events in an Irish Country House in 1880," by Etoile, and published by John Hayward, of London and Manchester. It is an unassuming but truthful *exposé* of the machinations of men who are still dragging Ireland down to deeper degradation, and it is well worth reading, not only for this but for some excellent practical suggestions which the author offers for the amelioration of the present state of distress and disaster, which is covering the whole country as with a shroud.

We have received a most tasteful set of Scott's poems. Comprised in six volumes, with a neat little case, clearly printed, accurate and picturesque, Messrs. Bryce's venture, if it does not command success, deserves it; seeing that all this, amounting as it does to upwards of a thousand pages of print, is procurable for the modest trifle of 5s.

Books for Review.—"Radna," by Princess Olga (Chatto and Windus); "Hydrophobia; an Account of M. Pasteur's System," by Renaud Suzor (Chatto and Windus); "Madame de Stael," by Bella Duffy (W. H Allen and Co.); "Poems," by a Lifelong Thinker and Wanderer (Longmans, Green and Co.); "Ten Years in Melanesia," by Rev. Alfred Penny (Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co).

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Officers who have not been able to take the Burma leave this year will be allowed 90 days' leave next year, bnt this will include the ordinary 60 days' privilege leave.

Applications from officers of the British service for leave to Europe, on private affairs, are in future to be restricted to one year.

The 2-1st Brigade, London Division Garrison Artillery, which will arrive in India by the *Malabar* on Oct. 20th, has been selected for mountain equipments, and the 7-1st Brigade, Scottish Division, which will arrive by the same ship, has been selected for heavy battery equipment.

The Government of India have again refused to meet the expenses of transit of selected shots in the Bengal Presidency, to and from central stations, for rifle competition. In this respect the minor Presidencies who have had their annual meetings at the Government expense since 1868 and 1871, respectively, have a decided advantage.

It was resolved to transfer some of the young officers in the Madras and Bombay Staff Corps to the Punjab Frontier Force, thus giving them an equal chance with their compeers in Bengal of service on the border. It has been found, however, that Bombay has not any superfluous subalterns; and only one officer (Lieutenant Holland, 5th Bombay Infantry) has been gazetted to the Frontier Force. Madras also has, so far, been unable to spare any of its juniors, but seven or eight will be sent in the course of the next few weeks, Sir Charles Arbuthnot having consented to these transfers. By the 1st of October the Frontier Infantry will again have its full complement of wing officers; the cavalry are fully officered already.

Upon the departure on leave of Colonel Hawkes, Officiating Commissary General-in-Chief, Colonel Badcock, Commissary-General of the Western Circle, takes up the appointment. As Colonel Hawkes comes into his Colonel's allowance on the 3rd March next, while Colonel J. V. Hunt, the substantive head of the Department, retires on the expiration of his leave in December, 1888, when he also attains the Colonel's allowance, Colonel Badcock will remain in possession until he becomes Commissary General-in-Chief in permanence. Major Patch will officiate for Colonel Badcock in the Rawal Pind Circle.

The 52nd, and not the 27th Bombay Infantry will be brought back from Burma in the course of the coming relief season. The 25th were the first to go there, and as a general principle regiments are being relieved in order of their length of service in the country.

The following officers in the Bombay Staff Corps have been promoted to the rank of captain on the completion of eleven years' service:—Lieut. Albert Edward Leslie, Lieut. Richard William Preston, Lieut. Gervase Francis Newport Tinley, Lieut. Cecil Metcalfe Grey.

Colonel T. W. Rutherfurd, late Commandant 83rd Bengal Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the Station of Delhi.

The following appointments have been made:—

Corps of Guides.—Lieuts. G. B. Hodson, 28th Madras Infantry, and F. G. H. Davis, 40th Bengal Infantry, to be Squadron Officers on augmentation.

18th Bengal Infantry.—Major R. H. F. Rennick to be Commandant, vice Colonel A. C. Toker, vacated on appointment to the Military Department; Major W. H. Browne to be Second-in-Command, and Captain F. G. Vivian to be Wing Commander.

It is stated that three at least of the new 12-pounder breech-loading batteries will arrive in India before the end of the year. There are some twelve of these batteries, horse and field, at home now, and the new guns for others are being made as quickly as possible. Carriages for the guns arriving in India will in great part be made at the Fattergarh factory.

General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, attained his fifty-fifth year on the 30th ult., having been born at Cawnpore on Sept. 30, 1832. Sir Frederick Roberts is a born soldier, having first seen the light in an Indian military cantonment. His father was the late General Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., who took a distinguished part in our first war in Afghanistan in conflict with Dost Mahomed; and his mother was Isabella, daughter of Major Abraham Bunbury, of the 62nd Regiment, and of Kilfeacle, county Tipperary. For his distinguished services, especially in the recent campaigns in Afghanistan, he has attained almost every honour which a soldier can covet.

JUBILEE REWARDS.

They've just fired fifty guns, Jack,
In honour of our Queen,
A more prosp'rous, happy fifty years
Old England scarce has seen.
And hearts in India swell with pride,
But long in vain to be
At home in dear old England
For this glorious Jubilee.

Tis many, many years, Jack,
We've soldiered now together,
And many a weary "Sentry go"
We've done in monsoon weather.
They say we are to have rewards,
That Government will see
The soldier not neglected
At this happy Jubilee.

We've had some heavy trials, Jack,
Kept steady, firm and true,
No record in defaulters' book
Is found for Me or You.
We've never shirked our duty, Jack,
When called by land or sea,
So the Queen will surely think of us at this
her Jubilee.

To-day the order's out, Jack!!!
Just hear what I've been told!!
That all except "Defaulters"
Are left out in the cold!!!
That all the "duty shirkers"
Are free'd from lock and key,
To laugh at those who've done their work,
Before the Jubilee.

Three times a year four annas, Jack,
Comes out as "extra batta,"
And whether spent in beer or tea
It really does not matter;
But this the greatest day of all
In after times will be
Look'd on by all old soldiers
As a dreary Jubilee.

'Tis no use grumbling now, Jack,
The *hook'n's* out and read,
And you and I must mount our guard,
With four short nights in bed.
I really thought we should a grant
Of twelve months' service see,
And sooner have our soldiering done,
And bless the Jubilee.

"Back Verandah."

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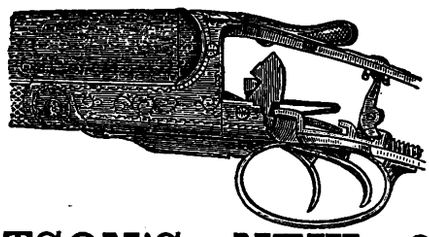
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1887.

A NEW ROUTE TO THE FAR EAST.

THE announcement that the Government has agreed to subsidise a mail service between Vancouver's Island and China is a matter for general congratulation and approval. In thus supporting the efforts of the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway to open the new Canadian route to the Far East the Imperial Government has done well. Commerce will receive a healthy impetus, and enterprising merchants and traders may look forward hopefully now to gains which they had almost despaired of ever making in these bad times. China and Japan will be brought into closer touch with England and Australia, and there can be no doubt that an enormous and profitable business will result from the closer relationship which will be gained. But allowing all this and more, we fail to see why this new route should be considered as the special highway to India, and why correspondents and editors should indulge in so much gush about the enormous advantages it will give to England in securing her communications with India. Writers in the *Times* and *Engineering* may have their own special reasons for this gush, but the calm *Spectator*, whose conductors know certainly something about India, appear to have been touched by the same glowing enthusiasm. That journal on Saturday, in an article upon this subject, has the following :—

> China and Russia are the two predestined rulers of Northern Asia. With Russia we have, and seem likely to have for some time to come, a possible occasion of quarrel on our Indian frontier. So far as England is concerned, this possibility need never be realised. We want nothing of Russia save to be let alone. But the complications of European politics do not allow Russia to use the same language. Or, rather, they do not allow her to use it in the same sense. To be let alone, as applied to the English in India, means to be left in peace to govern the territory we have. To be let alone as applied to the Russians in Europe may mean to be left at peace to annex fresh territory. We cannot be certain that an attempt at this annexation will not saddle us with responsibilities both towards our own people and towards other European States that we could not honourably or safely decline, and in that case the neighbourhood of Russia to our Indian frontier would at once become a serious danger. In this case the advantage of a Chinese alliance, the advantage of even the benevolent neutrality of China, would be incalculable. The mere necessity of keeping an army of observation on her Chinese frontier would make Russia very much less formidable as an enemy of India.
>
> As regards India itself, any gain to be looked for from the new route is alternative and contingent. But it is not for that reason to be put aside. So long, no doubt, as we can use the Suez Canal in time of war without molestation or hindrance, we shall not want to send reinforcements to India by way of Vancouver's Island. But it must not be forgotten that in time of war the temptation to close the Canal against our troopships may be overwhelming, while the facilities of closing it as by accident would be very great. We have only to imagine ourselves left in possession of the Cape route to India, and nothing else to see as by an illuminating flash what the Vancouver's Island route might become to us. The Cape route, as has been well pointed out by a correspondent of the *Times*, is largely a coast route ; and where the coasts belong to foreign Powers such a route must always contain a possibility of danger. The route by Vancouver's Island is throughout either on the high seas or on British territory. It crosses the Atlantic to Canada, it crosses Canada to Vancouver's Island, it crosses the Pacific to India. Under circumstances, therefore, which, if not probable, are at least quite possible, it might be of great advantage to us to have the power of sending troops to India by this road as well as, or rather than, by the Cape ; while in the conceivable case of our desiring to send troops to Northern China the gain would be great even over the route by the Canal.

So far as the above refers to China it may be accepted as a sensible and correct view, but with regard to India other considerations intervene. It might happen certainly that the Suez Canal route might be closed to us, although so long as we occupy Egypt, and we are in no hurry to leave it, we could hurry troops across overland as we have done before. But to suggest that the Cape route may be closed to us also means that England will have lost command of the sea. In that case of what avail would the new route be to her ? If she could not give safe convoy to troops and munitions of war proceeding to India, *viâ* the Cape, how would she manage to escort them across the Atlantic to

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Canada? Indeed, the possibility then would be that Canada would be lost to us, too, and the poor old British lion completely "chawed up," to the delight of Yankee filibusters and the American Irish. That this contingency is not in the near future we are happy to believe, and so we can welcome the new route which offers such advantages towards quicker communication with China, between which Power and Great Britain there ought to be a closer and more definite alliance. But the route is not the "Highway to India," as more than one journal has called it.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 10.)

GUISE—The services of Mr. R. F. Guise, district superintendent of police, Bengal, on furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain A. M. Muir, political assistant of the 1st class, substantive pro tempore, to be cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad, substantive pro tempore, the following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, from August 30 :—

EVANS-GORDON, Lieut. W., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to be a political assistant of the 1st class, substantive pro tempore.

GAISFORD, Captain G., political assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 1st class.

ARCHER, Lieut. C., officiating political assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class.

FORBES, Mr. G. S., Madras Civil Service, junior under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, substantive pro tempore, is granted privilege leave for three months from Sept. 2.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., Bombay Civil Service, political agent of the 3rd class substantive pro tempore, and assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as junior under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from Sept. 2, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. S. Forbes.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., Civil Service, is appointed a political agent of the 3rd class, substantive pro tempore, and is posted as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, from Sept. 2.

STRATTON, Lieutenant W. C. R., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as cantonment magistrate at Nasirabad.

MILITARY.

The following appointments on the staff of the Burma field force are sanctioned :—

KELLIE, Captain E. C., Bombay Staff Corps, wing commander 23rd Bengal Light Infantry, to be deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general on the headquarters staff, Bengal, vice Captain A. W. L. Bayly, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

BEANE, Captain G. W., Staff Corps, squadron commander 13th Bengal Cavalry, to be deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, 1st brigade Burma Field Force, vice Captain S. A. E. Hickson, R.E., ordered to return to India.

HAY, Surgeon-Major G. W. R. M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bombay establishment, Port Surgeon, Aden, to officiate as examiner of medical and fund accounts, Bombay, vice Brigade Surgeon W. E. Cates, who has been appointed deputy surgeon-general temporarily, dated Aug. 23.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :

CUBBITT, Lieut. W. M. Cheshire Regiment, wing officer 1st battalion 2nd Goorkha Regiment, from April 30, 1886.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. R. V. Leinster Regiment, wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry, from June 11, 1886.

FURLOUGHS.

RUTTLEDGE, Surgeon-Major E. B., medical certificate for one year.

TARGETT, Sub-Conductor G. Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, P. W. department, Assam, medical certificate for one year.

CHAMBERS, Colonel W. E. Bengal Staff Corps, 39th Bengal Infantry, on private affairs, for one year ; pension service, 31st year, commenced April 2.

UPPERTON, Colonel J., C.B., Bengal S.C. (p.a.) for one year, in extension.

BIRCH, Colonel A. J. C., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for six months, in extension.

TAYLOR, Lieut.-Colonel A. F., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), till March 23, 1888.

BURNE, Major J., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), till Jan. 6, 1888.

BIRCH, Major W. J. A., Bengal S.B. (p.a.), for six months.

BROWNE, Captain G. V., Bengal S.C. (p.a.), for six months, in extension.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. G. C. C., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), till March 28, 1888.

HANCOCK, Surgeon J. G., M.B. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

LUMSDEN, Lieut. H. R. W., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 6.

HILL, Major G. M. D., General List, Infantry, to be lieut-colonel in the Indian Army, from Sept. 4.

GOODENOUGH—SMITH.—Lieuts. H. L. Goodenough and F. de H. Smith joined the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse on Aug. 7 and Aug. 9 respectively.

HARRISON, Captain D. C. W., brigade major, Nusserabad, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of cantonment magistrate, Nusserabad, from Aug. 29.

EGERTON, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed, on Aug. 26, departmental standard examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in public works department code, Vol. I., chapter II., paragraph 14.

(*Sept.* 17.)

FITZPATRICK, Mr. D., C.S.I., C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and officiating resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, is appointed to be chief commissioner of Assam, from the 18th inst.

BARLOW, Rev. C. H., M.A., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

KINSMAN, Rev. V. W., chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, from Aug. 29.

ERSKINE, Lieut. K. D., wing officer 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's agent, and to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dacoity, in Rajputana, from date of joining.

TIGHE, Lieut. M. A., officiating squadron officer and adjutant 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as a political assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as assistant to the Resident, and to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dacoity, at Hyderabad, from date of joining.

The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, from May 12, consequent on the departure on privilege leave of Lieut.-Colonel R. Bullock, officiating deputy commissioner of the 2nd class in the Hyderabad assigned districts :—

GRANT, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, and officiating deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 2nd class.

THOMPSON, Lieut.-Colonel R. S., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, and officiating special assistant commissioner, to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

DAVIES, Mr. C. A. W., assistant commissioner of the 3rd class, and officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class, to officiate temporarily as a special assistant commissioner.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following temporary appointment on H.E's personal staff :—

BIRDWOOD, Lieut. G. C. McD., Bombay Lancers, to be an extra aide-de-camp, dated 8th June.

BAKER, Colonel T. N., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India on succession to colonel's allowance.

FURLOUGHS.

SANDILANDS, Major A. N., Bengal Staff Corps, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 25th year, commenced 31st March, 1877.

GOLDNEY, Captain F. C. N., Bengal Staff Corps, 43rd Bengal Infantry, adjutant Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 18th year, commenced 27th Dec., 1886.

MAXWELL, Lieut. R. M., Bengal Staff Corps, 6th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 9th year, commencing 13th Aug., 1887.

JOHNSTONE, Colonel Sir J., K.C.S.I., infantry (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

PLOWDEN, Lieut.-Colonel T. J. C., C.I.E., General List, infantry (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

MORTON, Sub-Assistant Apothecary J., has been granted an extension of furlough, without pay, to the 10th April, 1887.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MONTGOMERY, Captain J. A. L., to be major, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 14.

THORNTON, Captain A. P., to be major, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 14.

DOWNES, Lieut. W. K., D.S.O., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 10.

HARRIE, Lieut. C. W., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 10.

MACMULLEN, Lieut. G. R., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.

BURNE, Lieut. N. A. K., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.

DRESSNER, Lieut. C. J. B. H., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.

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BRATH, Lieut. E. De, to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
CATES, Lieut. C. E. H., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
ONSLOW, Lieut. R. C., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
ADAMS, Lieut. R. B., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. A. J. R., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
LINDSELL, Lieut. P. B., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
BOWRING, Lieut. G., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
DUNLOP, Lieut. F. C., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
WATSON, Lieut. G. H., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
WALLACE, Lieut. A., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
PARSONS, Lieut. J. H., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. G. C. C., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Sept. 11.
MALLET, Mr. R. T., chief engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as consulting engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Major W. Shepherd, R.E.
JACKSON, Mr. M. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch.
JAMES, Mr. G. A., officiating deputy examiner, attached to the office of the examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of deputy examiner, 1st grade.
CALDECOT, Surgeon-Major R., returned from special duty, and received medical charge of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, and the Western Malwa Agency, from Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, on Aug. 21.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Sept. 10.)

STEWART, Colonel J. C., second in command 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry, vice Graham, on furlough, dated April 16.
SPENCE, Lieut. P. T. A., Derbyshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 8th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 26.
SWINEY, Lieut. E. R. R., supernumerary on the Establishment, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Rundall, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas.
GOLDNEY, Major T. H., wing commander 38th Bengal Infantry, is transferred to 25th Punjab Infantry, vice Major Ellis, appointed second in command 14th Sikhs.

FURLOUGHS.

FOWLER, Captain H. B., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, on medical certificate, from Aug. 26 to Nov. 1, to remain at Mussoorie, in extension of the six months' sick leave in India granted him by the general officer commanding the Upper Burma Field Force.
BEVILLE, Lieut. C. H., Worcestershire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry), to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.
SCHREIBER, Lieut. A. L., Royal Engineers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.
MAITLAND, Lieut. H. R. S., Yorkshire Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry), to Rawal Pindi, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the Native languages.
EUSTACE, Lieut. A. H., East Surrey Regiment (officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd Sikh Infantry), to Bombay, from Oct. 10 to April 9, 1888, to study the Native languages.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 14.)

CLAY, Mr. A. L., C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.
LYON, Mr. G. K., C.S., is appointed to act as Secretary to the Central Examination Committee, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. A. Samuells.
HALLIDAY, Mr. F. L., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 24-Pegunnahs, is transferred to Barrackpore in that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. B. St. Leger.
HALLIODORE—The Lieut.-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by the Rev. F. Halliodore of his appointment as an honorary magistrate of the Sudder Bench at Purneah.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Sept. 10.)

MULOCK, Mr. H. P., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Shahjahanpur Judgeship.
DAVID, Mr. H., B.A., Munsif, is transferred from Fatehpur to City of Cawnpore, from the re-opening of civil courts after the Dasehra vacation.
SANDERS, Mr. J., officiating deputy commissioner of Gonda, on being relieved by Lieut.-Colonel C. S. Noble, is transferred to the Sultanpur district.
BAILLIE, Mr. D. C., officiating deputy commissioner of Sultanpur, on being relieved by Mr. J. Sanders, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant settlement officer, 2nd grade, Basti.
WYER, Mr. T. R., officiating district and sessions judge, Shahjahanpur, on being relieved by Mr. H. P. Mulock, is transferred to Moradabad.
MCLEOD, Mr. R. H., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, North-West Provinces has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the period of one year.
KINSMAN—The services of the Rev. V. W. Kinsman, chaplain, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department, from Aug. 29th.
BROWN, Colonel F. D. M., V.C., S.C., is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. D. Brockman.
ALEXANDER, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as superintendent of works, vice Colonel Brown, and is posted to the 3rd circle, Provincial Works.
NETHERSOLE, Mr. M., temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, traffic manager, Ganges Canal, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Meerut Division, Ganges Canal, during the absence of Mr. R. A. Cordner, executive engineer, on one month's privilege leave.

(*Sept.* 17.)

TIERNAN, Mr. E. C., inspector of police; is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Etah, from Aug. 1st, the date on which he relieved Colonel G. F. I. Graham, district superintendent of police.
WILSON, Surgeon-Major J., M.B., of the Station Hospital, Roorkee, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Roorkee during the absence on leave of Brigade-Surgeon C. Amesbury.
WEIR, Surgeon P. A., principal assistant to opium agent, Benares Opium Agency, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Ghazipur district, as a temporary measure.
COATS, Captain G. H. B., brigade major, Agra, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain H. B. Thornhill.
IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., assistant commissioner, Naini Tal, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to Government, during the absence on deputation of Mr. F. Giles.
WARD, Mr. G. E., commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Jhansi Division.
HUDSON, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Farukhabad judgeship.
HOPE, Mr. C. W. W., assistant magistrate, is transferred from Mirzapur to Allahabad.
ROBERTSON, Surgeon G. S., civil surgeon, is tranferred from Ghazipur to Mirzapur, as a temporary arrangement.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 8.)

ROSSITER, Mr. C. F., sub-assistant conservator of forests, attached to the Jhelum Forest Division, received charge of the Jhelum Forest Division on Aug. 2, relieving Mr. E. Forrest, proceeding on leave.
BARRETT, Mr. J. F., assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, from June 10.
MACAULIFFE, Mr. M., divisional judge, resumed charge of his duties at Sealkote on Aug. 31, on return from furlough.
SPENCER, Mr. F. B. R., is appointed to officiate as an extra assistant commissioner, and posted to the Hazara District, which he joined on Sept. 1.
O'BRIEN, Mr. E., deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Delhi to the Kangra District, which he joined on Aug. 22, relieving Mr. G. W. Rivaz, officiating deputy commissioner.
DENNYS, Captain C. J., resumed charge of the duties of cantonment magistrate, Sealkote, on the 31st of Aug., on return from privilege leave, relieving Captain W. G. Younghusband, who reverted to military duty.
TUFNELL, Mr. C. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is, on retransfer to the Punjab from the Simla Imperial Circle, posted to the Simla provincial division, which he joined on the 16th Aug.
GOUMENT, Mr. C. E. V., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Kohat division to the Bunnu Bridge division.

(*Sept.* 15.)

THORBURN, Mr. S. S., deputy commissioner of Hazara, has obtained furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for six months and fifteen days, from the 28th of Sept.
RIVAZ, Mr. G. W., district judge of Kangra, is appointed divisional judge of the divisional court of the Culu civil division.
ROWE, Mr. J. E., extra judicial assistant, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Umballa.
DAVIS, Mr. W. S., assistant district superintendent of police, attached to the railway police, has obtained privilege leave from 4th Sept. to 15th Oct.
ROE, Mr. C. E. G., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Lahore, is temporarily transferred to the railway police.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 17.)

QUAYLE—One year's furlough, on medical certificate, is granted to Surgeon W. A. Quayle, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Damoh, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.
DELAMETER—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant a license to Rev. C. E. Delameter, pastor, Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnise marriages in the Nagpur district of the Central Provinces.
CHIRNSIDE, Mr. J. B., officiating deputy manager, Warda Coal State Railway, will take over charge of the current duties of the manager's office, Wardha Coal State Railway.

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BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette, Sept.* 3.)

MARTIN, Mr. R. district superintendant of police, who has been transferred to Upper Burma, is appointed to the charge of the police of the Mandalay district.

CHIODETH, Mr. A. T. assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Burma State Railway, is granted furlough for one year, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

BEALE, Mr. T. S. inspector of police, 1st grade, is transferred from Bassein to Ngathainggyaung, and is placed in charge of the police of that division.

SHERMAN, Mr. P. F. de la F., inspector of police, 2nd grade, is transferred from Henzada to Bassein.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette,* Sept. 13.)

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. M., on relief by Mr. Goodrich, is ordered to join his permanent appointment of sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura.

GLENNY, Mr. H. W., collector of North Arcot, is allowed furlough for one year, from Dec. 2 next.

KANAKA, Rev. J., of the Basel German Evangelical Mission, Nilgiris, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

LONG, Rev. J. S., of the London Missionary Society, Coimbatore, is licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians.

CARROLL, Mr. W., sub-assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, to act as district forest officer, Salem, during the absence of Mr. Cherry, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, on other duty.

MILITARY.

JOHNSON, Lieut. J. T., R.A., to be aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of the Hon. Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, dated April 2.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

HOWES, Lieut. Colonel and Colonel A. J., to be colonel, dated Sept. 15.

WYLLIE, Lieut. J. A., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

DEANE, Lieut. F. B., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

MASON, Lieut. H. E. M., to be captain, dated Sept. 10.

MAGUIRE, Lieut. C. M., to be captain, dated Sept. 11.

WHARRY, Lieut. H., to be captain, dated Sept. 11.

GROVER, Lieut. M. H. S., to be captain, dated Sept. 11.

MATHIAS, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Sept. 26, subject to Her Majesty's approval, on a pension of £500 per annum.

GAHAN, Mr. C., assistant inspector of salt and Abkari revenue, is granted an extension of two months' leave on medical certificate from Aug. 1.

MCLAUGHLIN, Mr. H. J., forest ranger, 5th grade, on probation, in the Ganjam district, has passed the Survey Test by the Lower Standard prescribed in code. He is accordingly confirmed in his appointment of forest ranger from July 27. His probation period is extended to that date.

(*Head-Quarters, Ootacamund,* Sept. 9.)

The undermentioned officers on the medical staff will, on completion of a tour of foreign service, proceed to England during the trooping season of 1887-88, and will be detailed by the Surgeon-General, H.M.'s Forces, Bengal, for duty with troops embarking in the several troopships of the season:—

FERGUSON, Brigade-Surgeon R. P.

MARTIN, Surgeon-Major W. T., M.D.

DICK, Surgeon-Major F., M.D.

ANDREW, Surgeon-Major G., M.D., M.B.

MINCHIN, Captain F. F., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to Malta to join No. 4 battery 1st Brigade Western Division, Royal Artillery, to which he has been posted.

MCCALLY, Major A., Staff Corps, is posted to do general duty at Cannanore, under the orders of the general officer commanding Southern District.

MCCLINTOCK, Captain L. A., H Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, is appointe as adjutant, Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division.

SIMPSON, Major (Lieut.-Colonel), 11th Madras Infantry, who has been brought on the Divisional Staff, is posted as an assistant adjutant-general to the Burma Division.

HAYNE, Captain A. G. H., 15th Regiment Madras Infantry, has leave for 180 days, in extension of the leave granted him, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, India, on medical certificate.

(*Sept.* 16.)

FFRENCH, Lieut. T., 33rd Madras Infantry, will proceed to Bellary, for the purpose of being examined for final admission to the Staff Corps.

CHURCHILL, Lieut. A. B. N., Royal Artillery, is reported to have passed the higher test standard in Hindustani.

NOEL, Captain the Hon. E., to be interpreter 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade, vice Marter invalided, there being no qualified subaltern available, dated March 1.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings:—

BENNETT, Surgeon-Major R. D., on the expiration of sick leave, to do general duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

MARSH—DEEBLE—Surgeons T. A. P. Marsh and S. L. Deeble, on arrival from England, to do general duty, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Poona,* Sept. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MORSE, Lieut.-Colonel H. C., second in command (officiating commandant) 8th Bombay Infantry, to be commandant, vice Colonel Fellowa, who vacates the appointment under the G.G.O., No. 255, of 1882.

PEMBERTON, Lieut.-Colonel C. C., S.C., second in command 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to be second in command 8th Bombay Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Morse, appointed commandant.

LANDWITH, Captain J. R., wing officer and officiating wing commander 8th Bombay Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Lieut.-Colonel Tandy, appointed commandant 25th Bombay Light Infantry.

PRICE, Major R. L., wing commander 25th Bombay Light Infantry, to be second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Pemberton, transferred to the 8th Bombay Infantry.

WELCH, Major F. G. I., wing officer and officiating wing commander, to be wing commander, vice Major Price, appointed 2nd in command.

DANN, Lieut. H. C. B., officiating wing officer, on probation, 3rd Bombay Infantry, is attached temporarily to the 21st Bombay Infantry for duty.

LEGH, Lieut. P. L., S.C., wing officer 26th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, for duty in the same capacity until further orders.

BIRDWOOD—The name of Captain W. S. Birdwood, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, is removed from the list of officers detailed to attend the garrison class in G.O.C. 368 of 1887.

JAMES, Lieut. M. D. G., 2nd Durham Light Infantry, has leave to England for six months on medical certificate.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* Sept. 15.)

DE SOUZA, Assistant Apothecary S. N., Subordinate Medical Department, for 275 days on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

The undermentioned officers having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

LESLIE, Lieut. A. E., from 10th Sept.

PRESTON, Lieut. R. W., from 10th Sept.

GRAY, Lieut. C. M., from 11th Sept.

TINLEY, Lieut. G. F. N., from 10th Sept.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut.-colonel from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

HORE, Major W. S., General List, Infantry, from 12th Sept.

STEWART, Mr. A. B., C.S., is appointed to act as judicial assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar during the absence of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C.S., or till further orders.

WORDSWORTH, Mr., B.A., principal of the Elphinstone College, is granted furlough for seventeen months from Nov. 10 next.

RYAN, Mr. R. D., assistant conservators of forests, 3rd grade, is allowed an extension for one month of the privilege leave of absence granted to him under Government Notification No. 4598, dated July 19.

STRANGE, Mr. W. L., assistant engineer, 1st grade, has passed an examination in the Marathi language, dated Sept. 30.

WHITING, Mr. J. F., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., is appointed to take charge of the duties of the chief engineer for Irrigation and superintending engineer, Central Division, in addition to those of executive engineer, Niara Canal, pending the arrival of Colonel C. A. Goodfellow, V.C.R.E.

COLLETT, Mr. J. W., is appointed second grade inspector of police, Poona Cantonment, from March 24, 1885.

BLATHWAYT—OMMANNEY—Messrs. C. G. Blathwayt and H. T. Ommenney respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Kanara, on the 1st inst.

SURGEON R. WOOLBERT, Indian Medical Service, has been appointed surgeon to the newly-established British agency at Meshed, and has left Allahabad to take up the duties of the post.

THE *Indian Agriculturist* states that locusts and caterpillars have invaded Jeypore, and famine is apprehended there in consequence of the destruction the latter have caused.

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INDIA OFFICE.

October 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. J. F. P. McConnell, M.D., Capt. J. C. M. Beresford, R.E., Lieut. F. B. Mein, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Surg. G. M. E. McKee, Capt. A. E. Russell, R.A.
Bombay Estab.—Col. R. M. Lloyd, S.C., Maj. F. H. Blanchard, S.C., Capt. A. Keene, R.A., Surg. R. J. Baker, Lieut. H. J. Forster, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—O. W. Jenner, C. E. Gael, W. D. Barrow.
Madras Estab.—Capt. L. Langley, R.E., J. D. Grant.
Bombay Estab.—R. B. Joyner.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. B. G. Vyvyan, Inf., till Dec. 30, 1887; Maj. J. Davidson, S.C., six months; Maj. J. R. Burlton Bennet, S.C., four months; Surg. J. T. W. Leslie, two months; Lieut.-Col. A. Landon, Inf., ninety-two days; Lieut. C. E. Norton, R.E., two months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. P. James, S.C., one year; Surg.-Maj. R. V. Power, M.D., two months.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. F. Chenevix-Trench, one month.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. C. Ledger, extended to Dec. 16, 1887; A. W. Stogdon (Cov.), eleven months' furlough; Lieut.-Col. E. N. Peters, one month's furlough; H. Clifton, three months' furlough.
Madras Estab.—J. Kingsmill, six months' s.c.; L. W. Seymour, two months' extry. leave on m.c.; J. Nugent (Cov.), furlough extended to Feb. 20, 1888 (this cancels permission to return).

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. P. Kirke, Inf., Maj. W. O. Thompson, S.C., Col. A. F. P. Harcourt, S.C., Col. J. G. Forbes, R.E., Surg. P. de H. Haig, Lieut. L. Herbert, S.C., Lieut. C. Y. Crommelin, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. G. D. Walker, Cav., Lieut.-Col. T. S. Magan, S.C., Col. D. H. Trail, R.E, Capt. E. G. Nicholls, R.A., Capt. C. H. Simpson, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Col. E. M. Woodcock, S.C., Major F. H. Forjett, S.C., Capt. H. P. Young, S.C., Capt. H. Hodgkinson, North Lancashire Regt., Capt. A. E. Leslie, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. O. E. Miller, J. Kennedy (Cov.).
Madras Estab.—F. Lang, Col. E. W. Trevor.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

Downing—Sept. 28, at St. Helen's Towers, Southsea, the wife of Captain D. F. Downing, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
Eddis—Oct. 2, at Eastbrook House, Alton, Hants, the wife of W. K. Eddis, of Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Bingham—Stevens—Oct. 1, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, General Bingham to Ada Emma, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Stevens, late Bengal Staff Corps.
Carmichael—Crofton—July 27, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Charles Paget Carmichael, Retired List, Bengal Civil Service, to Annabella Violet, only daughter of the late John Crofton, Esq., Solicitor, Lincoln's-inn.
Chalk—Ward—Oct. 4, at St. Saviour's Church, Maida-hill, Seymour James, eldest son of Seymour W. Chalk, of Commercial-road, East, to Ellen, eldest daughter of William Ward, of 102, Sutherland-avenue, Maida-vale, W., and granddaughter of the late Rev. George Ward, H.E.I.C.S., Bareilly.
Finn—Sanders—Sept. 29, at All Saints', Cheltenham, Alexander Finn, Her Majesty's Consul at Malaga (late of Persia), eldest son of Mrs. Finn, The Elms, Brook Green, W., and the late James Finn, Esq., for many years Her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem, to Mary Margaret, youngest daughter of Mrs. Sanders, of Morley, Cranham-road, Cheltenham.
Pinfield—Simkins—Sept. 20, at the parish church of Lowdham, near Nottingham, Frank Pinfield, Assam, India, son of W. H. Pinfield, of Croydon, to Gertrude, youngest daughter of C. W. Simkins, of Lowdham Lodge.
reston—Moore—Oct. 1, at Shrewton, Wilts, the Rev. William Babington Preston, Vicar of Marden, Wilts, second son of the late James Blair Preston, Physical-General in the Madras Army, to Lucy Isabel, third daughter of the late George Pearce Moore, formerly of Durrington, Wilts, Esq.
ussell—Collingwood—Oct. 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Waltham Cross, John Hutchinson, eldest son of the Rev. John Russell, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Barking-road, to Helen Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. William Collingwood, H.M.I.N., of Waltham Cross
Webb—Hammond—Oct. 1, at Rotherham Parish Church, by the Rev. V. F. Hammond, Vicar of Drighlington, Yorks, uncle of the bride, William Edward Webb, Surgeon-Major Army Medical Staff, to Ellen Louisa, eldest daughter of Major Lawrence Hammond, late 90th Light Infantry.

DEATHS.

Bedford—Sept. 22, at Ants Hill, Laugharne, South Wales, Arthur Bedford, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., aged 78.
Bailie—Sept. 28, at 26, Connaught-square, Caroline, younger daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Bailie, of the Bombay Army.
Dodd—Sept. 28, at Harrogate, of blood septic poisoning, Cecil David James Dodd, Major-General (retired) Indian Army, aged 54.
Hicks—Oct. 4, at her residence, 1, Marine-terrace, St. Helier's, Jersey, née Geraldine Elizabeth Farquharson, the dearly-beloved wife of Major-General C. F. Hicks, in the 50th year of her age. R.I.P.
Jenkins—Oct. 1, at Frith-Knowl, Elstree, John Jenkins, formerly of Calcutta, aged 84.
Kentish—Sept. 27, at Hove, Brighton, Julia Fanny Eliza, widow of the late John Kentish, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service.
Mackintosh—Sept. 30, at 49, St. Germans-road, Forest-hill, James Albert Pead Mackintosh, senior partner of James Mackintosh and Co., Bombay, and 26, Great St. Helen's, E.C., aged 50.
Prendergast—Sept. 26, at Paignton, John Dalrymple Prendergast, third son of the late General Sir Jeffrey Prendergast, aged 78.
Smith—Sept. 30, at Boscombe House, Boscombe-road, W., Frances Lucinda, the wife of the Rev. Henry Smith, D.D., Senior Chaplain, Bengal (Retired List).
Willing—Oct. 1, at the College, Northfleet, Kent, Anne Willing, formerly of the Byculla School in Bombay and Principal of the Protestant Academy at Landour, aged 79.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

Anderson—Sept. 8, at Almora, the wife of R. Anderson, 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter (stillborn).
Bayly—Sept. 2, at Bangalore, the widow of the late Mr. G. H. Bayly, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., of a son.
Beresford—Sept. 8, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Beresford, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.
Bridges—Sept. 6, at Lahore, the wife of J. A. Bridges, Punjab Police, of a daughter.
Goldsmid—Sept. 16, at Worthing, the wife of Frederic L. Goldsmid, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.
Graveston—Sept. 13, at Byculla, Bombay, the wife of Henry Graveston, of a daughter (stillborn).
Hawkins—Sept. 9, at Naini Tal, the wife of R. W. L. Hawkins, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, N.W.P., of a son.
Inglis—Sept. 1, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Inglis, 35th Sikhs, of a son.
Johnson—Sept. 8, at Kathgodam, the wife of F. G. Johnson, Esq. (late 11th Hussars), of a son.
King—Sept. 16, at Kurnool, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. G. King, M.B., of a daughter.
Lang—Sept. 16, at Kirkee, the wife of Mr. Walter Lang, of a daughter.
La Touche—Sept. 6, at Bellary, the wife of H. C. D. La Touche, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, of a daughter.
Saunders—Sept. 16, at Bandora, the wife of R. Saunders, Traffic Department, G.I.P. Railway, of a daughter.
Smith—Sept. 17, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas S. Smith, Proprietor, "City Press," of a son.
Temple—Sept. 9, at Jullunder, the wife of Captain Temple, R.A., of a son.
Thornton—Sept. 15, at Madras, the wife of Captain S. V. Thornton, R.A., of a son.
Vansittart-Mackay—Sept. 8, at Rajkote, the wife of Edward Vansittart-Mackay, Superintendent of Police, Kattywar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Cooke—Johnson—Sept. 3, at Srinagar, Cashmere, Major John Cooke, 6th Dragoon Guards, to Theresa St. Josephine, daughter of the late W. H. Johnson, Esq., of Ladak and Cashmere.
Farwell—Lamond—Sept. 8, Lieut.-Colonel W. C. Farwell, 26th Punjab Infantry, to Margaret Mary May, daughter of W. Lamond, Esq., of Stranduff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
Gaisford—Hutchinson—Sept. 13, at Almorah, Captain G. Gaisford, B.S.C., Assistant Political Agent, Biluchistan, to Laura Felicité, daughter of General C. W. Hutchinson, R.E.
O'Reilly—Jarvis—Sept. 6, at Calcutta, J. M. O'Reilly, of Agra, to Minnie, daughter of the late Captain E. Jarvis and Mrs. P. Connor.
Rangue—Beale—Sept. 10, at Benares, Mr. F. E. Rangue, Electrician, Ganges Bridge, Benares, to Alice Mary, daughter of Honorary Surgeon Beale.
Walker—Thomas—Sept. 13, at Vayitri, S. Wynaad, R. K. Walker, of Vayitri, to Edith, daughter of the late General L. F. C. Thomas.

DEATHS.

Adams—Sept. 12, at Madras, Surgeon Alexander Peers Adams, Madras Army, son of Lieut.-General Henry Augustus Adams, Bombay Infantry.
Bartlett—Sept. 14, at Calcutta, Eliza Adelaide, relict of the late Edwin Lewis Bartlett, Bengal Pilot Service, aged 51.
Baudry—Sept. 7, at Madras, Captain E. Baudry, French Navy, retired, late Malabar Coast, aged 61.
Beaver—Sept. 8, at Palaveram, J. N. Beaver, Captain, European Veterans, aged 86.

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COLEMAN—Sept. 21, at Hummum-street, Fort, Bombay, Jemima Coleman, relict of the late Captain Coleman, Ordnance Department, aged 76.
FLANAGAN—Sept. 10, at Coimbatore, P. Flanagan, Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, retired, aged 76.
FOORD—Sept. 17, at Bangalore, Maria, wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Foord, M.S.C.
L'ESTRANGE—Sept. 11, at Bareilly, 1st Grade Apothecary E. G. L'Estrange, son of Surgeon F. J. L'Estrange, Neilstone House, Lucknow, aged 43.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Sept. 30, Inchgarvie (s), Bombay; Massilia (s), Bombay.—Oct. 3, Capella (s), Calcutta.—4, Manora (s), Calcutta.—5, Clan Macarthur (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 2, Chollerton (s), Liverpool.—3, Nubia (s), Glasgow.—4, Carthage (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 4, Hispania (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Oct. 4, Clan Macintosh (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Sept. 30, Clan Buchanan (s), Bombay.—Oct. 1, Victoria (s), Bombay.—Oct. 6, Kaisar-i Hind (s), Bombay; Counsellor (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 5, Etolia (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 1, Clan Macgregor (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Mirzapore*, from London, Oct. 13: s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Oct. 20; from Brindisi, Oct. 24.

For Bombay: Mrs. Bengough and two children, Miss Dow, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. A. C. Walker, child and infant, Mrs. Molloy and child, Mr. J. Moore, Mrs. Hodgson, Rev. and Mrs. Grove, Mr. J. S. Brown, two Misses Parker, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thorowgood and infant, Mr. P. Duncan, Rev. W. E. Davies, Miss Glazier, Mr. C. E. Benn, Mr. Seaton Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Bovill, child and infant, Miss Annesley, Mr. C. Browning, Mr. C. Newell, Mrs. and Miss Newell, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Goldsbury, Mr. W. B. and Mrs. Oldham, Miss Clunstall, Mrs. Bigg-Wither, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. J. H. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and child, Mr. E. Clark, Mrs. Underwood and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Gaven Jones, Miss Gaven Jones, Mr. Van Muller, Mr. R. Carnow, Mr. J. Ronaldson, Mr. B. Batten, Mr. F. Haydock, Mr. F. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. F. Siddeley, Mr. Biddulph. *From Brindisi:* Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. J. Armstrong, Mr. D. and Mrs. Keith, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Church, Miss Pechy, Mrs. Harvey, Mr. O. V. Yates, Mr. S. Groom, Mr. Andreal, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. Kaipeles, Mr. C. M. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Ker, Mr. R. Macleod, Mr. W. Clerke, Colonel Peacock, Mr. F. Peacock, Sir C. and Lady Lawson, Miss Lawson, Mr. G. Oswell, Mr. Duncan, Colonel W. G. Smith, Mr. T. Sehmer, Mr. H. P. Burt, Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Thompson, Mr. J. and Mrs. Woodburn, Mrs. Robertson, Major and Mrs. Anson and child, Brigade-Surgeon Costello, Colonel T. M. Ward, Surgeon-Major Fullerton, Mr. P. W. Ellis, Major Baker, Mr. H. W. Thompson, Major G. F. L. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. McWatters, Colonel J. G. Forbes, Miss Stuart, Capt. M. G. Talbot, Miss Notter, Mr. Innes, Mr. T. C. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. Wormack, Mr. J. Broadbent, Miss Tayler, Mrs. Burt. *From Venice:* Sir H. L. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Mr. G. and Mrs. Yule, Colonel H. Rowband, Miss Band, Mr. J. Fairlie, Mr. A. T. Whittle, Mr. J. M. Filgate, Mr. Cobham. *From Suez:* Mr. W. L. Sclater, Major Carre.

For Malta: Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. Muncaster, Mrs. Bennett, Capt. Burney, Major-General Davis, Miss Miller, Mr. Eynand, Miss Farley.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mr. R. T. Dove, Miss Ashlid, Mrs. Irving, Mr. A. Bushby, Mr. Dodgshun, Mrs. Negroponti, Mr. W. R. Collyer, Mr. W. A. Thurman. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Campion, Mr. and Mrs. Banninger, Mr. Alderson, Mr. C. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Baines, Mr. E. T. Baines.

For Suez: Rev. B. and Miss Davis, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aikman and child, Mr. Somervell, Mrs. Gaby, Mrs. Wiltshire, Mrs. A. S. Kelly.

For Aden: *From Brindisi:* Brigadier-General A. G. F. Hogg.

For Port Said: Mr. J. and Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Settle and two children, Mr. Farays, Lieut. Wallace, Mr. Hill.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Oct. 12.

For Bombay: Miss Abraham, Miss Brown, Mr. R. Buchanan, Mr. Alfred Beart, Miss Eltzholtz, Mr. P. J. Fagan, Mr. A. Garrett, Miss E. Goldney, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Haddoth, Miss Hides, Mr. D. R. Hornan, Mr. Heap, Miss Kellie, Miss Mead, Mrs. Morse, Miss McRedie, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. J. C. Pottinger, child, infant and maid, Miss Patterson, Miss Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Atwell Porter, two Masters Pullen and maid, Miss Walker, Mr. Warburton.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, from Liverpool, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dunbar and child, Mrs. H. L. Dundas, child, infant and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Mabel Macdonald, Mrs. Moor, Miss E. Moor and Miss M. Moor, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mrs. Stewart Rolland and maid, Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Owen Smith, Mrs. L. Thomas and child, Mrs. Thorburn and family, Mrs. and Miss Sharp Young.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Poseidon*, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. W. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Robert Shaw, Mr. M. A. Rogay, Colonel Townsend, R.E., Mrs. Townsend, Mr. A. Elliott, Mr. Lambert, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Massy, Mr. F. C. Cooper, Mr. James Young, Dr. M. O. Dwyer, Mr. A. F. Lenton, Mr. J. P. T. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Weld and infant.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy and infant, Mrs. Rivett Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and infant,

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, from Liverpool Sept. 29.

For Suez: Mr. Grace.

For Bombay: Mr. James Vose, Mrs. Piper, Mrs. Smith, Miss Clanchy, Dr. and Mrs. Reddie, Capt. and Mrs. Mein, Mrs. Langworth, Capt. and Mrs. Stisted and two children, Capt. Cookes, Dr. Coates, Rev. W. Regt, Miss Millard, Miss Lyman, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Tudball, Miss Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks and infant, Mr. W. Harris, Capt. Bulton, Rev. and Mrs. Haskett and two children.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, from Liverpool Oct. 1.

For Calcutta: Mr. Muirhead, Mr. D. Cumming, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Edwin Jones, Miss Haylor, Mrs. Lees, Mr. E. Lawford Evans, Mr. W. H. Johnston, Mr. J. P. Russell, Mr. R. Mitchell, Mr. J. Gill.

For Madras: Miss Johnstone, Miss Stonehouse, Mrs. Cardoza, Rev. H. F. Laflamal, Rev. and Mrs. Davis, Rev. J. Russell.

For Colombo: Mr. Munro, Mr. Hutson.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 15.

For Port Said: Major Lloyd.

For Suez: Major and Mrs. H. M. Leslie Rundle.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. M. Horseley and two children, Mr. Skrine, Mr. Thom, Mr. C. Whitefield.

For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Chandle and child, Rev. Mr. Eales, Mrs. Eales, Mrs. Turner, Miss Thomas, Miss Gebrich, Miss E. Symonds Miss Foote.

For Calcutta: Mr. James Lamb, Mr. W. H. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Ballingall, Miss Simpson, Miss Cowley, Miss Boileau, Miss Moore, Mis M. Birds, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. O'Brien and infant, Miss H. Sillince, Mr. J. Ruxton.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Capt. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Hay and child, Rev. and Mrs. McArtney and two children. *From Suez:* Mr. Clark.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Colombo: Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss F. Clarke, Miss E. Clarke and two children, Miss Brandes.

For Madras: Mrs. C. H. Pelly, Miss Cuthbert, Rev. and Mrs. Kember, Miss Alexander, Miss Sedgwick, Miss Mead, Miss Chute, Miss Schuff, Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle, Miss Tingey, Miss Lavelle.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Longhurst, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Logan, Mrs Ronaldson and two infant.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks.

Per s.s. *Clan Mackenzie*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lyndall and child, Major and Mrs. Bailey.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Brin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, Sept. 19.

From London: Mr. J. W. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilds, two children and infant, Major and Mrs. Malcolm Rogers, Mr. Jones, Mr. H. Warren, Surgeon-Major and Miss Patterson, Mr. W. H. Godden, Mr. A. Grey, Mr. Wilkinson, Miss B. Kemp and infant, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. P. C. Beck, Mrs. Mellor, infant and child, Mr. W. Rogers, Mr. Glenn, Mr. E. Osborne, Mr. E. S. Martin.

From Venice: Lieut. W. G. Wild.

From Brindisi: Mrs. Otto Eck, Mr. H. Bathe, Mr. J. Bradley, Mr. A. B. Forde, Mr. A. W. Davies, General Perkins, Mt. Tayleur, Mr. C. Donnell, Major G. W. Rogers, Mr. E. A. Elvin, Mr. W. E. Evans-Gordon, Mr. J. T. Menzies, Mr. Warwick, Mr. F. Reilly, Major-General and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Lovett.

From Suez: Mr. Michael Covella.

From Aden: Lieut. Hoghton.

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PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Valetta*, Capt. J. Orman, left Bombay, Sept. 23.

For London: Mrs. Hawthornthwaite, child and infant, Lieut.-Colonel J. Campbell Walker, Mrs. Ellison, Colonel and Mrs. Mander, Surgeon-Major Fasken, Colonel A. J. Howe, Rev. C. Kirk, Mr. Wright, Mr. Pelch, Mr. J. Weir, Miss Harrold, Miss Ogg, Dr. Singleton, Mrs. Mercer Henderson, Miss Chatfield, Mr. Hiley, Mr. Keast, Mr. McKillan, Mr. A. Crawford, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Crawley and children, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and infant, Lieut. J. F. N. Birch, Mr. R. Allan, Mr. J. Galloway, Mr. T. Baker, Surgeon R. Fitch.

For Brindisi: General Carnegy, Rev. J. S. Beaumont, Mr. C. J. Connell, Mrs. A. Newnham, Mr. Lala Bhagat Ram Raizada, Mr. Lala Markand Lal Varna, Mr. L. Jagmohan Lal, Colonel J. Hibbert, Dewan Doulet Ram, Mr. W. Young.

For Aden: Mr. A. S. Bremner, Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhoy.

For Venice: Mr. H. R. Scott, Colonel H. Chapman, Surgeon-Major Martin.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Victoria*, Captain Cates, from London, Oct. 1.

For Bombay: Surgeon W. K. and Mrs. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Colonel A. R. Seton, Mr. C. H. Baily, two Misses Baily, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and family, Mrs. V. Rivaz, Mrs. Mead, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. T. H. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Hutchinson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Wodehouse, Mr. R. Douglas, Mrs. Wilde, Colonel and Mrs. Muir, Mr. G. F. Mackenzie, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, Miss Taylor, Mr. F. Beddy, Mr. G. E. Temple, Mrs. Barwell Warden, Capt. R. H. Daniell, Sir Lepel Griffin, Colonel and Mrs. Wheatley, Mr. W. A. Wigram, Mr. J. Rhind, Major and Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. P. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Monekjee, Capt. and Mrs. Sutherland, Sister Paulo, Miss Park, Mr. F. Hughes, Mr. J. P. Martineau, Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock, Mr. B. Carver, Lord Eglinton and party, Mr. W. F. Higgins, Mr. Tyringham, Surgeon-Major Murphy, Mrs. Anderson, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. Bedford, child and infant, Mrs. Monteith and child, Colonel G. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. G. H. Le Fleming, Mr. H. Huddleston, Miss Parker, Miss Woodland, Mr. and Mrs. Maughan and infant, Mr. A. Murcot, Miss Binny, Mr. Sparenborg, Mr. Belchambers, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Lucas, Mr. J. Tower, Mr. McKail, Mrs. Garratt and two children, Mr. G. Kennedy, Mr. G. L. Macandrew, Miss Macandrew, Colonel Makins, M.P., Mrs. Makins, Mr. Tugwell, Messrs. Routh, Bowen, Sladen, Doughty, Young, Saunders, Ewatt, Egerton, MacKail, Stanfield, Thornhill, Barker, Barkley, Clarke, Supple, Dalby, Mr. W. S. Kennedy, Mr. Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Somner, Dr. and Mrs. Weller, Mr. and Miss Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Dr. Field, Captain Sir E. Walter, Lady and Miss Walter, Mr. G. H. and Mrs. Bayly, Mr. A. J. Wykes, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. Doran, Mr. Berry, Surgeon-Major Moir, Major and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Gardiner, Miss Irving.

For Malta: Major Turnbull, Major Alexander, Lieut. Parker, Mrs. Dobbyn and two infants, Mr. L. Banon, Mr. Randall, Mr. King, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Black, Miss Blundell.

For Suez: Mr. W. L. Sclater, Mrs. Turner, child and infant, Dr. J. Owen, Mr. Cassell, Dr. Crosby, Mr. S. J. and Mrs. Wilde, Major Hawkins, Miss Hutton, Miss Tuffnell, Mr. H. G. May.

For Port Said: Mr. M. Law, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. B. Arbib, Mr. W. H. Seal, Mr. Jago.

For Aden: Miss Woodward.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Capt. Adamson, from London, Oct. 6.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Collister, Dr. W. Duncan, Mrs. Wilkins, Colonel and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Bedingfield, Mr. Hodgart, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bell, Mr. J. Gabb, Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Mrs. L. Moulton, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. Newcombe, Miss Williams, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Poole, Miss E. B. Hodgson, Mr. Faulds, Mr. Bartholomeusz, Mr. Matheson, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. C. Seymour, Mr. J. Allen, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Pollen and daughter, Mr. Petkin, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Riddell, Mr. W. and Mrs. Shipp, Mr. W. T. Charlton, Mr. Couley, Miss A. Brown, Mr. H. St. J. Kneller.

For Calcutta: Capt. and Mrs. Schalch, Mr. and Mrs. James and child, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Sconce, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Gasper and two children, Mrs. H. Dawson and child, Mr. Simpson, Mr. G. Mahon, Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot and two children, Miss Adye, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Taylor, child and two infants, Mr. D. A. Tyrie, Mr. H. Alexander, Mr. W. H. Mahon, Mr. J. R. Stewart, Mr. A. H. Mason, Mr. H. Short, Mr. Thoms, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Pelley, Mrs. Leckie, Mr. J. Gray.

For Colombo: Mr. P. G. Spence, jun., Mr. J. R. D. Duncan, Mr. Sealy.

For Suez: Capt. and Mrs. Case and child, Mr. Smith and two friends.

For Madras: Mrs. and Miss Brooks.

For Aden: Mrs. Sexton, Capt. and Mrs. Ashby.

For Port Said: Mr. Trebor, Mr. Compton.

For Malta: Capt. F. Gordon, Mr. Copeman.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Belgravia*, from Liverpool, Oct. 4.

For Bombay: Capt. H. E. S. Abbott, Mrs. Abbott, child and maid, Mr. R. N. and Mrs. Booth, Miss Booth, Mrs. Bamford and maid, Miss Blackett, Mr. F. S. and Mrs. Bullock and maid, Mr. W. G. and Mrs. Bevis, Mr. W. F. L. Bean, Miss Compton, Miss Catchpool, Miss Coverdale, Miss Clark, Miss Dewar, Mlle. Déménieux, Mr. J. L. Davis, Mrs. J. and Miss Empson, Mrs. A. F. Fordham, Mrs. Finnis and infant, Mrs. Foulding and child, Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Miss Gardiner, Mrs. Humphrey, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. J. F. Hoar, Miss Hall, Miss Hume, Miss Hoernle, Mrs. James, Miss James, Miss E. P. James, Mrs. Nelson Littlewood, Master De C. Littlewood, Master S. Littlewood, Miss Middleton, Miss Maclean, Mrs. J. W. and Miss O'Dowda, Miss Prescott, Miss Priestley, Miss Redman, Major Stuart L. Richards, Colonel and Mrs. Stockley, Misses Stockley, Mrs. W. W. Squire, Mr. R. Scott, Miss A. M. Smith, Miss M. Thomson, Mr. C. B. La Touche, Mrs. R. W. Trafford, Miss Ethel Trafford, Master E. Trafford and ayah, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mrs. Vanrenen, two children and maid, Major C. W. Walker, Miss Werth-Muller, Miss M. W. Yates.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Haselwood, sailing on Sept. 30.

For London: Mr. S. S. Thorburn, C.S.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Constable.

Per s.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on Oct. 7.

For London: Mrs. Milne and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ovens, Sir Charles Sargent, Dr. F. Puthill, Mrs. Drury, Mrs. F. L. Reid.

For Brindisi: Mr. S. Howey James, Mr. F. R. Desai, Miss Briscoe.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887–8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1887.	Q'town.				
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	20 Oct.
Euphrates..	—	—	16 Oct.	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	3 Nov.
Serapis.....	19 Oct.	—	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	15 Oct.	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	10 Nov.
Malabar	29 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

MAJOR W. V. ELLIS took over command of the 14th Sikhs at Jhelum on Sept. 6th; and Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Smyth took over command of the 25th Punjab Infantry at Mooltan on Sept. 5th.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, Medical Staff, having approved of the relief of the executive officers of the Medical Staff, whose tour of foreign service will terminate during the trooping season of 1887-88, intimation has been given that the following arrangement will be made for their embarkation to England, subject to such modifications as may be considered necessary hereafter:—By first troopship, 15th October, 1887, Surgeon-Major W. F. Martin and G. Andrew and Surgeon R. P. Elmess. Second troopship, 29th October, 1887, Surgeon-Major T. M. O'Brien and Surgeon E. J. E. Rien. Third troopship, 12th November, 1887, Surgeon-Major A. Ratigan and Surgeons T. W. Bealty and J. R. Yourde. Fourth troopship, 25th November, 1887, Brigade-Surgeon R. P. Ferguson and Surgeon G. H. Younge. Fifth troopship, 31st December, 1887, Surgeons-Major Baker and J. Martin and Surgeon W. A. Morris. Sixth troopship, 14th January, 1888, Surgeon-Majors W. H. Clemo and O. F. Molloy and Surgeon G. F. Goggin. Seventh troopship, 29th January, 1888, Surgeon-Major J. B. Boileau and Surgeons W. Baptie and R. F. O'Brien. Eighth troopship, 18th February, 1888, Surgeon-Major J. Wilson and Surgeons J. McLaughlin and R. Fowler. Ninth troopship, 17th March, 1888, Surgeons-Major F. Dick and J. C. Dorman and Surgeon H. J. Peard. Tenth troopship, 31st March, 1888, Surgeon-Major M. D. O'Connell and Surgeons F. P. Nichols and G. U. Brazier Creagh.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1891		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102⅝	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	700
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	675
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	230
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	640
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,525
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,450
French	all	80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	365
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	455
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	235
New Berar	500	60 ...	500
New Indian	125	...	110
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,250
Sind	750	75 ...	530
Volkart	500	45 ...	675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	610
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	105
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	890
Central India	500	35 ...	320
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	625
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	655
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	610
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	170
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	910
Hinguphat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	880
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	400
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,445
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	605
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,110
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	840
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	20 ...	815
Leopold	100	5 ...	138
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,125
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,200
Mazagon	250	9 ...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,490
Naigam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	480
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	875
Oriental	625	15 ...	580
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	0¼ ...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,160
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	650
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	300
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	265
Victoria Mills	1,000	35 ...	485
Western India	1,000	50 ...	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	360
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	205
Bombay Ice Co.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,825
ndian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	335
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,180
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—September 19.

P.c. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 Promissory Notes	Rs.	98 12	to —
4½ of 1870 (1885)		100 0	to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1895)		102 4	to 102 6
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		102 4	to 102 6
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)		—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1897)	Nominal		—
6 of 1870 (1889)	104	0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	104	8	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	0	to —
6 of 1894-5 (1905)	102	0	to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	102	4	to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	0	to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	96	8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	140 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	875 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	121 to 122
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	108 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	150 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to —
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,570 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¾ to 8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,400 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	50 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	265 to 270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87 to —
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to 145
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	104 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	90 to 92
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to —
Equitable Coal	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	41 to —
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	217 to —
Gourepore	100	107 to 108
Great Eastern Hotel	100	86 to 87
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	96 to 97
India General Steam Navigation	100	91 to 92
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	295 to 300
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	120 to 125
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	65 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	113 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	50 to 51
Riverside Press	500	35 to 36
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	72 to 73
Strand Bank Press	100	51 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	84 to —

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	30 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	90 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to 45
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22 to 25
Central Cachar	200	100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	17 to 20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	31 to 32
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	52 to 53
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	15 to 16
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	102 to 103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Indian Terai	500	460 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to 15
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to 11
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Falludhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 52
Puttureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	42 to 43
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	85 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	102 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	143 to 145
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—October 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	89⅞	to 90⅛
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	101¼	to 101⅜
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	100¼	to 100⅜
4 India Enfaced Paper	—	to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	—	to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	—	to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882	104	to 106
4 Do. 1886-90	102	to 104
4½ Mauritius, 1831	107	to 109
6 Do. 1895-96	107	to 110
4 Do.	101	to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106	to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	118 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	107 to 109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7 to	8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¼ to	4⅝
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to	167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22½ to	23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	22½ to	23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	24 to	24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112 to	114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to	156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	128 to	130
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	120 to	122
Do. do. 4¼ do.	100	113 to	115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to	128
Rohlkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to	102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	22½ to	23⅛
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23⅜ to	24⅛
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	108 to	110
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112 to	114
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	108 to	110

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	11 to	11⅛
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14½ to	14⅝
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	106 to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to	102
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11⅛ to	11⅜
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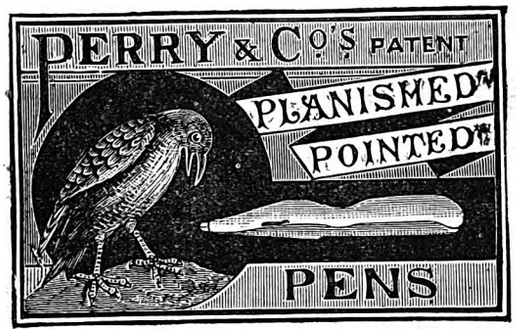
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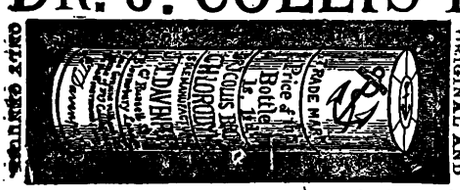
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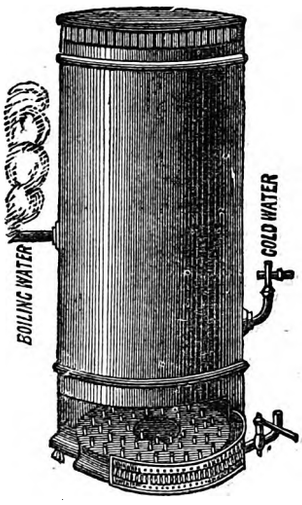
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. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, (I may say) handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 30th September; from Allahabad and Madras to the 23th September; and from Calcutta to the 27th September.

THE Viceroy leaves Simla on the 27th October, and, after making a short stoppage at Sukkur on the 31st, arrives at Gulistan on the 2nd November, and visits Gwaja Pass on the 3rd. He arrives at Kila Abdulla on the 4th and visits Khojak Pass, and then proceeds to Quetta, where a halt is to be made on the 6th, 7th, and 8th. From Quetta his Excellency proceeds to Karachi, where a halt is to be made on the 12th, 13th, and 14th. On the 19th the party arrive at Dera Ghazi Khan, on the 19th and 20th at Dera Ismail Khan, on the 22nd at Darya Khan, and on the 24th at Peshawar, where they remain till the 28th. A halt will be made at Khohat on the 29th, and at Rawalpindi on the 1st and 2nd December. On the 3rd December his Excellency arrives at Lahore, and remains till the 7th. A halt is to be made from the 9th to the 12th at Burtpore. On the 14th the party arrive at Allahabad, and on the 15th at Benares, reaching Calcutta on the evening of December 17th.

LADY DUFFERIN and Lady Roberts accompany the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief on the Frontier tour.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State regarding the alleged block in promotion in the Telegraph Department authorises the Government of India, with a view to facilitate promotion, to offer exceptional pensions to a large class of officers in order to induce them to retire before the time when, under the existing rules, they become entitled to pension. The officers chiefly affected by this offer are those who came out in the years 1869 and 1870 and 1871. The reorganisation of the existing grades of the officers of the department is also directed, a measure which will afford immediate promotion to several officers. The Secretary of State wishes it to be distinctly understood that he cannot grant any further concessions to the department.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NAIRNE, Inspector-General of Artillery, will make an extensive tour during the cold weather. He will be accompanied by an officer to discharge for the time the duties of brigade-major, that post having been abolished as a permanent appointment on the re-arrangement of the Artillery Staff in India. Captain H. F. Mercer, R.A., is the officer selected.

MAJOR-GENERAL ÆNEAS PERKINS, on return from leave, has resumed the duties of Chief Engineer in the Punjab.

THE brigadiers at the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Lawrencepur will be Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, 17th Lancers; Colonel Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers; and Colonel Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers. No special commandants of artillery will be appointed, the senior officers being chosen on the spot.

THE Commissary-Generalship for Transport will fall vacant next spring, when Colonel Clifford returns to his regiment, the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to take command, vice Colonel Lance.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. BARRON, of the Survey Department, who has recently been to the Straits Settlement in order to advise the Colonial Government there on survey matters, seems to have convinced the local authorities of the excellence and thoroughness of the Indian system of survey. Operations in the Settlement are therefore likely to be undertaken in the systematic way in which they have been carried out in India.

MR. CRAWLEY BOEVEY, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has acquitted Rukhmabai and her uncle of the charges of libel preferred against them by Dadajee's uncle.

NEWS from Kabul, so late as the 16th September, speaks of the perfect tranquillity there, and nothing further has been heard of the Ghilzai revolt.

A REGULATION has been published forbidding any persons, not being Natives, to reside in the ruby district in Burma without special license, and to dig for precious stones. The infringement of the regulation renders the party liable to imprisonment for one month, or fine, or both.

MR. C. W. MELLOR, has retired from the North-West Civil Service.

THE Army Headquarters will leave Simla on November 8th, and reopen offices in Calcutta on November 14th.

MAJOR CARTER, R.E., the Director of Submarine Defences, is now in Simla, where defence projects are being very completely threshed out.

THE quantity of wheat exported from the Central Provinces from the 1st of October last up to the 10th of September was 2,9,8,526 bags, of two-and-a-half maunds each, as compared with 2,755,256 bags exported in the corresponding period of last year.

IT is said to be not improbable that Burma will come under the operation of the Income Tax Act next year.

SIR CHARLES TURNER has arrived in Simla. Nothing further will now be done till Sir Charles Aitchison comes out, when the cold weather programme of the Commission will be settled.

ANTHRAX is reported as having broken out in Srinagar.

THE *personnel* of the Secretariat of the Military Department is undergoing rapid change. Colonel Newmarch, the Secretary, does not return; Colonel Crookshank has already left to take command of a Regiment; Major Dean is to officiate for Colonel Ben Williams as Director of Remounts, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hay retires at the end of the year about the same time as Major Robertson, C.I.E., who retires on a pension.

THE estate of the late ex-King of Oudh is to be administered by Governmant.

JEMADAR AMIR MUHAMMED KHAN, an old soldier of thirty years' standing, and one of Sir F. Roberts' Orderlies in Afghanistan, commands the party of Bengal Lancers which forms the escort of Major Peacock and Captain Yate along the Afghan boundary line.

NINE steel steam vessels are being constructed at the Bombay Government Dockyard for patrol purposes on the rivers in Upper Burma.

THE visit of Mr. O'Meara, the dentist, to Cabul to attend the Amir, recalls the former occasion when that potentate was attended by an English dentist. It was during the Rawal Pindi durbar in March, 1885, Mr. J. Miller of Calcutta being the operator. The consultations between doctor and patient took place under remarkable surroundings. For some reason best known to himself the Amir always caused Mr. Miller to wait upon him at twelve o'clock at night. Surrounded by several of his officers (to see fair play apparently), in a dimly lit verandah of the house allotted to his use during the durbar, the Amir would call in Mr. Miller to examine his teeth. This was not an easy operation under the circumstances, but the patient conducted himself with great meekness in the dentist's hands, and after two or three consultations Mr. Miller set him right for the time. But his Highness is a gouty subject, and his dental pangs have again broken out with much violence lately. Hence Mr. O'Meara has undertaken the adventurous journey to Cabul, where, as we recently announced, he has arrived safely, and is receiving every hospitality from the Amir.

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NOTES.

Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, the new Under-Secretary for Ireland, has arrived in Dublin and taken possession of his official residence in the Phœnix Park. His appointment still continues to be a matter of surmise and wonder, and, of course, is being commented on in not very complimentary terms by the Irish Press. Except that he is an Irishman by birth Sir West Ridgeway has had no more to do with Ireland or Irish political affairs than he has had to do with the North Pole. Whether the settlement he has made regarding the Afghan frontier delimitation is a satisfactory one or not time alone can show. It is only a very trusting nature which believes in Russian promises and boundary pillars. But, however excellent the services he rendered in this matter may be, they were hardly of the nature to fit him for the post into which he has now been thrown.

It is, of course, a far cry from Ireland to India, but the Irish question is being written about considerably in the Indian Native Press just now. The writers, knowing, of course, nothing of the subject, attempt to discuss learnedly of the advantages which Home Rule would bring to India. That an Indian officer should be sent to Ireland to put it down there will, of course, be commented upon as an instance of the determination of the Government of England to do injury and injustice to Ireland, and, sooner or later, to India. Sir West Ridgeway has not an easy card to play in order to please all parties.

The Nizam's gift still appears to puzzle the Government of India. The question of whether it should be accepted or not seems still to be an undecided one. The hesitation displayed by the Paramount Power is certainly neither wise in policy nor complimentary to the State offering the gift. No doubt there are difficulties in the way. A great nation ought to be able to find means for defending its territory without condescending to accept private gifts towards such defence. And it is possible, notwithstanding whatever may be said or written to the contrary, the Nizam will expect some return for the gift offered—which return could hardly be less than the restitution of the Berars. This restitution is not likely to be made, and so the situation is a difficult and a delicate one.

In saying this, however, it is only fair to acknowledge that the action on the part of the Nizam's Government appears to be a wholly honourable and spontaneous one. The *Bombay Gazette*, commenting upon the offer, says :—

> In the early part of 1885, when the complications on the Afghan frontier threatened to embroil England and Russia, the Nizam was the first of the Indian princes to come forward and place the whole resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India. On that occasion Sir Salar Jung, who was then Minister, addressed a letter, by command of the Nizam, to the Resident, in which it was pointed out that the Russians calculated on the baseless assumption that in the event of war they would have in front an imperfectly united India. It is necessary to undeceive them, the Minister said, by direction of the Nizam, and therefore his Highness proposed, with the sanction of the Viceroy, sending the Minister's brother to Rawal Pindi to represent Hyderabad at the demonstration which was then about to be made. The presence of a representative of the leading Mahomedan Native State, it was added, would prove useful, by demonstrating to the Afghans, the Russians, and the world at large that India stood shoulder to shoulder with the Government of the Queen-Empress in resisting aggression.

It may, therefore, be taken for granted that the proferred gift comes without any inconvenient terms attaching to it. But questions of policy must arise if it be accepted. Why should Hyderabad stand alone in this exhibition of loyalty? Will it not be expected that all the Feudatory States should follow the example, and make offers also for the defence of the Indian Empire? Such offers have not yet been made, and should they now come they can hardly be considered as spontaneous. It would, perhaps, be more fitting to the dignity of England to respectfully decline the offers altogether, and to state that she has the means, the men, and the money for the defence of her Indian possessions without undergoing obligations to any one.

But it must be allowed that something should be done with regard to the numerous and motley armed rabbles constituting the armies of the Native States. It is, perhaps, possible to utilise these so as to make them useful in case of an invasion of India. But such reorganisation would involve considerable trouble and expense. At present these wild hordes of "men with muskets" are a serious tax upon the unfortunate villagers, who really have to pay for their maintenance; and they are altogether useless for any purposes of internal defence. Drilled and disciplined under English officers, they might become a strong bulwark against any invader; but again the old question will crop up—"*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*"

An unfortunate incident appears to have arisen out of the late Lucknow anniversary dinner. Sir Donald Stewart some time ago expressed an opinion that the garrison of Lucknow could and would have held out even if Havelock and Outram had not come to its relief. This opinion seems to have been interpreted in certain quarters to have meant that in Sir Donald's eyes that relief was not worthy of the fame which has been given to it—compared with the after relief effected by Sir Colin Campbell. General Innes at the Lucknow dinner gracefully acknowledged that Havelock and Outram's advance saved the garrison, and surely this acknowledgment ought to be sufficient.

A military contemporary does not seem to think it so. But here is additional evidence. The Bengal *Hurkaru* of Oct. 22, 1857, said, writing of this relief:—"General Havelock's expedition has not been in vain. This is evident from the fact that the relieving force arrived only just in time, and that the garrison could not have held out. Such a prudential measure as waiting for a larger force would therefore have defeated its object. The place would have been relieved when none were left alive within it."

It should also be remembered that the rebels had pushed two mines under the very centre of the defences. Had not the relieving force come in time the explosion of these would have been a matter of certain destruction to the gallant defenders. It is rather late in the day now to agitate questions of this kind, but it is certain that a great and generous soldier like Donald Stewart never intended to make light of the brave deeds of the men who, under Havelock and Outram, won their way to the relief of the beleagured garrison of Lucknow.

Dhuleep Singh has written a letter to the editors of the leading native journals in India. The letter states that three days before the Maharajah quitted England for India Sir Owen Burne called upon him, coming from the India Office, and offered him £50,000 in settlement of his claims against the British Government, provided he would give up all notion of going to India. He laughed at the offer. His subsequent arrest at Aden converted his loyalty into bitter hatred for the enemies of his race, since his eyes were then opened for the first time to the fact that no matter how long one remained loyal to the English Crown the ultimate reward would only be humiliation, degradation, and imprisonment, but not justice. While he remained at Aden a long correspondence ensued between himself and the Indian Government. Finally he telegraphed to the Queen, requesting a public trial, and to the Viceroy, asking whether the Government would defray the expenses of his legal advisers if they came to him at Aden. From both quarters he received unfavourable replies. He then telegraphed, repudiating the treaty of annexation which had been extorted from him when he was eleven years old by his sanctimonious guardian. He therefore returned to Paris an independent Sovereign, free to wrench his dominions from the hands of his unscrupulous guardian. While in Paris, it is added, he carefully considered his grievances, and having received communications from India from many of England's victims, he formed a solemn resolve to consecrate the remainder of his life to the freeing of his country from the British yoke. He hints that he has now placed himself entirely at the disposal of Russia, and asserts that he will serve his new Sovereign, the Tzar, with his life-blood, without seeking any pecuniary reward, as his loyal subjects and countrymen have provided for his wants. He acknowledges that he has received every consideration during his thirty-two years' residence in England; but denies that that is sufficient compensation for the loss of a kingdom and an immense private fortune. He compares British rule and Russian rule, attacking the former, and instances the conquest of India as a proof of treachery, fraud, and the violation of treaties.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 16.

The Government has arrived at no definite decision as yet with reference to the offer of the Nizam of Hyderabad to supply sixty lakhs for the purpose of frontier defence. A letter of grateful acknowledgment has been sent by the Viceroy to the Nizam, but the question of combined defensive measures, including the policy of permitting the feudatory chiefs actively to participate in the work, is one so pregnant with future consequences of the highest Imperial importance that the very gravest consideration is required both by the Indian and English Governments before a final determination can be come to. The question has created very lively interest in India, and has been freely discussed by both the English and the Native Press. It would be difficult, however, to abstract a more valuable opinion than that of Sir Muhdava Rao, who holds probably the leading position in India among Native political thinkers. The following letter contains an emphatic expression of his views on the subject :—

"I hope the report is true. I hope the Government of India will cheerfully and gratefully accept the offer. I can see nothing wrong in the offer, or in its acceptance. Probably the Native papers may heap adverse criticisms on his Highness, but calm reflection will only result in crediting his Highness with sound sense and judgment in the matter. His Highness's offer is not only good in itself, but excellent as an example. The strengthening of the North-West frontier is as beneficial to all the Native Princes as to all the rest of India. It follows, therefore, that the expenses of the measure should be shared by both the Princes and the people of India.

"It will, no doubt, be said that the Government of India is already under an obligation to protect the Native States, and has received or is receiving from those States consideration in requital of that obligation, and that there are treaties fixing both that obligation and that consideration. But it should be remembered that these treaties were entered into many years ago, and that the circumstances in which they were entered into have now immensely altered. The difficulties of protecting the Native States against foreign foes have now immeasurably increased, and some proportionate readjustment of the consideration in relation to the obligation of protection is rendered desirable, if not necessary. In the nature of things the same service cannot be performed for the same remuneration, except for short intervals, implying continuity of the same circumstances. If the circumstances change, and render the service more difficult, the remuneration must need some readjustment—a readjustment which his Highness the Nizam has shrewdly anticipated and voluntarily offered. The credit of it should not be denied him."

The frontier defences will form the principal object of consideration during the Viceroy's projected tour. The Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief will meet on the frontier the Military Member and the Public Works Member. An opportunity will be thus afforded of considering the whole question on the spot in all its various aspects—financial, military, political, and scientific. Very substantial progress has been already effected in building up a scientific frontier. Lord Dufferin is credited with the laudable ambition of perfecting this great military achievement, as the most impressive and important monument of his Viceregal rule.

At a recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council the Governor paid a well-deserved tribute to the memory of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill. He doubted whether Bombay had ever possessed a Member of Council more single-minded in his devotion to its best interests. The chief characteristics of his work were its thoughtfulness and finish. Whether he had to decide the most important questions or settle those of comparative insignificance affecting only the humblest individuals, he never rested satisfied until every possible consideration had been thoroughly and conscientiously exhausted. The Governor proceeded to express his further regret for the recent death of a Native member.

From a Government review of the various gaol reports it appears that in 1886 there were 748 gaols in British India, and 364,934 persons were imprisoned during the year, the latter number being nearly 14 000 in excess of the return for 1885. Among the convicts were 899 Europeans, 219 Eurasians, 39,665 Mahomedans, 90,748 Hindoos, and 12,867 Buddhists; 140,843 were males, 9,265 females. The total cost in maintenance was Rs. 47,59,878, the earnings of the prisoners were Rs. 11,51,206, and the net cost of the Gaol Department was Rs. 36,08,572.

The decrease in the net receipts from the Guaranteed and State railways for the first six months of the current financial year was Rs. 1,591,190—say £150,000. This will still further dislocate the working out of the Budget.

The Punjab police report for 1886 87 discloses a serious increase in crime, the number of offences being 72,915, against 63,502, and 62,510 in the two previous years. This is attributable to the impunity with which offences are committed. The remedial measures recommended are the provision of an adequate staff of European magistrates, legalised surveillance over habitual offenders, and greater discrimination by magistrates in accepting sureties for good behaviour. The report points out as the criminal tribes of the Punjab the Minas, the Tagus, the Beluchis, the Horuis, the Rouriahs, the Sansis, and Pakhiwas.

At a recent dinner given by the Maharajah of Mysore, the Resident, in proposing that Prince's health, said he had been much struck by the high character and efficiency of the Mysore Administration. It was a pure, sound, healthy administration, even surpassing the good accounts which he had heard of it before he came to Mysore. He desired to say with reference to the Maharajah personally, that he presented a unique instance of the ruler of a great Indian State who, without abating one jot of his dignity, without in the very slightest degree denationalising himself, without forfeiting one atom of the reverence and regard of his subjects, could come among Europeans, whether on the racecourse or on the polo ground, in the hunting field or the tennis-court, or any other social gathering, and be welcomed as a thorough gentleman and a thorough sportsman.

The Maharajah of Durbungah, one of the most enlightened and munificent of the territorial chiefs in India, has made a further contribution of Rs. 10,000 to Lady Dufferin's Hospital Nurse Fund, with the view of assisting in some degree the poorer Eurasians to earn a livelihood. An earnest application has been made to the Government to convert certain obsolete vessels into training ships for the education of Eurasian youths for the mercantile marine.

BURMA.

RANGOON, OCT. 16.

General Gordon, commanding the Lower Burma division, has published a general order conveying the hearty thanks of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma to Major Harvey, of the South Wales Borderers, and the officers and men who took part in the recent attack on Boshway's camp, when that formidable leader was killed. The surprise of Boshway's camp by the mounted infantry under Major Harvey, after a march of 52 miles in 14 hours through Burmese jungles, in the sultry heat of October, was certainly a feat of which those who accomplished it may well feel proud. The complete rout of Boshway's band and his death constitute an important addition to the many good services already performed by the troops under General Gordon's command.

Boshway was the most formidable of all the partisan leaders who took the field after the capture of Mandalay. Originally an hereditary Thuggee, or magistrate of his village for many years before Thebaw's fall, Boshway had practically governed a considerable district, and levied blackmail over a wide territory, comprising the districts adjoining the old frontier, on the western bank of the Irrawaddy. The success with which Boshway so long eluded the large force employed to hunt him down shows the difficulties of jungle warfare in which the troops have been engaged, while the proceedings which forced Boshway to take up arms against us are a good illustration of the blunders committed in the earlier stages of the conquest of Upper Burma. Boshway early in the past year offered to surrender under the terms of the Viceroy's proclamation if his life was guaranteed. He had not then a dozen followers. The Deputy-Commissioner in charge of the district refused to accept the offer of a surrender, on the ground of the crimes committed by Boshway before the annexation of Upper Burma. With no hope left Boshway turned to bay. In the struggle which ensued a great loss of life and enormous expenditure were incurred. When General Roberts assumed the command in Burma and wiser counsels prevailed Boshway was offered more liberal terms to induce him to surrender than he had originally demanded. Boshway, however, apparently feared that the promises made would not be kept, and he refused to come in.

The good result of Boshway's defeat and death has been somewhat marred by an unfortunate affair at Yenangyoung. This important station on the Irrawaddy, a depôt for the shipment of the oil produced in the surrounding district, was attacked last week by two bodies of dacoits. One body crossed the river in boats, burnt some houses, with an enormous quantity of oil, and destroyed a large number of boats, which were set on fire and sent blazing down the stream. Although Yenangyoung when attacked was held by fifty of the military police, the assailants escaped almost without loss. It is understood that much dissatisfaction is felt by the local Government with the conduct of the police at Yenangyoung, and an inquiry will be held.

In the Chindwin district the mounted infantry has attacked Choungwa village, intending to surprise the local Woon, who had deserted and turned rebel. The village, which was stockaded, was captured with a number of prisoners and some arms. The rebel Woon, however, escaped. On their return eight of the party got separated in the thick jungle and were under fire for six hours, one of them being killed and three wounded.

The intelligence of Mr. Colquhohn's probable appointment to take charge of the Delimitation Commission for the settlement of the frontier between Burma and China has been received with general approval. Mr. Colquhoun's unusual qualification for this

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post are fully recognized. While in charge of the Tsagain district he displayed administrative ability of a high order and did excellent work.

A painful sensation was caused yesterday in Rangoon by the news that two corporals of the Royal Scots Fusiliers had been shot by Private Mulligan, of the same regiment. Some trifling quarrel had occurred on the previous day between Corporal Thomas and Mulligan. While Thomas was seated on Corporal Crisp's bed Mulligan, without warning, fired his rifle at a distance of a few feet. The bullet passed through Thomas's head and entered Crisp's chest above the heart. Death was instantaneous in both cases. The murderer narrowly escaped being lynched by the soldiers. The murdered men were buried yesterday with full military honours. General Gordon and his staff, together with the entire regiment of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, were present. Both the murdered men were general favourites in the regiment, and many of the soldiers were observed to shed tears at the burial. The discipline of the Royal Scots Fusiliers has for some time past been in an unsatisfactory condition. Some improvement has taken place since Colonel Jackson assumed the command, but there have been 700 cases of drunkenness in the regiment since last March. The general order recently issued directing the withdrawal of ammunition from the men only officially reached Rangoon from Madras on the day on which the murder was committed, and some hours after the event.

The Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway is being pushed on with great rapidity. Much disappointment is felt at the news that the Government of India has declined to approve the proposed Moo Valley Railway, on the ground that the scheme would be premature until means of internal communication had been provided. Upper Burma can never be thoroughly pacified unless the Moo Valley line be constructed, and some of the richest districts in Upper Burma must without it remain undeveloped.

AFGHANISTAN.

Calcutta, Oct. 16.

The mystery of Ayoub Khan's place of concealment still remains undisclosed. To-day's telegram from Quetta states that his whereabouts are unknown. He is believed to be sheltered by the Emir of Ghazni, who not only holds the position of Governor, but is a semi-independent chief, and who is not likely to surrender any one under his protection. Ayoub will, it is expected, appear before long among the Duranis of Farah, unless he should have been cowed by his initial failure. He by no means bears the reputation of a daring or desperate character, in either political or military affairs. The Afghans in the vicinity of Quetta are firmly possessed by the curious belief that Ayoub's flight was connived at by the British Government, in order to curb the excessive arrogance of the Ameer, unduly developed by the defeat of the Ghilzais.

Cholera is increasing at Candahar, and twenty seizures occur daily.

The recruiting for the Ameer's army among the Duranis is at a deadlock owing to the stoppage of the bounty hitherto paid to each recruit, under orders from Cabul. The Ameer is believed to have abandoned his intention of visiting Candahar.

Native correspondents report that General Gholam Hyder Khan has successfully attacked the Tekhi Ghilzais. The Ameer is said to be possessed of trustworthy information as to Ayoub's movements. Avoiding Herat, and having had one of his generals captured by the Ameer's troops, Ayoub entered the country between the Heri Rud and the Murghab rivers, flowing to the north of Herat. It is added that troops from Maimeneh haveratna Hed been despatched to capture him.

An Indian "Cause Célèbre."—What has sometimes been called the "Ahmedabad Tichborne Case" has come to an end. The Hindoo claimant was even bolder and for a time more successful than "the unhappy nobleman." Nothing so closely resembling the *cause célèbre* of Martin Guerre, who was personated by Arnaud du Tilh, has come to light for many years. A wealthy Hindoo named Hiralal Chotamlal lived at Ahmedabad, and in 1876 set out upon a pilgrimage to Benares, accompanied by his wife Nahni, his stepmother Ladkor, and a suite of followers. At Mathura he went out with the avowed intention of bathing, and never returned. It was said that he had been drowned in the river, but a prolonged search did not result in the recovery of his body. Nahni assumed the position which Hindoo custom assigns to a widow. When she had lamented the death of her lord for a year and a half the news began to circulate that Hiralal was again at Ahmedabad in the costume of a *sadhu*, or "holy man." The relatives inquired into the pretensions of the new comer, and an examination by the Caste of which Hiralal had been a member was adverse to the claims of the pretender. So decisive was the action of this social tribunal that it was resolved to "outcast" any person who recognised the claimant as the missing Hiralal. But a criminal prosecution against him for personation failed. The pretender was next acknowledged by Nahni and Ladkor, the wife and stepmother of the man asserted to be dead. Then Marilal, the brother-in-law of Mahni, brought an action to recover the property of Hiralal. He was successful. The "claimant" was not only ousted, but prosecuted on a charge of perjury. A conviction was obtained, and the impostor was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 200 rupees, with the alternative in default of payment of still another year's imprisonment. From this sentence the man apppealed, but it has been confirmed.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

NEW INDIA.

(*Statesman.*)

The great need of "New India" at the present moment is a deepening and enrichment of the spiritual foundations of life. The greatness of a people must in the last analysis depend upon the degree and direction of its mental activities. These constitute the motive power, without which no machinery, however perfect in construction, can be made to operate. And it is precisely in this essential point that the condition of Great Britain is in most striking contrast with that of India. There is, and naturally so, a certain irritation kindled in the minds of Natives when they are called upon to abandon some time-honoured custom of their own, in favour of a brand-new innovation imported from the West. From the tone, moreover, in which such demands are too often made, a wound is inflicted on their own self-respect, no less than on the memory of their ancestors, and as in the case of infant marriage, they are naturally impelled to retaliate in kind. The social and domestic relations of every people spring directly from their religious beliefs. They are moulded into shape by them. The social system in all countries is still so imperfect that it is impossible to make out a case either for adult marriage, or for any other existing arrangement, which does not leave an abundance of vulnerable points open to the attacks of an enemy. Infant marriage is in a no better plight, probably in a much worse. We might go through all the social relations, contrasting Western methods with those which prevail in the East, without silencing an opponent upon either side. In one respect, however, namely, that of activity and vigour of thought, Eastern nations are far behind the Western ones. Whatever the European or American finds to do—he does it with all his might. His mind is ever on the stretch for the discovering of improved methods. He is never content with what he has achieved. The "increasing purpose" running through the ages is not a speculative belief with him, but a practical rule of conduct to be exemplified in his daily life. To obtain an adequate apprehension of this unceasing activity of thought and action, nothing more is needed than to go into some large manufactory and trace the successive steps by which the machinery we find there has been brought to its existing state of perfection. There is nothing on which human nature can exercise itself where there is not present the same insatiable spirit of research—the same indomitable determination to get at the bottom of things—to understand a matter in its very essence. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the men who devote themselves to these fundamental researches are rarely those who reap the pecuniary profits of their discoveries. It is a disinterested love of knowledge which causes them to watch and take no rest, but to eat the bread of carefulness. The research itself and the discovery are their own exceeding great reward. And so life is never permitted to stagnate. There is no finality in anything that is done under the sun, but endless toil and endeavour after greater and greater excellence.

Now what we want in "New India" is this earnestness and concentration of mind. They do not, in thorough, hearty fashion put their shoulders to the wheel, to force the national waggon from the deep ruts in which it is imbedded. They have still to get the fuel by which the machinery shall be worked—those powerful inward convictions which make a man's life all one colour, and which concentrate all his energies on a single object. New India takes the world too easily for men with so overwhelming a task set them to do. Centuries have passed since India has contributed aught of value to the intellectual treasury of humanity. Life both inwardly and outwardly would have remained stagnant in India had there been no foreign element to stir its waters and reveal their healing powers. Now that India is aroused to demand political recognition, its sons will have to face the fact that an inequality which was not occasioned by law cannot be removed by it. The tools are to him who can use them; and so long as this inequality exists the West will ever bear rule over the East. It is of no avail to fight against the laws of nature. There is not a Native gentleman who drives in an English-built carriage in preference to a Native *ekka*, but does not make practical confession of Western superiority. Let it be remembered that there was a time when the balance of advantage weighed altogether the other way. The spiritual foundation on which rests the great superstructure of Western thought and civilisation came to Europe from the East. We are but returning, in a new form, the gift which Europe originally received from Asia. How is it then, that it should be found so hard again to root it in its native soil? The answer, we believe, is not so difficult as many think. The Hindoo and Mahomedan religions alike were constructed, at the outset, in forgetfulness of that great law of change which is the saving principle of all human existence. The real question which New India has to ask himself, is not whether his social arrangements are better or worse than those of the Western world, but whether the religious beliefs which find expression in them are tenable in the light of the new knowledge, which by reason of his connection with Europe, is pouring in upon him? Does he believe that the austerities and the suffer-

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ings of the Hindoo widow can be justified either by a law or a divine revelation? Does he believe in the Hindoo Pantheon, as a correct account of the inhabitants of the invisible world? If he does not, and yet, from motives of convenience, thinks it advisable to act as if he did, then so far as in him lies he is helping to prolong the spiritual paralysis which has wrought such injury to his country.

We say this in no Pharisaical spirit, or as meaning that it is a light and easy thing for a man to sever himself from old association and beliefs; but the profession of a creed which we do not really believe leads to a drying-up of the springs of thought. We may be mistaken, but our strong conviction is that precisely this is the mental condition of most of the men who may be classed as "New India." Representative institutions, reform of the early marriage law, re-marriage of Hindoo widows—these are all excellent in their way, and we wish earnestly every success to those who are striving for them. But there is a profounder matter than all this. Everyone who knows the people of India knows that they are acute, intelligent, facile in speech, quick to learn, and apt to teach; and yet they count for nothing in the great kingdom of Modern Thought. It can hardly be that the British rule is responsible for this intellectual dearth. It must be due to some cause more subtle, intimate and persistent. What that cause is should command the inquiry of all thoughtful and patriotic men. How is it that the 250 millions of India have produced no great painter, sculptor, poet, scientist, philosopher, or statesman for centuries past? Of course, one great cause has been the dependency of the country upon foreign rule. Another, that the literature of the East for long centuries has been but a pale and barren reflection of its ancient lore, while distance has debarred its access to the literature of the West. But there are deeper causes than these, and "New India" must set himself to their discovery. The late Keshub Chunder Sen, and, before him, the great Rammohun Roy, were the pioneers of the new movement, and "New India" has an overwhelming task before it.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

(*Indian Churchman.*)

We cannot imagine anything more unreasonable, or less likely either to advance the cause of Christianity or benefit Hindoo society, than for a body like the Missionary Conference to come forward and declare that there is no such thing as marriage among Hindoos, and that what they are pleased to call marriage is nothing more than a state of concubinage sanctioned by custom.

We view with profound alarm the gradual disintegration of the Hindoo family system. It contains much that is very noble and beautiful, and when sanctioned and purified by the influence of Christianity is capable of becoming the foundation of a social life that the Western nations may one day gaze at with envy. . . .

These certainly are the impressions which have been left upon our own mind by the controversy. We believe the time for it was ripe, and we share the belief of the *Churchman* that the Hindoo family system contains much that is very noble and beautiful, and that is capable of becoming the foundation of a social life that other nations might envy. Our contemporary is not insensible to the evils that attend the present system, but deprecates, as strongly as ourselves, governmental interference therewith.

We are fully alive to the grave evils, moral and physical, attendant on the present system of marriage among the Hindus; we heartily sympathise with those who advocate reform; but we are most strongly of opinion that the reform ought to be left to the gradual growth of a healthier pul lic opinion, and not enforced by legislation. The action of the Missionary Conference has only defeated its own end. Opinion is undoubtedly changing on the subject among educated Hindus. But this unwise attempt to force on the reform by the authority of Government has only succeeded in producing a strong reaction, and doing a great injury to the very cause the missionaries wish to promote. . . .

In order to understand the real point at issue, we must first get rid of the confusion that has been introduced into the subject by mixing up the questions of infant marriage and early marriage. The two do not by any means stand or fall together. Infant marriage of course involves early marriage. But early marriage does not by any means involves infant marriage, so that it is extremely illogical to bring forward all the physical and moral evils attendant upon early marriage as a reason for legislating against infant marriage; since even if infant marriage were made illegal, the system of early marriage would be in no wise affected, and all the evils that result from it would be precisely the same as before. And we do not suppose that any one would seriously advocate the Government enforcing late marriage by legislation. The attempt would be as futile as it would be disastrous. On what grounds is it maintained that the intelligent consent of the parties themselves is absolutely necessary for the validity of marriage? It is no doubt necessary for the highest form of marriage as a spiritual union; but so, too, is mutual affection. Yet no Christian would argue that the absence of mutual affection invalidates marriages, though there are some few unbelievers who would go even so far as this.

The truer view seems to be that what constitutes marriage is the customary ceremony of the country. If the law and custom of the country make the intelligent consent of the parties a necessary part of the ceremony, then the intelligent consent is necessary. If they do not, then it is not necessary. So it is necessary in England, and not necesary in India. There is nothing contrary either to Scripture or reason in the idea of a person having his wife chosen for him by his parents, and being bound by their choice as much as he would be by his own.

An undue importance has been given to the Ru khmabai case out of which the controversy arose, and we think Mr. Shome did a public service in protesting against the direction which was given to that controversy. In justice to Mr. Shome, it should be, remembered that he did not willingly thrust himself into the discussion. It was at the express desire of the Missionary Conference and at that only, that he wrote the essay which has elicited so important and exhaustive a discussion. What we want in India is—light. All our mistakes in the country have arisen from the hasty assumption that we have nothing to learn from the study of institutions foreign to our own, and so we have disintegrated and destroyed much that we should have preserved with the greatest care, had we but better understood its real nature and value.

THE BURMA POLICE AS A CAREER.

(*Times of India.*)

There may be some "parents and guardians" in India who are thinking of putting sons or relatives in the Burma Police, and who would be glad to know something about the conditions of service in the force. It cannot be denied that the beginnings are humble enough, as the youthful aspirant has to commence as an inspector on Rs. 140 per mensem. This does not sound brilliant, but most of these inspectorships are filled by young Englishmen of good birth and education, who have been unable to get employment elsewhere, or have failed for the army, and other professions barred by competitive examinations. This fact shows more clearly than a volume of demonstration how difficult it is for paterfamilias in the present day to get his boys off his hands in a satisfactory manner. But suppose our young gentleman started as an inspector on Rs. 140 a month, his next step is to become an inspector, 1st grade, on Rs. 175 a month, and of course, in both cases, travelling allowance. The next step is assistant superintendent, 2nd grade, on Rs. 250, followed by the 1st grade at Rs. 400, and so on to the various grades of superintendent, varying from the lowest at Rs. 500 per mensem to the highest at Rs. 800. This is practically the highest police pay obtainable in Burma, for, though there is an Inspector-General in Upper Burma, and one in Lower Burma, on Rs. 1,800 a month, respectively, these two appointments can hardly come within the reckoning of the majority of young inspectors of police as they gallantly begin the struggle on their Rs. 140 per mensem.

As regards the work, there is this much to be said. It is very hard and very continuous. One never meets a superintendent or assistant superintendent of police, or an inspector, but he is just off in hot haste to the jungles to surround a village, or to surprise a gang of dacoits, or to arrest some noted leader who has been tracked to a certain locality. The last time I met our assistant superintendent, which was a short time ago, he was just off to a village some thirty miles distant, concerning which he had received good information that a gang of dacoits was in it. He would have to ride all through the night with a few mounted policemen, so as to arrive at the village at daybreak and surround it before the birds had flown. Let us hope he has been successful this time. A short time before, he had just come back from capturing a notorious dacoit, who had long been wanted. He had received information that the man in question was in a certain village, to which he proceeded at night with two or three men, entering it just as dawn was breaking. The informer who accompanied him pointed out the house where the dacoit was to be found, and the Englishman sprang up the steps and into the house just as the outlaw, waking up, sprang to his feet to reach the loaded gun which lay within reach. But it was too late. Our friend is an exceptionally powerful man, and he at once seized the dacoit, who had not a chance with him. So it will be seen that anyone who wishes to enter the Burma police should be fairly tough, and not mind rough jungle work. The life has its bright side. It is wild and adventurous, and a man of courage and energy will not lack opportunities to distinguish himself. Young life in the rains is trying anywhere, and particularly so in Burma, the land without roads, and where the mud must be seen to be believed. But in the cold weather nothing can be more delightful; and, in fact, a young fellow with no prospects and a good constitution might do worse than try his luck in the Burma police.

ASSAM TEA.

(*Pioneer.*)

The London merchants whose windows for the last six months have exhibited black pyramidal piles bisected by gigantic placards bearing the inscription "Jubilee Tea" have for once in a way committed themselves to an advertisement which is no more than the literal truth so far at least as a large portion of their stock is concerned. Though no one seems to have noticed the fact, Assam

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tea is one among the many more or less notable persons and things entitled to hold Jubilee synchronously with Her Gracious Majesty. The first experimental plantation was made in Assam towards the latter end of 1835; but it was not till 1837 that the attempt met with any success, and it was then that the first sample reached Mincing-lane. In that year 488lbs. of Assam tea were sold in London by public auction, the average price realised for it being 19s. per lb. These sales marked the commencement of that struggle with the product of the further East which, if we judge from the experience of the last few years, is destined to end in its complete subjection. It was not, however, without a fierce and sustained fight that the leaf from the Assam Valley gained a footing in the market. The Assam Company, to which Government made over the plantations after the annexation of the Province in 1839, and which held the virtual monopoly for more than a decade, was rich enough, but its agents were utterly ignorant of the proper methods of cultivation. Blundering and waste were the result, and in a few years £200,000 of capital had been dissipated. The deepest darkness, however, was nearest the dawn; and even while the Company was on the verge of bankruptcy, profits began to flow in, and in 1852 the first genuine dividend was paid. From that date the success of the Assam Tea Industry was assured, and the pioneer Company, which forty years ago was practically insolvent, is at this day, after having divided among its shareholders over a million sterling, worth nearly half-a-million. In a sense, no doubt, the course of the industry has not been altogether untroubled. There was a time, in 1862-63-64, when the tea fever burnt almost as fiercely in India as did the gold fever some years earlier in Australia: when many a man rashly threw up settled occupation in the Peninsula in the hope of shaking from the bushy green shrubs rapidly covering the valleys and hillsides of Assam the riches which the pagoda tree no longer yielded; and when, as a natural consequence, disaster followed, and scores of card-built Companies fell to pieces; but excepting this instance of the commercial mania which comes as certainly to all undertakings with a future before them as the measles do to children, the record is one of steady progress. Unlike the wheat and seed trades the tea trade has not advanced by leaps and bounds; but neither has it like them been subject to backward lapses. Though the development has been slow, its almost unbroken continuity within the last twenty years is one of the best signs of the sureness of the foundation on which it rests.

The tremendous expansion which has taken place in the trade since the first tea seed was dibbled into the ground fifty years ago may best be seen by reference to a statement just submitted by the Assam Secretariat to the Provincial Government. There we find that at the close of 1886 there were in the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys 883 tea-gardens. These gardens comprise over 934,000 acres, but of this, the total tea grant held by planters, only 204,000 acres are under actual cultivation. The rapid extension of recent years is evidenced by the fact that nearly one-sixth of the area under cultivation must have been added within the last four years, since we find 33,000 acres put down as under immature plants, which, with the Assam planters means plants not four years old. Last year the total yield of tea from the gardens reached the large figure of 61 million pounds, 57 million pounds coming from the Brahmaputra Valley and 24 millions from the Surma. As to the yield per acre the returns available appear to be only approximately correct. Official statistics for 1886 put the yield in the Brahmaputra Valley at 385 lbs. and in the Surma Valley 333lbs., or an average for the whole of Assam 363lbs.; but the Indian Tea Association gives the average outturn 14lbs. an acre less, and this is probably nearer the truth. Cachar, Nowgong, and Darrang are below the average for the whole Province, while Sibsagar, Sylhet, Goalpara and Lakhimpur are above. The case of the gardens in Kamrup and on the Khasi and Jaintia Hills is exceptional, for there the yield has been decreasing, and was so low last year that it is very doubtful whether some of the gardens will be able to go on. The area under tea in these districts, however, is but a very small fraction of the whole, and their influence is hardly felt in the total production of the Province. The highest yield is found in Lakhimpur, where the average last year was 508lbs. per acre. Turning to the cost of production we have no certain information for all the gardens; but the average cost per lb., including sale charges, for 18 gardens in the Assam Valley and 23 gardens in the Surma Valley for the past two years was about 8 annas for the former and about 7 annas for the latter. Addressing the Society of Arts recently Mr. J. Berry White said he confidently anticipated that the crop of Indian tea in 1890 would be placed on the London market for a fraction under 6d. a lb.; but even if we allow a reduction of a penny a lb. in the cost of production for the next three years, it is difficult to reconcile the statement with the above figures. Nevertheless the reduction in the cost of production is one of the most remarkable of the many changes which the fifty years have wrought. Labour is cheaper, the methods of cultivation and picking have improved, and the whole process of manufacture has been transformed by the introduction of machinery. All the most important parts of the manufacture, rolling, drying, sifting, are done by machinery, mostly steam-drivers.

It is curious to note from the Report above referred to that "all the Deputy Commissioners and those Managers who have expressed any opinion on the subject are unanimous in attributing the bad prices of last year to the supply being in excess of the demand." This theory of over-supply has been the companion of many an afflicted economist besides the tea-planter; but there was never an instance, perhaps, when there was less evidence in its support. The United Kingdom is almost the sole market for tea; but if we take the deliverers of tea there for the ten years between 1876 and 1885, we find they have increased by something less than one per cent. annually, which is just about equal to the increase in population, and we find also that the increase in re-exports has been three times as large as the increase in imports. These figures show with sufficient clearness that to whatever the fall in prices is due the explanation does not lie in overproduction. The fact is, so far as the fall in Calcutta prices is concerned, the decrease must have taken place altogether irrespective of competition in China and Ceylon in obedience to the reduction in the cost of production. There is nothing more common than to hear planters express the fear that the same fate may overtake them as has overtaken the English wheat-growers. As Indian wheat has reduced prices below the cost of production in England, so it is thought the competition of China tea may reduce the price below the cost of production in India. The cases are, however, in no wise parallel. The India wheat-exporter has not felt the reduction in the gold price of wheat, because it has in a great measure been counterbalanced by the fall in exchange; but every fall in the price of tea is felt equally by China and India. The conflict is thus reduced to a mere question of cost of production, and in this India must in the long run conquer. The enormous fall in the exports from China during the present year indicates that China growers have already been growing at a loss. All that Chinese competition has done or is likely to do is to prevent diminution in the cost of production being added to the planter's profits.

BENGAL.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) often hear a great deal about the influence exercised by the costly exhibitions which have been so numerous of late in encouraging and stimulating trade. The instance of the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-4 may possibly be exceptional; but it is curious to note, after all we heard at the time of what that Exhibition was to do in the way of developing trade between India and Australia, that as a matter of fact the trade between Calcutta and Australia has been steadily declining. Last year the total of imports and exports was only 80 lakhs, as compared to a total of 160 lakhs for 1882-83. Indian tea, which is rapidly making its way in public favour in England, does not seem to gain popularity in Australia as it might be expected to do. Last year's returns show a falling-off in the shipments which, though slight, is significant as showing that for some reason the Indian article is not being so warmly welcomed by the colonists as it deserves to be. Possibly the trade may be suffering from a similar cause to that which has greatly interfered with the acceptance of Indian tea by the people in England—namely, injudicious mixing of the Indian with inferior China teas.

THE Bengal Government has at last been able to form and express an opinion upon the decisions of the Educational conference held in Calcutta some months since. The conference closed before the end of April—the Government resolution is dated Sept. 13th. The Government approves and accepts the recommendations of the conference, except on one or two items. Objection is taken to the suggestion that the rule providing for reduction of grants in aid on renewal should be supplanted by a new rule to the effect that reduction shall only be enforced "if this can be done without loss of efficiency." The Lieutenant-Governor sees in the proviso here stated a danger that grants made for a term would be treated in fact as perpetual, thus abolishing an important principle of the grant-in-aid system—the gradual transfer of Government aid from established to new and struggling institutions. But his Honour is disposed to accept an amendment of the proposed new rule, suggested by Sir Alfred Croft, by which the grants will ordinarily be reduced on renewal when a *serious* loss of efficiency is not apprehended. The only other point on which the Government does not see its way to endorsing the proposals of the Conference is the suggested appointment of an additional Inspectress of Schools and the creation of girls' scholarships. The Lieutenant-Governor does not say that these measures would not be desirable in the interests of female education; but he declares that, "in view of the present urgent necessity for keeping down all expenditure which is not necessary, the proposal to provide an additional Inspectress of Schools, and to create special scholarships for girls, cannot be sanctioned."

THE visit of M. Pasteur's associates to India during the ensuing cold weather should give a stimulus to veterinary research all over the country, says the Allahabad paper. There has, so far, been no real effort made to cope with the diseases which cause annually so serious a depletion of agricultural stock and ruin the cultivator. The remedies which have been from time to time suggested have been merely empirical ones—the slaughter of infected cattle has been the only seemingly practical measure to check epidemics. But the investigations of M. Pasteur have revolutionised the old ideas about disease in animals; the suc

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cess which he has achieved, in the face of opposition and even ridicule, is now very generally acknowledged, and there is no reason why India should not benefit by his discoveries. There is a wide area over which experiments can be made to extend, and the results cannot fail to be of the deepest interest. Koch, during his visit to India, may have failed to discover the true cholera germ or to propound an antidote to that dreaded disease, but M. Pasteur's associates will work in very different lines from those of the German doctor. They have had experience in carrying out the process of innoculation in analogous cases, and with this to guide them they will not be groping in the dark. The most serious obstacles in their way will probably be caste prejudices, but even these are not insurmountable, and it is possible that great practical good will result to the poor cultivator, who so often sees his bullocks swept away by a murrain. Veterinary science, in any case, cannot fail to benefit by the experiment, and that at least will be something gained.

MADRAS.

THE Government of Madras are sending 50,000 cigars to the Glasgow Exhibition. The collection of exhibits in India for this exhibition is proceeding satisfactorily, and some shipments have already been made by the agents of the exhibition in this country, Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. Mr. T. N. Mukharji, Assistant Curator of the Economic Museum at Calcutta, who went home for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and whose services have been similarly lent for the Glasgow Exhibition, returns to India in November next.

THE port of Madras is at present without a pilot, both the chief pilot, Captain Horne, and the assistant pilot, Mr. Corfield, having reported sick. This causes considerable inconvenience to steamers arriving in the roads, for they are not allowed to enter the harbour without a pilot being on board, though steamers already in harbour may leave the harbour without the assistance of a pilot. The P. and O. steamer *Bengal*, and a French steamer *Tanais*, and the B.I. steamer *Simla*, had to remain anchored out in the roadstead, as there was no pilot available to bring them into harbour.

THE lighting on the Madras Railway, both in trains and stations, which now forms no small item of expenditure, is at present engaging attention; and economy and improvement have already been introduced. The consumption of oil at each station and by each train has been overhauled, with the result that a saving of from four to five thousand pounds per annum has been effected. The costly repairing of lamps has attracted attention, and a committee is to investigate the matter, in view to the work being carried out, if possible, departmentally and at a smaller figure, instead of, as at present, under an expensive contract system. The lighting of the Central Station, which, it is reported, now costs Rs. 600, is to be carried out experimentally by the company itself, it having been alleged that the same could be done at the almost incredible cost of Rs. 50 per mensem. Apart from these economical measures improvements have also been introduced. The signal lamps, slides, &c., have been improved upon, and an improved sample signal lamp sent to England as a guide in the manufacture of all future supplies. And last, but not least, the fittings of the roof lamps—now all soldered and thus necessitating heavy expenditure in fitting new globes when a breakage occurs—are to be done away with, and the soldering substituted by strong springs, which will enable refitting of a fresh globe quite easy.

BOMBAY.

THE Indian Marine steamer *Lawrence*, Captain Paget Jones, arrived in Bombay and landed six liberated slaves, handed over to them by the British Consul at Muscat. The *Lawrence* is to be supplied with nine inch guns that she may more adequately cope with the slave trade in the Persian Gulf.

THE superintendent of the Bombay Veterinary College has addressed the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in London with a view to getting the diploma of the college recognised as a "Colonial" one, exempting its holders from two years of professional study in Great Britain for the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons' diploma.

THE Goa Government exposes itself to the ridicule of the public by adopting quixotic measures to prevent the introduction and spread of cholera in Goa. A case of cholera lately occurred at Chinchinim, and immediately a sanitary cordon was established forbidding communication with the infected village. The people of course passed in and out through fields and hills, and laughed heartily at the simplicity of the Government who could believe that two or three policemen can keep a strict watch over a village several miles in circumference.

BURMA.

OWING to the scarcity of sheep at Mandalay, the Commissary-General, Madras, was wired to, to make arrangements for the supply of sheep from India. The Collector of Vizagapatam has, accordingly, been requested by wire to have 500 sheep in readiness to be shipped in two lots of 250 each on the *Scindia* and *Simla*, which will call at Vizagapatam on the 2nd and 5th October respectively, on their way to Burma. Forage for the sheep, and an agent to take charge of them, go from Madras.

THE Inspector of Police and thirty constables sent from Rangoon to the assistance of the Pegu police, to aid in apprehending the runaways from the Kyouktan lock-up have returned to Rangoon, the Superintendent of Police, Pegu, thinking it unnecessary to detain them further. Reports from Kyouktan say that in the affair which led to the reinforcement of the police there one Punjabi constable was killed and five were wounded; two prisoners were killed and a few others wounded. Those prisoners who escaped carried off five snider, some muzzle-loaders and about 200 rounds of ammunition. The country surrounding Kyouktan is being scoured in search of the runaways.

THE latest official summary from Upper Burma reports in Mandalay town a dacoit gathering which was discovered in time and attacked by the police. The leader was shot, two wounded and two captured. The northern part of the Mandalay district is still disturbed. Three dacoities, one with murder, have occurred. There have been several dacoities in Shwebo. Myadoung is fairly quiet. Dacoity is still going on in Sagaing, but three leaders have been captured. In Ava there have been four dacoities, in one of which the villagers, though apparently able to defend themselves, offered no resistance. Yeu is quieting down, and several important captures and surrenders of dacoits have been made. Chindwin is fairly quiet. The Kota Prince is still at large. A body of 300 rebels were attacked by troops north of Kante, and severe loss inflicted on them.

AFTER examination of the records of district courts for a period of seven years, the Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma expresses the opinion that the Burmese are not a litigious people. He thinks they will learn the troubles of litigation from the Madrassee and Chinese money-lenders who settle among them and teach them to meet temporary financial pressure by the illusive expedient of borrowing. His picture of Burmese happiness is as graphic as it is simple. He says:—"I know no country in which the national wealth is more evenly divided than in Burma. Nowhere is the peasantry more prosperous than here. In my tours during the past two years I have everywhere seen substantial houses, well fed, well dressed, healthy people, and other unmistakable signs of prosperity. The cultivation of the rice crop hardly occupies the people for more than five months in the year, and much of that labour is done by coolies from Madras. Outside the coast towns professional beggars are hardly to be seen. The milt of the Swiss cantons and the savoury messes of Western *cuisine* are largely imported for the use of Burmese agricultural labourers."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE Report of the Punjab Registration Department shows that the people are slow to realise the importance of registering documents which may be disputed in courts of law. Registration of most documents relating to immovable property is compulsory, but in cases where it is optional last year's returns show a decrease in the number of documents registered. The annual number of wills registered has increased in the last eleven years from 100 to 427, but even 427 is a very small number.

THE railway-borne trade of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the second quarter of the current financial year amounted to only 101 lakhs of maunds, against 189 lakhs of maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1886. The decrease was general in both imports and exports. In exports, specially in wheat, and other grains and oil seeds; and in imports in gram, tobacco, salt, cotton goods, and coal. The decrease in the export of wheat was entirely confined to that with Calcutta, which fell from 2,360,164 maunds to 1,810,111 maunds, whilst that to Bombay increased from 228,218 maunds to 567,509 maunds.

THE land revenue of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for last year amounted to Rs. 4,28,14,870, of which 99·3 per cent. were collected. As a rule, the demands for rent were met satisfactorily in the majority of the districts, and in those where any difficulty was experienced it was more from pure stress of circumstances than any objection on the part of the landholders. Still, over eighteen hundred persons were arrested for the recovery of rents due, aggregating about eight lakhs of rupees, as compared with 1,338 persons arrested for Rs. 3,417,000 in the previous year. The fact of arrest seems generally to cause the debtors to pay up, as in only a few instances was there any detention for a lengthened period. Besides the collections of current revenue, those also of arrears from previous years were satisfactory.

IT is stated that Mr. Ross, the defendant in the case of Morgan v. Ross, who has been committed to the High Court for trial on a charge of adultery, and who at present holds the appointment of Legal Remembrancer in the High Court, will be suspended from office until the result of the trial is known.

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NATIVE PRESS.

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.—English administration is good, but costs a great deal of money. In it the money is everything. No care is taken of money when it concerns others. By imposing taxes upon the people the Government has increased the revenues in several ways, but the Government and the people are in the same position. The treasury of the Government is empty, and the purse of the people contains nothing. The Government can borrow crores of money if it chooses, but the people will never be relieved if they once incur debt. Many have been ruined, and are being ruined, by following the example of the Government. The Hindus, the Moghuls, and the Pathans have governed India. They also had luxuries, but their treasury was not empty like that of our present rulers. The people were then solvent. They passed their time quietly by paying tde Government revenue, but now both the Government and the people are in difficulties. The English have sufficient wealth in their own country, where the Government can spend any amount at its discretion. They want to adopt a similar course in this country, but it cannot be done. In India the ruler must act according to the habits of the Natives of India. Brother Natives of India! be careful from this time, otherwise your difficulties will not be removed. You will be ruined if you imitate the rich Englishmen.—The *Burdwan Sanjibani.*

THE CHRISTIANS, THE HINDUS, AND THE MOHAMEDANS.—The Christians take a great pride in their religion. Its ultimate aim is peace. Philanthropy is its great virtue. Envy and malice have no concern with it. War and bloodshed are looked upon by Christians as sinful acts. According to the Hindus, if any one sacrifices his life in a just war he will be entitled to a seat in heaven. In the Mohamedan *shastras,* it is stated that those who die in war will go to heaven. The precepts of the Christian religion are full of peace and asceticism, but practically no other race loves war so much as the Christians do. The Hindus never had any strong desire for war. With respect to courage and heroism no other race of this world could rival the Hindus, but they never want to annex another's territory, nor to trample upon a weak enemy. The Mohamedans were bloodthirsty, but have now become pacified, as they have no means to satisfy those desires. The fire of unrest is now burning in Christian hearts. By Christians the earth is being flooded with blood. By Christians peace has been disturbed in Europe. Christ sacrificed his life for others, but the Christians live by taking the lives of others. The Christian religion is heavenly, but in practice it is otherwise.—The *Bangabasi.*

ENGLAND, RUSSIA, AND PERSIA.—The English fear the subjection of Persia by the Russians, and want to maintain its independence by fighting. Persia does not want such independence from the English. She is desirous of maintaining friendship with Russia. The English fear that, by establishing her influence in Persia, Russia will advance towards India, in the direction of Herat on land, and through the Persian Gulf on water. It is easy to fight the Russians, in words, but practically not so easy. Is it reasonable to suppose that those who have established supremacy over Central Asia will be defeated by England at one stroke? The English have all along shown hostility towards Persia, but the Russians have been friendly to her. The English were all along hostile to the Afghans, and the Russians friendly to them. The foreign policy of the Russians is different from that of the English. The English only exercise their authority over the weak. Who can say that the Persians will not assist the Russians in case a war breaks out? The English believe that the Afghans will assist them. This is hoping against hope.—The *Sahachar.*

INDIAN PRINCES IN ENGLAND.—On the occasion of the Jubilee celebration some Native princes went to England with a view to display their loyalty, but were frustrated in their hopes. In England they have not been treated with dignity due to their rank. They did not get more honours than ordinary people, so they have returned home with broken hearts. They were lowered in their dignity. The Indian officials are mostly proud. They do not care for any one. These officials do not treat the Native princes properly. The regard of the Native princes for the English would have been enhanced had they received better treatment, but the arrogant Englishmen have not understood this. They never believed that they would be insulted in England, but even there they have been insulted. Of course the officials of England are not to blame for it, but the fault of the Anglo-Indian officials has caused this occurrence. This was the first time the Native princes have gone to England on the occasion of a festival, and they have suffered insults. In future no one will care much to visit England. The English did not consider this, for if they did, they would not have treated these princes in this manner.—The *Nababibhaker and Sadharani.*

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.—The Russians are not, in point of fact, so bad as the English would fain make them out to be. In the settlement of the Afghan Boundary Russia has manifested great self-sacrifice and largeness of heart. Russia has indeed taken somewhat more of land, but in it there is neither men nor cover, and there is only a single well—a single solitary well—within an area of 800 miles. Could any human being live there? The territory acquired by the Russians does not contain a single individual soul, and does not yield a single pice in the shape of revenue. The territory which the Russians have, at the intercession of the English, relinquished in favour of the Afghans is rather more than 700 miles in extent, so that the area of the tract of land acquired by the Russians is more than that of the land acquired by the Afghans by 100 miles on the outside. But, on the other hand, the territory which the Russians have relinquished in favour of the Afghans is filled with grain, and there are nineteen wells in it, and it has a population of 13,000 souls, and yields a revenue of 14,000 rupees. Russia has got a waste dessert in exchange for a garden, still she has expressed no discontent, but England has been grumbling many days, although she has obtained from Russia a tract of fertile land which yields such good crops of grain. Say now which of the two is more large-hearted and self-sacrificing, England or Russia? England has caused Afghanistan to acquire the tract of land on the north, near the river Oxus; Russia has got instead, on the eastern part, some waste land in Khusk Murgha. But the English are afraid lest the Russians should have a convenient opportunity of coming towards India, therefore they are incessantly saying, "By reason of their possession of the land lying within the territory of Khusk in Murgha, the Russians have come nearer to Herat by twelve miles, they have thus paved the way for the fulfilment of their desire." The English have lost their senses in consequence of their fear of losing India. Nevertheless all Englishmen are not desirous of adopting such measures as will ensure their retaining possession of India for ever in uninterrupted stability and calm. This is strange indeed. But that as it may, every one, with the exception of the English, understands that the English will never lose India on account of the Russians. The Russians are only laughing on seeing the apprehensions of the English. One who is the clandestine possessor of another's jewel starts and shrinks at his own shadow, thinking it to be a robber. If Russia were to come to Herat itself, India will be in no danger whatever; then why should we set up a warning simply because Russia has advanced some 10 or 12 miles? We fail to understand why the English are thus making a laughing-stock of themselves.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COLONEL DEC. R. F. WOOLDRIDGE'S tenure of the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army has been extended for one year as a special case.

MAJOR C. J. A. YATES, General List, Wing Commander 28th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant A. G. Searle, S.C., Wing Officer 12th Bombay Infantry, have been granted sick leave to Europe for twelve and six months, respectively. Lieutenant P. J. H. Aplin, S.C., Wing Officer 7th Bombay Infantry, also proceeds home on a year's furlough; Extension of leave has been granted to the following officers:—Colonel T. Trueman, C.S., eight months, on private affairs. Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, Infantry, thirty-five days; and Captain H. P. Young, S.C., two months.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions:—Lieutenant Magee, Leinster Regiment, and Lieutenant MacLaren, King's Own Scottish Borderers. To 2nd Battalions:—Lieutenant Cureton, Manchester Regiment; Captain Stopford, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant Bell, Derbyshire Regiment; Second Lieutenant Southey, Manchester Regiment; and Captain Crawford, Royal Irish Regiment.

THE following Royal Artillery officers have been ordered home for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness:—Captain A. Mansel, No. 1 Mountain Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division; Captain Cotterell, T-1, R.A.; Captain A. Eardley-Wilmot, Seconded List; and Captain Manifold, C-I, Southern Division, R.A.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PALMER has been appointed commandant 10th Bengal Infantry, vice Colonel Firth, retired; Lieutenant-Colonel Swete and Captain Hingston succeed to the appointments of second in command and wing commander respectively.

COLONEL F. N. BAKER, 2nd Bengal Infantry, who has been in command of the Allahabad Division during the absence of Major-General Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., being about to retire from the service, has made over the command to Colonel H. R. B. Worsley, C.B.

COLONEL W. T. BUDGEN, R.A., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Sind District.

THE following officers of the Army Pay Department, who have completed or are about to complete a tour of foreign service are transferred to regiments proceeding home:—Captain M. J. Sawyer, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, to the 12th Lancers; Captain F. M. Maycock, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment; Major J. Bromfield, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment, to the 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry; and Major G. H. Moore-Lane, 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment. Consequent on the above the following transfers are made—Major J. C. S. Irving, from the 12th Lancers

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to the 1st Dragoon Guards; Captain A. G. H. Gardner, from the 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry to the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; and Captain C. Sandes, from the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment to the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE SARACENS.*

Of all the marvellous events in a marvellous world it may be questioned whether the pages of history contain a more stupendous wonder than the rise of Islam. Twelve hundred years ago a hapless babe was born on the plains of Arabia, poor, humble, lowly, without an heritage beyond a handful of dates and a cup of milk. Now, in this eighteenth century of grace, upwards of 180,000,000 of souls bow the knee in adoration to the Prophet of Arabia, whe name is venerated as a God, and whose being is adorned with little less fervour than is extended to the Lord of Heaven and earth. Nor is this all. Wonderful as is the spirited history of the Muhammadan world, the worldly conquests of the Saracens is even, perhaps, more astounding. Beginning with a handful of converts, unaccustomed to the use of arms and unacquainted with the rules of warfare, this tiny band by degrees increased in numbers till, with a lordly host, they attacked city after city in Arabia; and as each and every town fell before this irresistible company of martial devotees, ambition raised its head, and the ust of conquest filled the hearts of these Puritans of the East Then followed a train of well-nigh inconceivable successes, till as length Imperial Rome tottered to its base as the great masts of Syria hoisted the standard of the Crescent. Conquests, too, were achieved in Spain, conquests in Africa, conquests in Central Asia, and it needed but little that the Saracenic kingdom extended over the whole civilised world.

Look, too, at the splendour of the capitals. Imagination cannot depict more sumptuous luxury, more extravagant splendour, more superb glory than rises to the mind at the mere mention of the Khalif of Baghdad. The mind is lost in bewilderment, a feeling of confusion creeps over the senses as tale after tale is poured forth of Oriental grandeur, of barbaric richness, and of sovereign power. The glory and might, the riches of Solomon, pale and grown wan before the dazzling splendour of a Khalif, as, sitting on the throne of majesty, he laid empires in the dust, and put the yoke of bondage upon the necks of mighty kings.

Such is the tale which Mr. Gilman tells us—not that his narrative has any pretence to novelty. The story has been told again and again—to our mind never with more graphic diction, more stirring language, more literary vigour than in Wollaston's "Half Hours with Muhammad," one of the most charming and brilliant epitomes of a brilliant epoch which it has ever been our lot to peruse. In the face of so many and so talented rivals Mr. Gilman had but little hope for triumph. All he could hope to achieve was to give to the world a concise and accurate summary of the Saracenic story, and in this respect he has fulfilled his task in a most complete and thoroughly satisfactory manner. Not a single error have we been able to detect, and his work may with confidence be placed in the hands of the many who wish to learn, and the few who desire to study afresh the "old, old tale."

ALLEGRA.†

There is something attractive in the title of "Allegra," chosen by Miss West. It gives rise to airy visions of fancy, and inspires imagination with vivid pictures of sunny Italian life. Nor will the reader be disappointed. Seldom does it fall to the lot of a reviewer to criticise a novel so rich in promise of future greatness. To assert that the fair writer has somewhat to learn is only another way of stating that this is a first attempt; but there is a sound basis whereon to build the edifice of success. In the first place Miss West does not indulge in the common fault of depicting persons at the beginning of the tale as they develop towards the close; her characters grow. Take, for example, the instance of Signor Catarra. He appears first of all as a patriot, active and eager, more or less—perhaps the less predominates over the more—to take part in the revolution which was to free Italy from the grasp of Austria; but his thoughts, as it turns out in the end, were concentrated on himself rather than his country. A dandy, a self pleasing, selfish fop, the battlefield had no charms for such a son of Adam; so again, when he becomes engaged to the fair Allegra, it gradually dawns upon the reader—and ultimately upon the heroine herself—that his love is the love of possession, the love of vanity; his motives, though not base, were sordid; his aspirations soared no higher than to captivate a lovely being with a lovely voice, destined, as he hoped and thought, to take the world by storm and—enrich him as her husband.

This is sound, good literary acumen. At times there are touches of little less than genius. The character of the father—passionately attached to his children, yet more devoted to his violin—who allows his business to slip from his grasp, his family to be wrecked, his very means of existence imperilled while he is living in an atmosphere of pure, unalloyed bliss in the region of musical bliss, is worthy of Dickens. Is it not, too, a flash from the skies which prompts the happy conception that the soul of the dying parent should be wafted to heaven in strains of harmony?

Take, again, the heroine, the charming, captivating Allegra, depicted in a variety of circumstances. She is always high-minded, always simple, always unaffected, always noble, always lovable and loved. Sweetness exhausts itself in envying her, gentleness steps aside to allow such an exquisite daughter of Eve to monopolise all worship and praise; but even with all this her character is enhanced, admiration for her increased by the simple, yet patriotic circumstance that when her father died she treasured as the most valued possession on earth the violin which had for ten long years afforded the poor old man solace, and lent happiness to his declining years. Yet, withal, when for a second time Italy tried, and successfully, to be free, she sold the precious heritage, and why? Owing to poverty? No; but merely to enable her husband to take part in the national rising with dignity and position. Such conduct is surpassingly great and heroic.

It would be easy to multiply instances calculated to raise Miss West to a pinnacle of fame, despite her omission at times to rise to the greatness of her "situations," and her tendency to advance too rapidly—as, to quote an example, where she makes the heroine's sister—a most modest, sweet child—agree *in a few short moments* to elope with a man whom, albeit she loved, she should have despised.

Miss West has made a most promising *début*. It may be hoped she will, on the second occasion, fly higher towards the Elysium of success.

SONNETS AND QUATORZAINS.*

The book of "Sonnets and Quatorzains," by "Chrys," contains some pretty poetry. It does not, we presume, aim at high art, but there is a sweetness that should please; and the subject-matter of all the 145 stanzas is irreproachable. The author has a pleasant power of harmonious language, but he maintains a dead level of merit, and seldom if ever rises above himself. Perhaps the best verses in the book are headed "Regret," beginning

"Who would not wander back across the years
That link us to our childhood's happy days,
If 'twere but possible? The thorny ways
We've travelled since, bedewed with little tears;
How glad if we could wake and find them all
Mere nightmares of our brains—disordered dreams!"

This is not great, but it is pretty. It is a poetry of a nature to enjoy when sitting down by a village rill or contemplating the beauty of a pastoral scene, where nature is quiet, peaceful, and at rest. The keynote of the author's efforts cannot better be given than in his own words addressed to the reader:—

"Oh! make me Nature's lyre, that I may thrill
Responsive to her subtle melodies;
And may thine eyes sweet, gentle tears distil
For all that suffers pain lives and dies.
And all my years with purest passions fill
'Mid woods where lilies bloom 'neath vernal skies."

BOOK FOR REVIEW.—"The Queen's Highway," by Stuart Cumberland (Sampson Low and Co.; "The Campaign of the Cataracts," by Colonel Sir W. F. Butler (Sampson Low and Co.; "Life of Leo XIII," by Bernard O'Reily Sampson Low and Co.; "The Lesters," by F. N. F. Skene (W. H. Allen and Co.).

INEXPENSIVE AND GENUINE WINES.—Anglo-Indians will be glad to know that it is still possible to procure good champagne and claret at moderate prices. Messrs. John C. Hands and Co., of 99, Gresham-street, E.C., have for many years past contracted for the sole right to sell the entire produce of the Gevency District. This champagne has been analysed by Professor Wenkly, the well-known analytical chemist, who states, "The alcoholic strength is quite compatible with absolute freedom from brandy, and there is no sophistication." We have tasted the champagne, which we consider sound and wholesome, the flavour and bouquet far excelling many champagnes at double the price. The "Gevency" Champagne is sold for 30s. per dozen. The clarets are all excellent, and equally moderate in price. The enterprise of this firm in bringing good, sound, and cheap wines before the public is deserving of every patronage.

AN excellent opportunity will be forthcoming during the cold weather to survey the land communication between India and Burma. The main operations during the winter in Burma are to be undertaken in the Yaw country, a region which lies immediately to the east of Lushai and the Arracan hills. The troops working up from the Irrawaddy will, at the end of the operations at the foot of the hills, be in an admissible position to despatch a survey column across them. It is to be hoped this opportunity will not be lost. The establishment of land communication between India and Burma is of immense value both from an economic point of view and for the pacification of the border region.

* "The Saracens." By Arthur Gilman. (T. Fisher Unwin.)
† "Allegra." By May West. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

* "Sonnets and Quatorzains." By Chrys (M.A.), Oxon. (Cassell and Co.)

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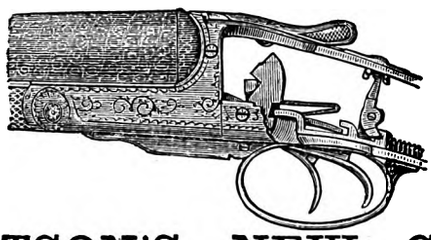
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1887.

THE NATIVE PRESS AGAIN.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs that the seditious tone of the Native Press is again troubling the minds of the loyal journalists in India. The *Pioneer*, which has the credit (or discredit, according to Native journalism) of representing official opinion, is calling attention to these seditious utterances, and demanding Government interference to put them down.

We think this to be a mistake. It may be open to question whether the Paramount Power in India should have granted to the vernacular Press the full liberty which it has done, but such liberty having been accorded any attempt to curtail it now, especially upon political grounds, will only be misinterpreted and misunderstood. The vernacular newspapers have not yet got to a circulation or a power amongst the masses from which an influence for good or evil could be traced. It is therefore better to leave them alone. We do not hold with the *Pioneer* that "the minds of the people are being poisoned against their rulers, and it is obvious to the most careless observer that the hostile attitude of the Native Press and its disgraceful license are every day rendering the administration more difficult." This is giving the Native Press too much credit for evil power. It has not, we are happy to believe, that power. The law, as it stands at present in India, ought to be sufficiently strong to curb what is amiss without the Government seeking for extraordinary powers to deal with seditious writing. The *Pioneer*, careful as it always has been of official reputations, says that "Native editors have come to see that no matter how they write they enjoy the most absolute impunity, and they have consequently become so emboldened that they now recklessly indulge in the most disgraceful vituperation." If this be so those who have the administration of the law in their hands are to blame. No Press gagging act is required, but simply the prosecution of the editor and proprietor of any Native newspaper indulging in libellous vituperation. The way to the heart of a Native journalist, be he proprietor or editor, is through his pocket. Let him be made to pay heavy damages for his false and impertinent criticisms on public men and measures, and it will soon come to pass that he will find loyalty to British rule the better paying game. At the same time Government, as we have said before, should take care that the honour of its servants is not wantonly attacked. If it be true that such attacks, especially on Native officials, have now reached an unheard-of pitch in Bengal, we quite agree with our Indian contemporary that some alteration should be made in the rule which at present forbids defamed officials to prosecute or institute civil suits for damages. Let such liberty to prosecute be freely given. The Native libeller will very soon cease from his trade when he finds that it is an expensive one.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(COMMUNICATED.)

ONE of the constantly smouldering, and sometimes burning questions connected with our Indian administration is that of the employment of the people of that country in the higher ranks of the public service. Hence it may be well to recall a brief reply on this subject given by Sir John Gorst to the member for Northampton in course of the Indian Budget night — that dreary occasion during the dying moments of the session. The Under-Secretary said: — "As to the allegation that Natives are excluded from the more highly-paid posts, one-sixth of them are filled by Natives, and they are admitted in still larger proportions to the less remunerative and uncovenanted branches of the service." This statement, take it as we may, proceeds on some utter mistake—and Sir John gave not a line or figure in its support. The "more highly paid posts"—except two or three of the High Court judgeships, which do not count

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for this purpose—can only be taken as applying to the Covenanted Civil Service. But what is the fact? In 1876, when Lord Lytton framed or adopted the well-known dispatch, one object of which was avowedly to contrive some formal method—within the four corners of the Acts of 1853 and 1861, which established free and open competition—whereby Natives of India might be excluded from the Covenanted Service proper, there were, at that date, *nine* Indians in the Covenanted Civil Service, which consisted of nine hundred members. Those nine "sons of the soil" had succeeded in passing before certain adverse changes had been imposed on the regulations for competition. Since that period two or three more have entered. What, then, becomes of the somewhat hasty statement of the Under-Secretary about one-sixth of the highly-paid posts being now filled by Natives of India? The most likely explanation of the mistake is that Sir John Gorst was groping after, but missed remembrance of the scheme by which, under the "Statutory Civil Service," there may *eventually* be one-sixth of the whole "Covenanted" and "Statutory" posts (counting both) held by Natives of the country—if that abortive scheme shall last long enough. At present there are about thirty of these hybrid or "Statutory-Covenanted" Civilians; but what is thirty, and adding the ten Native competition men, compared with the nine hundred? That this very misleading—though unintentional—mis-statement by the Under-Secretary was allowed to pass without contradiction, is one among several instances in that melancholy debate, proving, once more, the utter inadequacy of this annual function for the purpose of reviewing our administration of India.

There was another remark by the Under-Secretary bearing on this deeply important question, which it is desirable to notice. He said, "As to the complaint of the non-employment of Natives in large numbers in the public services, that was exactly the subject on which a Commission had been sitting for some time." Here, in passing, mention should be made of an observation—not reported, by the way—made by an honourable member (Mr. R. T. Reid), in which he drew attention to an instance that he took as a typical one, showing that a European officer, who had testified before the Commission to the advantage of Native Indians being appointed to higher posts, was snubbed and "sat upon" for having expressed his honest opinion to that effect.

It is not desirable to anticipate the disappointment, not to say derision, with which Sir John Gorst's off-hand reference to the Public Service Commission will be received in India. Curiously enough, in one of the Native journals to hand by the mail following (the *Indian Spectator* of Bombay) occurs a passage that might have been written to supply the answer to the Under-Secretary, which there was no one—if we except the passing criticism just mentioned—to give him in the House. Here is what the Indian journalist says:—

> Look at what is happening before the Public Service Committee. The witnesses are generally either departmental subordinates or outsiders. The former dare not speak out, and the latter can speak but at random. And what is the result? Your official experts, who know everything and fear nothing, neither conscience nor authority, simply swamp the Native evidence. Department after department is being declared too sacred for the children of the soil. Were it not that an Englishman like Sir Charles Turner is at the head of the Committee, we would have given it up in despair. We do not wish to be captious even at this stage, but it is impossible to refrain from saying that the sons of India in the service of their own country are being condemned unheard, and without having a fair trial. This unfortunate turn was anticipated by not a few of our Native contemporaries about the time the Public Service Commission was appointed, and we are not surprised at their now writing bitterly about what they expected having so far come to pass. After this, India can have but little interest in committees and commissions of inquiry, even in Royal commissions, about which some of us have been clamouring for years. Our only chance, and that luckily is our best, is to ask for the timely fulfilment of the pledges given us in the Great Charter of 1833, and subsequently in Her Majesty's gracious Proclamation.

This concise description of the nature of the "evidence" which the Commission is recording—and it is confirmed from many sources—should be borne in mind when the Report shall be presented (many months hence) with the India Office's conclusions therein. As to the timely fulfilment of the Charter and Proclamation pledges, that, notwithstanding the pathetic hopefulness of our Indian fellow-subjects, will soon become, in the estimation of many of them, a matter past praying for.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 24.)

JAMES, Mr. S. H., C.S., officiating secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., C.S., appointed chief commissioner of Assam.

MACPHERSON, Mr. J. M., barrister-at-law, deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as secretary in that department during the absence, on leave, of Mr. S. H. James.

PHILLIPS, Mr. H. A. D., C.S., under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, is appointed to officiate as deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. M. Macpherson.

MATHEWS, Mr. H. M. S., is appointed on probation to be an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

MELLOR, Mr. C. W., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from August 20.

RICHARDSON, Brigade-Surgeon J., M.B., officiating sanitary commissioner, North-West Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 21st inst.

THOMSON, Surgeon J., deputy sanitary commissioner, 2nd Circle, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as sanitary commissioner of those Provinces during the absence, on privilege leave, of Brigade-Surgeon Richardson.

MILITARY.

WACE—The tenure of the appointment of superintendent of factories by Major R. Wace, R.A., Ordnance Department, is extended to 21st September, 1892.

CRIPPS Lieutenant A. W., Leinster Regiment, wing officer 20th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 21st November, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

BAKER, Colonel T. N., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Sept. 20.

PECK, Mr. G., 1st grade officer, Indian Marine, in charge of hulks and vessels in ordinary, Bombay, to be staff officer, Bombay Dockyard.

JACKSON, Mr. M. H., is posted to the office of the examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, in the temporary rank of deputy examiner, 2nd grade.

RAINIER—The services of Mr. P. Rainier, Class III. of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are, on his return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

MOYLE—The services of Mr. G. Moyle, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

ANDERSON—The services of Mr. G. A. Anderson, executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, on his return from furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal-Nagpur State Railway Company.

PARKER, Mr. W. H., superintending engineer, 1st class, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Director-General of Railways.

KEATING, Mr. J., assistant surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 26th inst.

FURLOUGHS.

BAKER, Surgeon-Major O. (p.a.), for 243 days.

RIDGEWAY, Colonel Sir J. W., C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal General List, Infantry, Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Delimitation of the Afghan Frontier, is granted furlough out of India (p.a.) for one year and 182 days.

WILLIAMS, Colonel B., C.B., Bengal S.C., director of army remount operations for India, is granted leave out of India (m.c.) for one year, from the date of his being struck off duty at Bombay; pension service, 33rd year, commenced Jan. 27.

DENNYS, Lieutenant W. A. B., Bengal S.C., 26th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced August 13

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FRASER, Lieutenant W. F. M. I., Bengal S.C., 18th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced July 2.
PHILLIPS, Lieutenant W. E., Bengal S.C., 28th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced Jan. 22.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Sept. 16.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Colonel J. D., second in command 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating commandment 4th Bengal Cavalry, vice Pendergast, on leave.
CLIFFORD, Colonel R. C. R., squadron commander 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to be second in command, vice Broome, deceased, and to remain seconded while employed in the Commissariat Transport Department.
CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel J. R., squadron commander, to be second in command, sub pro tem., vice Clifford.
MONEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. A., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Campbell, and to remain seconded while employed on the Staff.
BISHOP, Major L. T., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Money.
STUART, Captain C. J. L., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Bishop.
BATTEN, Captain A. C., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Stuart.
JERMYN, Lieut. T., wing officer 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be adjutant.
PILGRIM, Surgeon H. W., 13th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon R. H. Woolbert, M.B.
STEVENSON, Lieut. E. A. E., Leinster Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 18th Bengal Infantry.
GOWAN, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., G.L.I., to be wing commander 38th Bengal Infantry, vice Goldney, transferred to the 25th Punjab Infantry.
DYER, Lieut. R. E. H., Royal West Surrey Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 39th Bengal Infantry on probation.
WALLING, Lieut. A. T., Lincolnshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry on probation.
LACY, Lieut. G. H. de L., wing officer 45th Sikhs, to be adjutant.
WATERFIELD, Lieut. J. E., wing officer 45th Sikhs, to be quartermaster.
COLOMB, Lieut. G. H. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas, to be wing officer 1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas, on probation, vice Bolton, appointed wing commander, sub pro tem., 39th Bengal Infantry.
CRUTCHLEY, Colonel R. J. L., Bengal Staff Corps, late cantonment magistrate, Meean Meer, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to reside at Murree.
RUTHERFURD, Colonel T. W., Bengal Staff Corps, late commandant 33rd Bengal Infantry, is posted to Delhi for general duty.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery will proceed to England during the next cold season for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz.:—

MANSEL, Captain A., No. 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division.
COTTRELL, Captain C. D., T Battery, 1st Brigade.
EARDLEY-WILMOT, Captain A., Seconded List.
MANIFOLD, Captain J. F., No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division.

FURLOUGHS

DONNE, Lieut. J. R., 6th Dragoon Guards, for twelve months, on private affairs.
SCRASE-DICKINS, Lieut. S. W., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 21.)

COLVIN, Mr. E. G., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to act in 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the Darjeeling District.
PHILLIPS—The services of Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.
CARNDUFF, Mr. H. W. C., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act as under secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. A. D. Phillips.
GLAZIER, Mr. E. G., magistrate and collector, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Vowell.
DUTT, Mr. R. C., officiating magistrate and collector, Pubna, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Mymensingh.
MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., assistant magistrate and collector, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the Patna District, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of that district.
BEAN, Mr. A. R., assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Behar Agency, is allowed leave for three months, from the 15th inst.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 22.)

RENNICK, Major A. de C., cantonment magistrate, Mooltan, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Mooltan, vice Major J. B. Hutchinson, placed on special duty with the Government of India, Military Department.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions, vice Colonel R. J. L. Crutchley, cantonment magistrate, 1st class, retired:—

GREY, Major L. J. H., officiating cantonment magistrate, 1st class, is confirmed in that appointment.
MACAUSLAND, Captain R. C. S., cantonment magistrate, 2nd class, to officiate as cantonment magistrate, 1st class.
HUTCHINSON—The services of Major J. B. Hutchinson, deputy commissioner, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 24.)

CRUMP—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S., assistant commissioner, Saugor, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

In consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Colonel C. H. Grace, deputy commissioner, 1st class, the following promotions are made:—

MACGEORGE, Mr. H. J., to officiate of deputy commissioner, 1st class.
VERTUE, Colonel W., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class.
DRYSDALE, Mr. T., to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class, sub pro tem.
NEDHAM, Mr. W. A., to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

In consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. T. J. Kennedy, C.S., assistant commissioner, the following promotions are made:—

CAREY, Mr. L. S., C.S., to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class.
SKINNER, Mr. J. A. C., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd class, vice Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, C.S., on deputation.
GILLILAND, Mr. P. W., is transferred from the Jubbulpore to the Hoshangabad Division.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette, Sept.* 10.)

STOWELL, Mr. F. S., district superintendent of police, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Amherst district.
TRITTON, Lieut. C., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the Shwegyin district.
SERRES—DOBSON—On his return from privilege leave Mr. G. C. Serres, district superintendent of police, 5th grade, is posted to the charge of the police of the Kyaukppu district, and Mr. J. Dobson, assistant superintendent of police, 2nd class, to the charge of the police at the Tavoy district.
JOHNSON, Lieut. T. G., assistant commissioner, on being relieved of the charge of the Thongwa district, is posted to the charge of the Pyapon sub-division in that district.
MUNTZ, Mr. W. E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Mandalay Division, Military Works, is granted one year's leave on medical certificate.
MORSE, Mr. F. W., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the charge of the Bhamo division, Upper Burma, which he took from Mr. Wallace, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 20.)

KNOX, Mr. H. T., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of North Arcot.
MOOR, Mr. L., is appointed to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge of South Arcot.
SHIPLEY, Mr. R. H., is appointed to be assistant to the collector and magistrate, North Arcot.

MILITARY.

WHITLOCK, Colonel W. H., Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Sept. 20.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed at the disposal of the Government of India:—

NICHOLLS, Lieut. A., Staff Corps, 9th Madras Infantry.
FALCON, Lieut. R. W., Staff Corps, 9th Madras Infantry.
KIRKPATRICK, Lieut. W., Staff Corps, 7th Madras Infantry.
BERNARD, Lieut. E. H., Staff Corps, 32nd Madras Infantry.
HODSON, Lieut. G. B., Staff Corps, 28th Madras Infantry.
BUCHANAN, Lieut. K. J., probationer, Staff Corps, 19th Madras Infantry.

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CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. N., probationer, Staff Corps, 25th Madras Infantry.
BERESFORD, Lieut. J. H. B., probationer, Staff Corps, 23rd Light Infantry.

FURLOUGHS.

GRANT, Colonel S. F. M. T., S.C., commandant 33rd Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 37th year, commenced 8th March.
MERCER, Lieutenant W. H. W., S.C., 26th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 3rd year, commenced 12th November, 1886.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 23.)

The undermentioned officers of the Medical Staff will proceed to England on the dates specified against their names, and report their arrival to the Director-General, Medical Staff, London :—
FERGUSSON, Brigade-Surgeon R. P., Nov. 25, 1887.
DICK, Surgeon-Major F., M.D., March 17, 1888.
ANDREW, Surgeon-Major G., M.B., Oct. 15, 1887.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—
ROCHE, Captain Hon. U. de R. B., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to be staff officer at Wellington, from date of joining, vice Captain T. E. Rowan, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of appointment expires.
NEPEAN, Colonel H. A. T., 2nd in command 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be commandant, vice Whitlock, who vacates on attaining colonel's allowances, dated Sept. 20.
ATKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel S. E., wing commander 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Nepean, promoted; remaining seconded for service on the staff.
POYNDER, Captain C. E., wing commander 5th Regiment Madras Infantry, sub pro tem., to be wing commander, vice Atkinson, promoted.
WILKINSON, Veterinary Surgeon H., from the chief station Veterinary Hospital, Kamptee, is posted to the Branch Station Veterinary Hospital, Belgaum.

FURLOUGHS.

MOFFAT, Major H. B., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, on urgent private affairs, from date of availing himself of it up to the date of his absorption.
MADDEN, Major W. C. F., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for one year, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette,* Sept. 23.)

McIVER, Mr. C. M., acting district superintendent of police, Karachi, furlough for twelve months, from such date in October next as he may be relieved of his duties by Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Simpson.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—
UNWIN, Mr. A. H., on being relieved by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., to do duty as judge and sessions judge of Kanara.
MOSCARDI, Mr. E. H., on being relieved by Mr. Unwin, to do duty as assistant judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri.
WARDEN, Mr. J. L., acting second judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

MILITARY.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—
YATE, Lieut. A. C, Sept. 22.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—
CONRAN, Lieut. W. L., 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating wing officer 23rd Bombay Infantry, Oct. 20, 1881.
EDWARDES, Major-Gen. S. De B., C.B., Bombay Infantry, is appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army in succession to Major-Gen. A. Carnegy.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 23.)

H R.H. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment on his Personal Staff :—
CAVAYE, Colonel W. F., half-pay, Royal Sussex Regiment, to perform the duties of aide-de-camp and interpreter in addition to his own, until the return of Lieutenant Herbert from furlough, until further orders.
FITZGERALD, Captain H. S., 2nd Durham Light Infantry, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Bombay district, with effect from Aug. 30, during such time as Captain Chase may officiate as assistant quartermaster-general, or until further orders.
RAITT, Lieutenant H. G. B. (wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry), attached for duty as wing officer, to be wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry, vice Lieutenant Chase, seconded.

(*Sept.* 22.)

WOOLDRIDGE—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India, to extend Colonel DeL. R. F. Wooldridge's tenure of the appointment of deputy adjutant-general of the Bombay Army for a period of one year from Sept. 1st as a special case.
YATES, Major C. A. J., general list, wing commander 28th Bombay Infantry, leave out of India for one year on m.c.
ALPIN, Lieutenant P. J. H., S.C., wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, leave to Europe for one year on m.c.
CARNEGY, Lieutenant-General A., is permitted, on resignation of divisional command from Sept. 23, to proceed to and reside in Europe under the regulations.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. J. A. Richmond, S.C., Major L. A. T. McCullen, S.C., Surg. T. H. Pope.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. E. Baker.
Madras Estab.—Surg. J. H. Pope.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major Jas. Reid, 183 days; Surg.-Major W. Finden, fourteen days; Lieut.-Col. N. R. Stewart, S.C., six months; Major W. R. Meiklejohn, C.M.G., Inf., three months; Capt. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., till Dec. 15, 1887.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. Rutherfurd, S.C., one month; Lieut.-Col. F. F. Comyn, S.C., four months; Lieut. R. W. Nicholson, S.C., three months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. McRonald, one month s.c.; E. M. Sage, two months' furlough and to return; A. Monies, one week's extraordiuary leave; J. W. Hensley, six weeks' furlough and to return; G. G. Collins, two months' s.c.; P. M. Madge, six months' s.c.; A. S. Judge, two months' s.c.; H. E. M. James (Cov.), furlough extended to Jan. 22, 1888.
Madras Estab.—G. F. T. Power (Cov.), one week's furlough and to return.
Bombay Estab.—Surg. O. H. Channer, six months' s.c.; H. N. B. Erskine, C.S.I. (Cov.), eight months and twenty-one days' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major J. M. Fleming, M.D., Surg.-Major J. H. Newman, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Heaviside, R E., Surg.-Major W. Finden, Col. E. Beddy, S.C., Capt. J. E. Dickie, R.E., Surg. G. Jameson, Lieut. A. N. Carr, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. F. C. St. John, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Surg.-Major J. Lucas, Lieut. C. M. Cartwright.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. L. Rey, C. M. Russell, M.D., O. Lash, H. N. Harris, L. G. Prickett, F. W. Johnson, C. J. S. Baker, W. W. Smith, J. Crawfurd (Cov.), A. R. Bulman (Cov.), W. A. Newnham, W. F. Wells (Cov.), G. P. Sanderson, C. W. Bolton (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—E. Gay.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CLEMENTS—Oct. 8, at 24, Herbert-road, Stockwell, the wife of John P. Clements, of a daughter.
PYEMONT—Oct. 9, at Langford, Somersetshire, the wife of L. P. Pyemont, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service, of a daughter.
RIDEOUT—Oct. 12, at 22, Melville-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout, Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—PRINSEP—Oct. 5, at St. John's Church, Forres, Henry Farrington Evans, B.C.S., to Alice Atherlie, eldest daughter of J. H. Prinsep, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.
GARNETT—MORRIS—Oct. 6, at All Hallows Church, Allerton, Major Annesley John Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, to Edith Le Blanc, youngest daughter of John Grant Morris, Esq., of Allerton Priory, Woolton, and 36, Grosvenor-place, London.
HAINES—CROSSMAN—Oct. 6, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Ryde, Gregory Sinclair, Captain Dorsetshire Regiment, second son of Sir Frederick Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., to Maud Molyneux, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Frank Crossman, Bengal Army.
HAUGHTON—DURANT—Oct. 10, at Dunganstown parish church, county

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Wicklow, Ireland, William Haughton, of the Middle Temple Barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Susan Celeste Durant, widow of William Edward Wood, Surgeon-Major of Her Majesty's Indian Army, and only daughter of the late Major-General James Durant, of the Bengal Army.

HOLMES—PATTERSON—Oct. 6, at Canning-street Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, Surgeon-Major R. A. K. Holmes, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Annabel Maud, elder daughter of John Paterson, J.P., Liverpool.

KERR—GARNETT—Oct. 4, at Emmanuel Church, East Dulwich, Douglas Odell, second son of Captain Thomas Coulter Kerr, R.N.R., India Office, to Charlotte Frances Arthur, only child of the late Captain Arthur William Garnett, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers.

MASON—LESTER-LESTER—Oct. 5, at the parish church, Langton Maltravers, Dorset, the Rev. Francis Wheeler Randall Mason, Vicar of Steep, county Hants, eldest son of Major Mason, The Firs Warwick, to Amy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Lester-Lester, Rector of Langton Maltravers.

MONTGOMERY—STRETTON—Oct. 5, at St. Laurence's Church, Southampton, William Ernest Montgomery, B.A., Clare Coll., Camb., and of the Inner Temple, son of the late Howard B. Montgomery, M.D., Madras Medical Service, to Susanna Elizabeth de Courcy, fifth daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel S. W. L. Stretton, 40th Regiment, and the Hon. Mrs. Stretton, 18, Cumberland-place, Southampton.

NAPIER—STEWART—Oct. 11, at St. Bridget's Church, Chester, H. E. Napier, Esq., Captain in the Cheshire Regiment, only son of the late Charles G. Napier, Esq., C.E., to Mary Ada, only daughter of the late Captain W. F. Stewart, of the Bengal Army, and of Mrs. W. F. Stewart, of White Friars, Chester.

OSTREHAN—CROUCH—Oct. 6, at St. Mary's, Aylesbury, John Elliott Dunstan Ostrehan, of Aylesbury, eldest son of the late Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, Chaplain Madras Presidency, to Alice Rebecca, eldest daughter of James Crouch, Esq., of Walton, Aylesbury.

TYLER—WOOD—Oct. 6, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, George William Tyler, Lieut. Royal Navy, of Cottrell, Glamorganshire, and 126, Belgrave-road, London, eldest son of the late Charles Frederick Tyler, 75th Regiment, to Juliet Alice only surviving daughter of the late Major-General John Wood, of the Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

BENHAM—Oct. 8, at Springfield-road, South Hampstead, Robert Thomas Benham, aged 59.

DARBY—Oct. 11, at 4, Hawley-square, Margate, Fanny, widow of the late Captain Frederick Darby, H.E.I.C.S., aged 82.

FIRTH—Sept. 27, at 5, Oakhurst-grove, East Dulwich, Kate Ann, widow of the late H. A. Firth, of Calcutta, Emigration Agent, R.I.P.

FITZGERALD—Oct. 6, at Cheltenham. the wife of Colonel G. F. C. Fitzgerald, Retired List Bengal Artillery.

LONSDALE—Oct. 9, Anna Maria, widow of Hyde D'Arcy, Esq., and of Frederick Edward Lonsdale, late 49th Regiment.

REAY—Oct. 11, at 12, Chichester-street, Pimlico, Major-General Charles Reay, aged 62.

ROOKE—Oct. 8, at Redhill, B. P. Rooke, M.D., formerly of the Medical Department, Bombay Army, aged 86.

WEMYSS—Oct. 5, at 3, Fairholme-road, West Kensington, suddenly, Colonel Francis Wemyss, R.E. (late Bombay), aged 73.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—Sept. 18, at Darjeeling, the wife of Lieut. R. F. Allen, R.E. of a son.

BRANFOOT—Sept. 26, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. M. Branfoot, of a daughter.

ELLIS—July 8, at Mussoorie, the wife of J. C. Ellis, Civil Surgeon, Jaloun District, of a son.

HEATON—Sept. 21, at Tanna, the wife of J. J. Heaton, Bombay C.S., of a daughter.

LANCASTER—Sept. 22, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Lancaster, District Surgeon, Vellore, of a daughter.

LYNCH—Sept. 20, at Dagshai, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. H. C. Lynch, the Highland Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MALLY—Sept. 15, at Ranikhet, Bengal, the wife of Surgeon-Major Mally, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MCWATTERS—Sept. 19, at Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. McWatters, Medical Staff, of a daughter.

MICHELL—Sept. 20, at Madras, the wife of Mr. R. B. Michell, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

MONEY—Sept. 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain George E. Money, Central India Horse, of a daughter.

NICHOLLS—Sept. 21, at Ghazipur, the wife of J. Nicholls, District and Sessions Judge, of a daughter.

OGILVIE—Sept. 15, at Sheikh Budin, N.W. Frontier, the wife of G. M. Ogilvie, B.C.S, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADDINGTON—CLAIRMONTE—Sept. 20, at Landour, the Hon. H. W Addington, R.A., to Constance Clairmonte, daughter of Mr. A. J Clairmonte, of Barbadoes, West Indies.

SPENCE—LUCAS—Sept. 20, at Meerut, E. K. E. Spence, B.S.C., to Harriot Lettice (Goldie), daughter of the late Major C. C. Lucas, Bombay Army.

WALKER—THOMAS—Sept. 13, at Madras, R. K. Walker, of Perengodda, Vayitri, to Edith Emily Margaret, daughter of the late Major General L. F. C. Thomas, R.A.

DEATHS.

CROOKE—Sept. 22, at Mussoorie, G. Warren, son of W. Crooke, Bengal Civil Service, aged 1.

DALY—Sept. 21, at Madras, John, son of Lieut. John Daly, Barrackmaster, Fort St. George, aged 8.

ELLIS—July 8, at Mussoorie, Mary, wife of J. C. Ellis, Civil Surgeon, Jaloun District.

BURMA: OUR GATE TO CHINA.

In the October number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* (London: T. Fisher Unwin), Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun has in an article under the above title the following:—

There seems to be reasonable ground to believe that some of these resources will prove of considerable commercial value. The most important will probably be coal and petroleum, which may prove of enormous value. It is of the first importance to us to possess on the eastern side of our Indian Empire oil-fields, and there seem good prospects that in North-east Assam, Upper Burmah, and its Shan States we shall find such a supply as may place us in the position of a petroleum Power. In working the mines and other industries it is to be hoped that their exploitation will not be over-hampered with Government restrictions such as have proved so detrimental to similar undertakings in India. It is satisfactory to know that the oil industry has been left open to all comers. The petroleum industry of Russia is the only one in that country in which absolute freedom from protection or control exists, and its progress dates from the day on which the Government abolished all privileges. While the mineral wealth of Upper Burmah is likely to attract speculators, it is in the fertility of the soil and riches of the forest that the main wealth of the country will be found. Upper Burmah is more generally fertile and has a greater future before it than Lower Burmah. With a stable and just government, and a contented and rapidly increasing population the development of the country must be rapid.

The wealth of Upper Burmah, including its resources in Western China, the Shan States, and Siam, is incalculable, but it lies fallow at present for want of communications. It has been too commonly assumed that the annexation would be followed by complete order and an immediate and widespread increase to our trade. Order will come and wealth will certainly follow, but to ensure this we must lay down a network of communications over the new province, and extend our trade with China by a railway along which trade will naturally flow. Without facilitating our communications we need expect no great extension of our commerce either in China, Burmah, or other parts of Indo-China. The laying down of a comprehensive system of railways and of feeder roads to open up the country to the railways and main river communication will involve a considerable outlay for some years to come, but the money thus invested will be richly repaid in Upper Burmah, more amply than the capital expended in Lower Burmah has paid, notwithstanding the gloomy prophecies of the pessimists who find it impossible to look forward a few years.

It is eminently satisfactory to note that the treaty lately concluded provides that both England and China shall "protect and encourage trade between China and Burmah," and arranges for a delimitation commission to define the frontier between Yunnan and Burmah. It is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to have a study made of the features of the British Shan country intervening between Burmah and China.

Burmah, we must remember, is our gate to China, and therefore our north-eastern frontier is of vastly greater commercial importance to us than our north-western one. Compare the two for a second. On the latter the railways are mainly strategic and political, hardly in any sense meant to attain any commercial object; they are purely defensive, and lead to barren regions. On the former we move towards a friendly and peaceful Power, offering us new markets, with well-founded hopes of vast future expansion. The opening of such markets must lead to an enormous development of our mutual trade.

We have now an unrivalled opportunity of reaching the markets of Southern and Western China, and of commercially cementing our relations with the other Peace-Power of Asia by the extension of our railway system to Ssumao, the south-west gate to China. Exploration after exploration has proved that the most practicable route is the one traced by Mr. Holt Hallett and myself after five years' study of the question and services rendered gratuitiously to the country, both in the field and at home. It is to be hoped that this railway, so vital for the extension of our commerce, will be undertaken without delay.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. Hawes and Co.'s Fortnightly Indian, Ceylon and Java Tea Report says:—The auctions have comprised 70,882 packages, but in spite of the increased quantity offered prices have been generally well maintained. The Indian deliveries for last month amounted to the large total of 7,015,000 lbs., and of Ceylons of 1,197,220 lbs. Ceylon teas continue to meet with general favour and active competition at advancing rates. Indian Teas: 63,388 packages have been catalogued and mostly sold. Common to Medium Broken Pekoes are required by the trade, and from the limited offerings realise full prices. Medium to fine remain steady, although they have been printed very freely of late. Finest show considerable irregularity, but quotations are mostly unfavourable to Importers. Common to medium Pekoes at from 8d. to 10d. per lb., from the good demand ruling, meet with ready sale; medium to fine show great uncertainty of value, generally being of good appearance, but wanting much in liquor; still they appear comparatively cheap; and finest, especially when of good appearance, are competed for at very firm rates. All grades of Souchongs and Pekoe Souchongs are firm and freely taken. Broken Teas mark little change. Ceylon Teas: During the past two weeks 6,773 packages have been auctioned, show

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ing but a slight increase in quantity offered during the previous fortnight. For all sorts a good inquiry has existed, and prices have been fully maintained, and in many cases an advance established for choice Pekoes and Broken Pekoes. The demand for Pekoe Souchongs and Souchongs has kept good pace with late supplies, the bulk of which has been generally of more than average good quality. Java Teas: Only a very moderate quantity has been offered for sale, viz., 721 packages. The demand for these was good, the improved quality of most of these Teas drawing extra attention. Small leaf Pekoes are readily taken for export at previous quotations. Pekoe Souchongs and Souchongs are well competed for by the home trade, and realise good prices in comparison with those ruling for Indian growths. Broken Pekoes, especially when of good appearance, sell with competition at hardening rates. Broken Teas are scarce, without change in values. We quote the following sales :—

	Pekoe No. 1.	Pekoe No. 2.	Pekoe Souch.	Bro. Pekoe.
Bagelen	1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 2d.	—	7¼d. to 7¾d.	8¼d. to 8¾d.
Jasinga	—	8¼d. to 10d.	6¼d. to 7d.	8¼d. to 1s. 4¼d.
Tendjo Aijoe	1s. 1d.	8d.	7¼d. to 7¼d.	8¼d.
Tjikoya	1s. 1½d.	—	6¾d.	5¼d.

Messrs. Elliot, Lack and Porter's Circular says :—The quieter tone n China Teas spoken of in our last has continued, and where merchants have been anxious to realise they have had to accept easier terms. Public sales catalogued 23,162 packages, which went with less spirit than heretofore, buyers seemingly being full of most sorts, and some little time must be given them to work off the weight of late purchases. Recent arrivals show a marked falling off in quality, and holders require the same rates that were paid for earlier and better parcels. The appended figures again show a serious falling off of deliveries of China Congou, being nearly two million lbs. behind last year. Of Ceylon Teas 4,345 packages have been sold this week. The assortment offered has been of rather a mixed character; for some invoices of inferior quality the biddings were slack and below sellers' ideas, but all Teas with desirable and fine liquors were well competed for at firm rates. K.A.W. P. 1/2⅝, 1/4½, B.P. 1/5½, B.P.S. -/11½, D. -/6. Mariawatte Est. P. 1/3¼, 1/3½, O.P. 1/7¾, P.S. 1/0½. Sinnipittia Est. P. 1/2, B.P. 1/4½, P.S. -/11½, B.T. -/10½, P.D. -/7. Scarborough Est. P. 1/1½, O.P. 1/7½, Unassured -/11¾, B.P.S. -/9⅜. Grange P. 1/, P.S. -/10¾, 1/, S. -/9, Bro. -/6½, -/10½. Statistics for September :—

1887.	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock.
China	10,730,110	10,508,070	55,115,154
Indian	13,132,536	7,014,666	22,356,450
Ceylon	781,570	1,197,220	2,809,960
African	—	—	240
Total	24,644,216 lbs.	18,719,956 lbs.	80,281,804 lbs.*

* Arrived to Sept. 30, but not included in above stock, 350,000 lbs. Congou stock, 43,910,406 lbs.

1886.	Imports.	Deliveries.	Stock.
China	19,678,301	12,501,871	71,070,164
Indian	9,162,834	5,413,398	16,521,294
Ceylon	681,400	786,520	1,924,450
African	—	48	2,784
Total	29,522,535 lbs.	18,701,837 lbs.	89,518,692 lbs.*

* Arrived to Sept. 30, but not included in above stock, 2,500 lbs. Indian. Congou stock, 57,378,958 lbs.

PAPER STOCK AND FIBRES OF BURMA.—A correspondent of *Indian Engineering* points out that the fibre industry of Burma is well worthy of attention and development, at a time when energy and capital are being expended in increasing the resources and industries of that province. The country abounds in fibre-producing plants, and the different species of bamboo, China grass, and pineapple grow wild everywhere. Some years since an American missionary in Toungoo prepared a quantity of paper stock and fibre from these plants and sent it to the United States, where it was manufactured into a superior kind of cloth, much resembling silk, and also into paper of different qualities. Subsequently the same gentleman modelled a loom from the bamboo which he instructed the Karens how to use, and coarse cloth is now woven by them for their own use. Bamboo is pre-eminently the best substitute, if properly prepared, for esparto grass, rags, and other materials used in the production of paper, and it has been so stated by one of the leading authorities in England on commercial fibres. In Burma the bamboo grows in profuse luxuriance and variety. It ranges from the thickness of the ordinary rattan to 2ft. in circumference. The stems of the latter, the *bambusa gigantea*, are used by the Natives for water-pails. The bamboo needs preparation to fit it for commerce like hemp, jute, and other articles, and this preparation, the writer argues, should take place in Burma. Favourable sites for erecting factories for this treatment are to be found on the banks of the Irrawaddy and Salween, where communication is easy both with the interior and the principal seaports. The fibres of bamboo, China grass, and pineapple can be treated in the same manner as jute, and spun so fine that an expert could barely distinguish the product from real silk. These fibres possess an advantage over jute in that they require little chlorine when bleaching and they remain stronger in consequence. At present large quantities of cloth woven from China grass and bamboo are brought into the Rangoon markets by Chinese from Bhamo, and although the material is not manufactured with modern looms, the quality appears so fine as to resemble tussore silk. The cultivation of jute as an experiment undertaken by the Government was very successful; with a view to encourage the industry the authorities offer to purchase good jute from Karen cultivators.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 7, Sutlej (s), Calcutta.—9, Capella (s), Calcutta.—10 Clan Mackay (s), Madras; Assam (s), Bombay; Huzara (s), Bombay; City of Calcutta (s), Calcutta; Victoria (s), Bombay.—Navigator (s) Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 8, Malwa (s), London.—10, Kangra (s), London.—12, Othello (s), Middlesbro'; Shannon (s), London.—13, Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 8, City of Edinburgh (s), London.—10, Clan Macintosh (s), Liverpool; Clan Drummond (s), Clyde.—11, Vesta (s) Liverpool.—13, Rohilla (s), London.

MADRAS.—Oct. 8, Navarino (s), London.—11, Rohilla (s), London

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct 7, City of Carthage (s), Bombay.—9, Karamania (s) Calcutta.—10, City of Khios (s), Calcutta.—13, Mirzapore (s), Bombay

BOMBAY.—Oct. 6, Merton Hall (s), Liverpool.—10, Kerbela (s) London; Clan Monroe (s), Belfast.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company steamers :—

S.s. *Coromandel*, from London, Oct. 20; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice Oct. 27; from Brindisi, Oct. 31.

For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Rev. and Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Whitehead, Mrs. and two Misses Pilcher, Mrs. Carew, Mrs. H. Warrington, Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood Mr. and Mrs. Lane and two infants, Mr. D. Wallace, Miss Stuart Wortley, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mrs. Casselari and two children, Miss K. Hoare, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Tuely, Rev. and Mrs. Clement Smith, Rev G. C. Grubb, Rev. J. W. Dodd, Misses H. M. and E. C. La Touche, Mr. Lang, Mrs. H. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Club, Sister Caroline Francis, Sister Eleanor, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Keith, Mr. Boxall, Mr. and Mrs. Mooney, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mrs. Turner and child, Miss Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Dyar, Miss Collins, Mr. F. A. Ruch, Mr. W. B. Huddleston, Mr. C. D. Grimston, Mr. F. Dobson, Miss Jordan, Mr. Bredbury, Mr. G. Goodey, Mr. W. H. Libbey, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. Fremer. *From Venice:* Mrs. Forbes Adams, Mrs. Frere, two Misses Stokes, Mr. E. Elliott, Major and Mrs. Garrett, Sir Auckland Colvin, Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Colonel and Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Tarrant and two daughters, Major and Mrs. Brackenbury. *From Brindisi:* Colonel Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Mr. O. Lash, Mr. and Mrs. Llewhellin, Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, Major Forgett, Mrs. Buller, Mr. C. Giro, Mr. Cheetham, Mrs. Llewhellin, Mr. and Mrs. Thom, Mr. L. G. Prickett, Mrs. John Jardine, Mr. C. Giles, Mr. W. Hutton, Major Broom, Mr. F. Prestage, Mr. F. W. Dod, Mr. W. A. Watson, Mr. H. J. Richard, Lieut. Shellen, Mr. Popert, Mr. R. W. Kite, Mr. Harting, Lieut. Ivor Phillips, Mr. Whittle, Mr. Houree, Mr. W. Innes, Mr. Behrend. *From Suez:* Mr. R. T. Dene. *From Malta:* H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone.

For Port Said: Mr. G. and Mrs. Royle and two children, Mr Hampton, Lady Hampton, Miss Hampton, Major and Mrs. Money, Mr. Faray, Lady Grant Duff and party, Mr. Banon, Mr. and Mrs. Fortescue.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare, Miss Allen, Capt. and Mrs. Elwes, Mr. Elwes, Mrs. Stuart Wortley, Miss Crewe, Miss Christmas, Miss Hutchins, Mr. Macrae, Miss Nelson, Miss R. Laverack, Mr. C., Mrs. and Miss Boyes, Miss Furridge.

For Suez: Mr. H. J. and Mrs. Napier.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Miss Abraham, Miss Brown, Mr. R. Buchanan, Mr. Alfred Beart, Miss Eltzholtz, Mr. P. J. Fagan, Mr. A. Garrett, Miss E. Goldney, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Haddoth, Miss Hides, Mr. D. R. Hornan, Mr. Heap, Miss Kellie, Miss Mead, Mrs. Morse, Miss McRedie, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. J. C. Pottinger, child, infant and maid, Miss Patterson, Miss Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Atwell Porter, two Masters Pullen and maid, Miss Walker, Mr. Warburton, Major and Mrs. Williams.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, from Liverpool, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dunbar and child, Mrs. H. L. Dundas, child, infant and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Mabel Macdonald, Mrs. Moor, Miss E. Moor and Miss M. Moor, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mrs. Stewart Rolland and maid, Mr. Sutherland, Miss Owen Smith, Mrs. L. Thomas and child, Mrs. Thorburn and family, Mrs. and Miss Sharp Young.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Poseidon*, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. W. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Robert Shaw, Mr. M. A. Rogay, Colonel Townsend, R.E., Mrs. Townsend, Mr. A. Elliott, Mr. Lambert, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Massy, Mr. F. C. Cooper, Mr. James Young, Dr. M. O. Dwyer, Mr. A. F. Levita, Mr. J. P. T. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Weld, infant and nurse

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Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse, Mrs. Rivett Carnac and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, infant and nurse.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Goodwyn.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 15.

For Port Said: Major Lloyd.

For Suez: Major and Mrs. H. M. Leslie Rundle.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. H. Horseley and two children, Mr. J. Stone, Mr. Skrine, Mr. W. E. Jackson.

For Madras: Miss Sedgwick, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Chandle and child, Rev. Mr. Eales, Mrs. Eales, Mrs. Turner, Miss Thomas, Miss Gebrich, Miss E. Symonds, Miss Foote.

For Calcutta: Mr. James Lamb, Mr. W. H. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Ballingall, Miss Simpson, Miss Cowley, Miss Boileau, Miss Moore, Miss M. Birds, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. O'Brien and infant, Miss Sillince, Mr. William Lennox, Mr. Lennox, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Hall, Mr. Cooper, Mr. James Ruxton, Miss F. Hamilton.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. A. M. Balfour, Mrs. Hay and child, Capt. Hodgkinson, Rev. and Mrs. McArtney, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick and three children. *From Suez:* Mr. Clark.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Colombo: Mrs. F. C. H. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss F. Clarke, Miss E. Clarke and two children, Miss Brandes.

For Madras: Mrs. C. H. Pelly, Miss Cuthbert, Miss B. Alexander, Miss Mead, Miss Chute, Miss Schuff, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maplesden and child, Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Mr. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle, Miss Lavelle, Miss Tingey.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Longhurst, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Ronaldson and two infants, Mrs. Scott, Miss M. Hay, Miss Philips.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Paterson and two children.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. Peddie.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lyndall and child, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Yates.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Lieut. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. Brin, Mrs. Simpson and three children.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. W. J. Webber, Sept. 26

From London: Mrs. Farran and infant, Rev. G. E. Nicolls, Mrs. Nicolls, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. Woodward, Mrs. Woodward and infant, Mr. Pendlesbury, child and infant, Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Mr. C. Bunning, Mr. G. Webb, Mr. Goodwin, Mrs. Goodwin, Dr. William King, Mrs. King and infant, Mr. N. W. Roy, Lieut.-Colonel Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. J. C. Neil, Mrs. Neil, Mr. A. J. Neal, Mr. Maynard, Capt. E. R. Burn, Mr. Pestonji, Mr. A. K. W. Arnold, Mr. Mactavish, Mr. A. Fullerton.

From Brindisi: Mr. Schurr, Mr. F. C. Orr, Mr. J. W. Hanlon, Mr. P. Gray, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. R. A. Lloyd, Dr. J. King, Mr. Melhuish, Mr. H. Fuller, Colonel Clementi, Mr. T. R. Munro, Mr. H. C. Chappell, Colonel and Mrs. Maynard, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. E. J. Kidd, Mr. S. E. Voigt, Mr. C. Leuck, Mr. J. Lambert, Surgeon-Major Harvey, Mr. J. T. Pote, Mr. Verschoyle, Mr. W. A. Bennett, Dr. J. Burgess, Miss Barker, Mr. A. M. Hornor.

From Venice: Mr. Mann, Mr. Neuville, Capt. Griesbach.

From Suez: Dr. Murphy.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. Haselwood, left Bombay, Sept. 30.

For London: Mr. S. S. Thorburn, C.S., Mr. R. Clark, Mr. Noyes, Mr. Coates, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. R. Courtenay, Mr. G. Vibart.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. Constable, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Hancock, Miss Yardley.

For Venice: Mr. J. H. E. Hart.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. Harvey, from London, Oct. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. Bengough and two children, Miss Dow, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. A. C. Walker, child and infant, Mrs. Molloy and child, Mr. J. Moore, Mrs. Hodgson, Rev. and Mrs. Grove, Mr. J. S. Brown, two Misses Parker, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thorowgood and infant, Mr. P. Duncan, Rev. W. E. Davies, Miss Glazier, Mr. C. E. Benn, Mr. Seaton Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Bovill, child and infant, Miss Annesley, Mr. C. Browning, Mr. C. Newell, Mrs. and Miss Newell, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Goldsbury, Mr. W. B. and Mrs. Oldham, Miss Clunstall, Mrs. Bigg-Wither, Mrs. Clutterbuck, Mrs. Morrison, Mr. J. H. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and child, Mr. E. Clark, Mrs. Underwood and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Gaven Jones, Miss Gaven Jones, Mr. Van Muller, Mr. R. Carnow, Mr. J. Ronaldson, Mr. B. Batten, Mr. F. Haydock, Mr. F. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. F. Siddeley, Mr. Biddulph.

For Malta: Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, Mr. Muncaster, Mrs. Bennett, Capt. Burney, Major-General Davis, Miss Miller, Mr. Eynand, Miss Farley.

For Suez: Rev. B. and Miss Davis, Mr. J. and Mrs. Aikman and child, Mr. Somervell, Mrs. Gaby, Mrs. Wiltshire, Mrs. A. S. Kelly.

For Port Said: Mr. J. and Mrs. Matheson, Mrs. Settle and two children, Mr. Farays, Lieut. Wallace, Mr. Hill.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailing on Oct. 7.

For London: Mrs. Milne and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ovens, Sir Charles Sargent, Dr. F. Puthill, Mrs. Drury, Mrs. F. L. Reid, Rev. W. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark and five children, Mr. F. W. Latimer, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Agnew, Miss Robertson, Mr. Brown, Miss Pye, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, Misses Clarkson, Mr. Eyres, Mr. Davies and family, Mrs. McKechnie, Mr. and Mrs. Cravée, Mrs. Blockley, Mr. Doughty, Misses Doughty, Mr. Crawley, Mr. Dent, Mr. H. Senior.

For Brindisi: Mr. S. Howey James, Mr. F. R. Desai, Miss Briscoe.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887–8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1887.	Q'town.				
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	20 Oct.
Euphrates..	—	—	—	20 Oct.	22 Oct.	3 Nov.
Serapis.....	19 Oct.	—	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	15 Oct.	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	10 Nov.
Malabar	29 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUT.—The Maharajah of Mysore has contributed Rs.50,000 to the funds of the Imperial Institute.

THE Government of India has lately made a concession to railway servants with regard to fees for medical attendance. A question arose as to whether the railway employer or the railway servant was to pay for a consultation fee charged by a medical man called in serious cases by the railway company's physician. The Government has now decided that the railway companies' employés are entitled to medical aid gratis, and that, therefore, the consultation fee should be paid by the railway.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR MITFORD BECHER, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, died last week at Winchester, aged seventy-one. He obtained his first commission in 1833, and served in India in 1838-39. He was present at the siege of Ghuznee and the occupation of Cabul, and in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6. He was quartermaster of the army from 1852 to 1863, and in that capacity was present with the army headquarters at the siege of Delhi, &c., in 1857, when he was severely wounded. He commanded the Sirhind Division (Bengal) from 1865 to 1869. The late Sir Arthur obtained the rank of major-general in April, 1861; lieutenant-general in June, 1870; and general in June, 1877; was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1858; and a Knight Commander of the Order in 1873.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—September 23.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. ... ... Rs.	98 1-1	1-6	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100⅝	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	102⅝	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	760
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	855
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	675
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	122

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	1,050
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	750
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	290
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	...	15	...	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	140
Colaba	1,380	...	50	...	640
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	150	...	1,525
Fort	8,500	...	150	...	1,450
French	all	...	80	...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	25	...	400
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	365
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	55	...	455
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	235
New Berar	500	...	60	...	560
New Indian	125	...	—	...	110
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	75	...	555
Sassoon	500	...	25	...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,250
Sind	750	...	75	...	580
Volkart...	500	...	45	...	675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	20	...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	...	2	...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	...	17½ p.ct.	...	600
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	...	90	...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	...	18½	...	99
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	...	9	...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	30	...	—
Bombay United ...	100	...	20	...	890
Central India	500	...	35	...	920
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	20	...	625
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	75	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	655
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	610
Golam Baba	400	...	20	...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	—	...	170
Hindustan	1,000	...	40	...	910
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	60	...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	30	...	880
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	20	...	490
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	70	...	1,445
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	...	40	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	30	...	1,110
Khandeish	1,000	...	30	...	840
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	20	...	780
Leopold	100	...	5	...	188
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,125
Mahaluxmee	1,000	...	—	...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	—	...	1,200
Massagon	250	...	9	...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	50	...	1,490
Naigam	100	...	—	...	60
National	1,000	...	40	...	480
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	20	...	875
Oriental	625	...	15	...	580
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	—	...	6½	...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	30	...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	...	40	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	35	...	1,160
Soonderdas	1,000	...	50	...	650
Southern India ...	500	...	20	...	300
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	—	...	265
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	485
Western India ...	1,000	...	50	...	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	860
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	860
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
bay Saw Mills	1,000	205
bay Ice Co.	100	94
bay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,825
ian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	336
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,185
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—September 20.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 12	to 98 13
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 0	to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102 6	to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 6	to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1867 (1887)	Nominal	—
6	of 1870 (1889)	104 0	to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	104 8	to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	102 8	to —
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	102 2	to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	102 12	to —
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103 0	to —
4½	of 1882 (1902)	96 8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—
Allahabad	100	185	to	186
Alliance of Simla...	100	146	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	877½	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	140	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	120	to	—
Mussoorie	100	108	to	110
National of India...	£12½	124	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	120	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	150	to	—
Barnagore Jute	£10	93	to	—
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,575	to	—
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¾	to	8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,400	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	50	to	45
Bonded Warehouse	445	265	to	270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	87	to	88
Burrakur Coal	100	140	to	145
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50	to	55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	104	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	96	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50	to	52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	130	to	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	41	to	—
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	217	to	—
Gourepore	100	107	to	108
Great Eastern Hotel	100	86	to	87
Howrah Docking	500	110	to	115
Howrah Mills	100	97	to	—
India General Steam Navigation	100	91	to	92
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	110	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	59	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	295	to	300
Murree Brewery	100	150	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	120	to	125
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	65	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	113	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	35	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	50	to	51
Riverside Press	90	35	to	36
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	72	to	73
Strand Bank Press	100	51	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	83	to	84

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18	to	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	60	to	—
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50	to	—
Assam	£20	530	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39	to	40
Do. contributory	80	29	to	30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	90	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	40	to	45
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22	to	25
Central Cachar	200	100	to	102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	17	to	20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27	to	28
Chota Nagpore	100	24	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	10	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16	to	—
Darjiling	100	100	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	30	to	31
Dehra Doon	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	95	to	—
Durrung (Assam)...	100	31	to	32
Eastern Cachar	100	20	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28	to	—
Endogram	10	Norminal.		
Glelle (Darjiling)	100	53	to	54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	15	to	16
Holta (Kangra)	100	63	to	65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	102	to	103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	80	to	81
Indian Terai	500	460	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17	to	18
Kangra Valley	100	par		
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	70	to	—
Do. contributory	200	60	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31	to	32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53	to	—
Loobah	100	110	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19	to	20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14	to	15
Do. contributory	90	10	to	11
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mothola (Assam)	100	100	to	—
Do. contributory	90	90	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27	to	—
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50	to	52
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	110	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.		
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85	to	86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	42	to	42
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15	to	16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	20	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	85	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	102	to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	143	to	145
Upper Assam	£10	15	to	—

LONDON.—October 17.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	90	to	90½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	101⅝	to	102⅛
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	100½	to	100⅝
4	India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1898	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	104	to	106
4	Do. 1886-90	102	to	104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107	to	109
6	Do. 1895-96	107	to	110
4	Do.	101	to	103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106	to	108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	106	to	108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	113	to	120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	107	to	109
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	104	to	106
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116	to	118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7	to	8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¼	to	4½
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165	to	167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22½	to	23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	22½	to	23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	24	to	24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112	to	114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154	to	156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	128	to	130
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	120	to	122
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	113	to	115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126	to	128
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100	to	102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	22¾	to	23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23¾	to	24¼
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127	to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	108	to	110
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112	to	114
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	108	to	110

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	11	to	11½
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14½	to	14¾
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106	to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	101	to	103
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11½	to	11¾
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104	to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103	to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	103	to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	36	to	38

BANKS

Agra...	all	7¾	to	8¼
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	22½	to	23⅛
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	17½	to	18½
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	45	to	47

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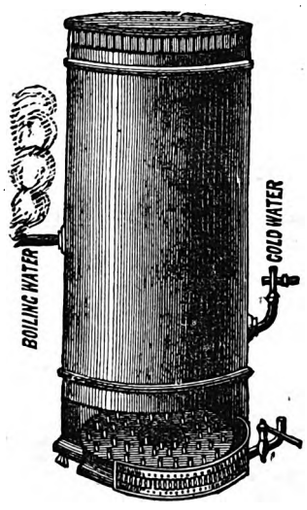
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Prospectuses and forms of application for shares and debentures can be obtained at the Office of the Company, or from the bankers or solicitor.

LONDON : Printed by WOODFALL & KINDER, 76, Long Acre, W.C., and published by CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON 13, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W. October 17, 1887.

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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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ESTABLISHED 1844.

OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scene from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 7th October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 5th October; and from Calcutta to the 4th October.

H.E. THE VICEROY in his forthcoming frontier tour will hold durbars at Quetta, Dera-Ismail-Khan, and Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

THE programme of the Commander-in-Chief's tour has been modified, as the dates on the frontier did not coincide with the Viceroy's. Their Excellencies will now be at Sibi, will visit the Kwaja and Khojak Passes together, and will go through Quetta, Karachi, Dera Ghazi, Dera Ismail, and Peshawur on the same dates.

GENERAL CHESNEY and Sir T. Hope will make a tour on the frontier about the same time.

LORD REAY has opened a new paper mill at Poona.

CONSEQUENT upon disturbances with the Native Police the 17th N.I. has been summarily removed from Bombay to Mhow.

GHOLAM HYDER is cautioning his troops in the Hotak country, so as to be ready to check any new rising among the Ghilzais.

THE last rumour of Ayoub Khan reports him to be near the Beluchistan frontier, south of Seistan.

AT the Mysore Representative Assembly on October 1st the Dewan announced a surplus of 18 lakhs. A large irrigation scheme was foreshadowed on the Dewan's Address.

THE Mobilisation Committee has completed its work at Simla, and the views of the Government of India have been embodied in a despatch, which goes forthwith to the Secretary of State.

H.M.S. TROOPSHIP *Crocodile*, with the first draft of the season, arrived on October 5th.

THE farewell ball given to Lady Lyall by the civilians—the culminating event of the Naini Tal season—took place on October 3rd. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West left for Bareilly and Simla. His Honour and party will probably be back at Naini Tal about October 15th.

THE railway bridge over the Chinese Creek, near the Custom House at Karachi, is fast approaching completion, and the railway authorities hope to be able to convey the Viceroy over it from the camp to Keamari during his visit there in November.

THE total area irrigated in the Punjab last year was 940,507 acres, being an increase of 78,400 acres as compared with the previous year.

TWENTY-ONE teams competed in the simultaneous "Honour and Glory" rifle match on Sept. 28. The results show that Jubbulpore won with a total of 918 points, Simla being second with 888, and the left wing of the South Wales Borderers third with 847.

ON his return journey from Simla the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will make a short stay at Lucknow, where he will hold a farewell durbar for the reception of the Oudh talukdars.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt at Dharmsala on Sept. 22nd at 4.20 a.m., followed by two slighter shocks, one at two p.m., and the other at 4.20 p.m., the third exactly twelve hours after the first. The two latter were accompanied with a sound like the boom of a distant gun.

THE following telegram from the British Consul at Alexandria is dated Oct. 4th:—"Arrivals from Bombay admitted to free pratique."

CAPTAIN E. O. HAMILTON has won the Viceroy's prize in the Tennis Tournament.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, accompanied by Mr. Rees and Captain Wingfield, has left Ootacamund for the Wynaad.

MESSRS. MACNEILL AND CO., agents of the River Steam Navigation Company, have purchased the Assam Railways and Trading Companies' flotilla for close on £60,000.

MR. BUCHAN SYDSERFF, of the National Bank at Calcutta, was drowned at Serampore on September 30th.

AT the meeting of the Council held at Simla, October 6th, the Hon. J. B. Peile, in moving leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the regulation of the police, said that under the present Act the employment of police officers was restricted to the Presidency or Province of the police establishment of which they were members. This occasioned much inconvenience, especially in the case of railways passing through territories under several administrations. The Bill empowered the Government to create general police districts embracing parts of two or more Provinces, and to enrol for service therein a special police force under special police authorities. It also provided for the temporary employment of police officers out of their own district.

NOTES.

THE intelligence wired by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* this morning, to the effect that Lord Dufferin's intended visit to Quetta has been abandoned until next year, will not be held to be very satisfactory news. The danger of cholera is one which would hardly have deterred Lord Dufferin himself, but a durbar of Afghan and Frontier chiefs, with whom the doctrine that cleanliness is next to godliness does not hold, might be a serious danger in case of an epidemic breaking out. It would not be contrary to Afghan nature to assert that any mortality ensuing had been caused by English treachery, such as poisoning the drinking water; it would be considered rather in the light of diplomacy than of murder, which is not recognised as a crime, but practised as a fine art in Afghanistan.

NEVERTHELESS, at the present time, with the clouds which are said to be gathering on the North-West Frontier, a meeting between the Viceroy and the Afghan Chiefs would have been one of political significance, and of good augury for the future. It would have been a strong hint that "the strong man armed" (the British) intended "to keep his goods" (India) "in peace."

WE are glad to see that the leading Indian journals in India are protesting, as we have so often done, against the circulation of the sensational rumours which certain correspondents and agents wire to the Press in England regarding Afghanistan and Central Asia. These rumours find refuge again in India, and do incalculable mischief. They are concocted, as we have before pointed out, in the Peshawur or Simla bazaars, then wired or written to Calcutta, and thence telegraphed to London. There have lately been all sorts of reports of the failing health of the Amir, but it now appears that Dr. O'Meara, the well-known dentist of Simla, who went to visit him at Cabul, returned to India only a few days ago, and reports that Abdurrahman Khan is not only in fair, but in robust health.

IT is a matter for serious regret that a fracas should have taken place between the Sepoys of the 17th Bombay

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Native Infantry and the police, resulting in orders for the removal of the regiment from Bombay. The police say that the soldiers were in fault, not the police. The police in the way of asserting their own innocence are much the same all over the world, but we think that the colonel of the corps was right in asking the Press to refrain from passing judgment against his men until the result of a Court of Inquiry ordered should be made public. The Press complains that the Court should have been an open one, but military Courts of Inquiry need not necessarily be so. Sometimes Indian editors want to know too much, and then make very bad use of the information they get.

The opening of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition by the Lieutenant-Governor in the presence of his Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Dufferin, Sir F. Roberts, and the Simla public came off with the usual *éclat* it always does, and, of course, the usual speech was made regarding the pictures and amateur art generally in India. But his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor touched on other topics. He said: "There were people who were fond of saying nasty things about Simla, who charged them with spending all their leisure time in nothing better than dances, big dinners, gymkhanas, tennis, and flirtations. They all knew this was a horrid calumny." He told them, further, that they were what the Americans called very high-toned people, and much more æsthetic than their calumniators said. There are many of those calumniators who would be glad to hear this even at the expense of a little surprise.

His Honour, however, has good authority to fall back upon. Some years ago the poet of the Punjab, Lepel Griffin, in bidding good-bye to the mountain for the season, wrote in melodious verse of the virtues he had discovered there:—

"Farewell to Peliti, whose *menu* delicious,
Has helped our digestion the long season through;
Farewell to the scandals, so false and malicious,
And all the more *piquant* for not being true.
Au revoir to the ladies; farewell to them never;
Who are most of them pretty and all of them good,
Whose saintly example and gentle endeavour
Would surely reform us if anything could."

This, as a local editor wrote at the time, has all the veracity of verse to recommend it.

But the Lieutenant-Governor made another statement which possibly cannot be called in question. The Simla Municipality does not seem to be in a very flourishing condition, notwithstanding its Kursal and æsthetic tastes. His Honour hoped that Indian Municipalities would become munificent patrons of art; but the Simla Municipality does not appear likely to give much encouragement to that hope. It had, said his Honour, spent all the money it could get or borrow, and had therefore been obliged to charge the Exhibition 300 rupees for the hire of the room.

Poona had also an Exhibition opened by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and the Governor of Bombay. It was an exhibition of flowers, at which two prizes were offered for the prettiest dinner-table decorations for a party of eight, but the people of Poona appear to be too æsthetic. The decorations are described as having taken up nearly the whole of each table, so that a dinner plate of ordinary size must have been tipped into the lap of any guest who ventured to use his knife and fork. Upon this an indignant and possibly hungry correspondent writes to his editor, "The most ethereal prefer sitting down to a table suggestive of getting a comfortable dinner rather than to one totally given up to decorations." We think so too, and also agree with him that "wet moss should be sparingly used in table decorations."

Wherever the British flag is flying deep regret will have been felt at the news of Lady Brassey's death. Her beautiful yacht, the *Sunbeam*, was gladly welcomed at all the many ports of the world it visited, for the bright and winning sympathies of the lady who has given the stories of her travels in a genial, unpretending style. The visit of herself and her popular husband to India would doubtless have been so recorded, too, had she lived. For that bereaved husband every sympathy will be felt, but there is something not inappropriate in the fate that one who had loved the ocean so well, and had sailed so often over it, should now find her last resting-place in its bosom:—

"The strong, sad sea, in its eternal swell,
Something of strong, sad fellowship has given."

The P. and O. new steamer *Victoria*, from London, arrived at Bombay at 7 A.M. on Saturday, being only eight days six hours from Suez, and fourteen days eleven hours from London, *viâ* Brindisi. These are the fastest runs ever made to Bombay.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

Calcutta, Oct. 23.

The Viceroy's intended visit to Quetta has been postponed till next year, in consequence of the occurrence of some cases of cholera there. The Surgeon-General has advised this postponement on the ground that, considering the present sanitary conditions of Quetta and the Pishin district, it would be undesirable to hold durbars, or otherwise bring together a large concourse. It is very unfortunate, from a political point of view, that any occasion should have arisen to defer this visit. A telegram just received from Quetta states that it has been formally announced that the Viceroy's visit to the border province has been abandoned on account of a representation by the Surgeon-General that a cholera epidemic may be engendered and the garrison's health endangered by the assembling of the retinues of the chiefs summoned to a durbar on November 9. These apprehensions are not locally considered to be justified. Only a few sporadic cases have occurred of late, and these were entirely confined to those Ghilzais who have recently arrived. The rapid approach of cold weather, moreover, removes all risk of a cholera epidemic. The abandonment of this tour will doubtless prove a source of serious disappointment to the frontier chiefs.

At the last meeting of the Indian Council the legal member moved that the Game Protection Bill be taken into consideration. He said the opinions laid before the Committee showed a general consensus of opinion in favour of the Bill. The objections raised were not to the principle of the measure, but were to the effect that its scope was not sufficiently extensive. Endeavours had been made to meet this argument by including peacocks, reverenced by the Hindoos, and also insectivorous birds, valuable for the destruction of insects, which were being exterminated for the sake of their plumage. Many thousands of black partridges had been killed last year for the same reason. The Madras Government was especially anxious for the protection of such birds. Power was also given to local Governments to extend the provisions of the Bill to animals and game other than birds.

The Bonded Warehouse Bill was passed.

Intelligence was received in town yesterday that another of the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers, the *Arcot*, Captain Parsonage, had, while crossing the James and Mary bar, stranded in the Muckraputty sands. The vessel is a total wreck alongside the *Mahratta* whose masts are still visible above the water. According to the *Telegraph Gazette* the accident happened at 1 35. p.m., when two other steamers, the *Armenia* and the *Clan Matheson*, were also about to cross the bar. The *Arcot* was just ahead of the *Armenia*, which was again closely followed by the *Clan Matheson*. Details are not yet forthcoming as to the real cause of the disaster, but there is little doubt that whatever the cause the unfortunate vessel was forced out of a safe channel by the strong tide, and, like the *Mahratta*, became unmanageable, struck the sand, and capsized.

The *Armenia* and *Clan Matheson* were also on the point of crossing the bar at the time, and therefore could not render any assistance to the *Arcot*. To attempt to do so would have been to court certain disaster themselves. The steamer *Rewa*, however, which was some distance behind these three vessels, seeing what had occurred, instantly let go her anchor and stood by to render assistance, and with other help all hands were saved except five passengers who are reported to have been drowned. Those on board the *Clan Matheson* who witnessed the accident state that the *Arcot* capsised almost instantly after she touched the sand.

The Governor of Madras, responding to the toast of his health proposed by the Maharajah of Travancore, said that his Highness had very naturally and very properly first recounted the advantages which his State derived from its connection with the British Empire. He added:—

"It is always a great satisfaction to those who represent the Queen to recollect that those who rule over Native States thoroughly appreciate the advantages of that connection; and it

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is extremely agreeable to me, as representing our Sovereign on this occasion, to hear from the lips of his Highness that, as one of our oldest allies in India, he is alive to the advantages of that position. I can only say that I hope that connection will long remain as it is, and that while the British Government affords its ægis and protection to this Native State, as well as to all other Native States in India, the Native rulers will at the same time be allowed to enjoy that amount of independence which they now possess, and that we shall see them going on endeavouring to do their best as Native rulers to govern according to the dictates of enlightened humanity.

"I trust that the alliance between those States and England will long remain as cordial as it is at present, and that those relations which exist between them will continue to be as firmly cemented as they now are. If at any time it may be our duty, from causes which I must say I do not think very likely to arise at present, to ask the Native Princes to put forth their strength in defence, not only of their own territory, but also of British territory in India, I am quite certain that we can rely upon the loyalty of all our Native allies, and that they will rally round the British Government, knowing that in doing so they are defending their own country and their own homes."

It is stated that the Government has refused to sanction a survey for the Hyderabad-Pachbadra Railway. The proposed line would cost 245 lakhs, without the prospect of sufficient return for the outlay. The practicability of a feeder line from the Indus to Mirpore has been suggested.

The Jubilee subscriptions to Lady Dufferin's fund amounted to Rs.4,78,000 in India and £1,700 in England. This amount is exclusive of funds paid direct to the branches. Even this sum, considerable as it is, is entirely incommensurate with the magnitude of the work to be done. The women of India at the last census numbered 124,000,000. To alleviate the preventable sufferings which a large portion of this number have to endure through ignorant treatment would require an enormous increase of subscriptions. Energetic endeavours are being made in every direction to excite Native interest in the scheme. Forty-seven girls are now studying at Agra under a matron and two lady doctors holding diplomas. The like arrangements have been made at Calcutta, Durbhunga, Lahore, and Alwar. The supply, however, falls far short of the demand. Lady Dufferin has been well supported by the Maharajah of Durbhunga, who has founded a hostel for the Native students at a cost exceeding Rs. 55,000. A hostel has also been opened by the charitable Maharanee Surnomoyi, in close proximity to the three Native hospitals of Calcutta. It is urgently desired in order to promote the philanthropic object of the scheme that the association should be largely recruited in England.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE COST OF BENGAL AND BOMBAY.

(*Englishman.*)

A comparison of the cost of administration of Bengal and Bombay, under the various heads of expenditure, brings to light some extraordinary and some altogether unaccountable differences. The population of the Bombay Presidency, as shown in the Administration Report for 1884-85, is 16,454,414, excluding the Native States; that of Bengal, as given in the Local Administration Report for the following year, is 66,691,456, or almost exactly four times that of the Western Presidency. The civil charges of governing Bombay are £1,748,665; and those of governing Bengal are £2.276,768. The general heads of these charges may be found at page 6 of the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India. They are as follows:—

	Bengal.	Bombay.
General Administration ...	£198,241	£173,310
Law and Justice...	973,943	509,196
Police	486,531	496,751
Marine	82,907	6,136
Education	329,453	265,985
Ecclesiastical	19 899	32,521
Medical	143,974	143,372
Political	2,940	80,487
Minor Departments	38,880	40,916
	2,276,768	1,748,674

If we return to the details, which are given in pages 66-85, we shall find curious discrepancies. For example, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal costs, in salary, £9,503, and for his household and staff, £2,734, or £12,237 in all. The corresponding charges in Bombay, which are divided between the Governor and the Commissioner of Sindh, amount to £21,907 for salaries and £17,690 for staff and household charges, the total being £39,597. On looking at these figures together the question arises at once, Is the difference between a Governor and a Lieutenant-Governor worth £27,000 a year? Or, to put it another way, worth more than the Viceroy's salary? Again, the Legislative Council of Bengal costs £1,955 a year, while the Executive Council of Bombay puts a charge of £12,286 on the revenues. That extra charge of above £10,000 a year would not be necessary if Bombay could be content with a Lieutenant-Governor. Then there must be added to it £8,581 for a Military Secretary at Bombay, an officer whom Bengal is able to do without. The country, therefore, pays more than £45,000 a year, simply because Bombay is governed by a Governor in place of a Lieutenant-Governor.

If we proceed to compare some of the requirements of the two Presidencies, we shall be met by some startling facts. We have quoted the population of Bombay at 16,454,414. That of the single Patna division of Bengal is not much less—it is 15,063,944. Thus a mere Commissioner, without any staff or office beyond the establishment of a district officer, is able to look after the well-being of a population nearly equal to the population of the Bombay Presidency. We may show, on the other side, that Bombay has no Board of Revenue, and that the charges for the Secretariat are less in Bombay than in Bengal, although these are less only relatively, not by any means proportionately to the sizes of the two administrations. The touring charges of Bengal are also more than those of Bombay, being respectively £8,453 and £1,772 a year. But those charges have since been much reduced, and from the details given in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, it seems the main item consisted in allowances to clerks and servants. It may be interesting in this connection to mention that the whole touring charges of the Indian Governments are put down at £115,133, of which the Supreme Government is responsible for £85,480. The N.W.P. Government incurs £11,095, the Bengal Government, £8,453, the Punjab Government, £6,587, the Bombay Government, £1,772, and the other Governments, sums under £1,000.

Passing from touring charges to charges under the head "Law and Justice" we find that these in Bengal are scarcely double what they are in Bombay, although the population of Bengal is four times that of Bombay. The relative aggregate amounts of civil suits in the two administrations are much more in proportion to the populations if we may compare Bombay in 1884 with Bengal in 1885-86, for we have not the means to compare the figures in the same year. These charges are:—Bombay in 1884, £148,361; Bengal in 1885-86, £490,131. Looking into details the comparison in some instances is very striking. Thus, Magistrate's establishments in Bombay cost the enormous amount of £33,157, against £40,894 for Bengal. Again, Bombay spends £15,018 in travelling allowances, against Bengal's £8,302.

Under the heading of "Police," the charges against Bombay are only £10,000 less than Bengal, notwithstanding the enormous disparity of population and crime. Among the items under which Bombay makes up its excess, the following are prominent:—£50,510 are paid annually for the Bombay Presidency police, against only £29,432 in Bengal, and, we may add, £16,001 in Madras. The Provincial police cost less in Bombay than in Bengal, but not nearly as much less as we might expect from comparison of the populations. The District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents cost a little more than half in Bombay what they do in Bengal. The cost of the subordinate officers and constabulary is £268,187 in Bengal, and £257,651, or only £10,536 less, in Bombay. To show the work done by the two bodies, the Bombay police investigated 61,407 cases of cognizable crime in 1884, and the Bengal police 107,884 cases in 1885. The towns of Bombay and Calcutta are included in these figures. Neither city has much virtue to boast of; the crimes of Bombay were 16,880, and the crimes of Calcutta 18 more.

Owing to the heavy pilotage salaries £61,232, the, marine charges in Bengal mount up to the high figure of £82,907, but these are more than met by the receipts, £85,100. Under the head of "Education," £141,593 is debited to Government schools in Bombay, and only £65,173 in Bengal; but the "payments by results," which appear in a different column are more equal, being £154,697 in Bombay, and £138,345 in Bengal. Primary education is clearly more favoured in Bombay. The large expenditure on the Government book depôt in Bombay is balanced by nearly equal receipts. The Ecclesiastical establishment cost much more in Bombay than in Bengal. It is not as easy to account for "Medical Charges," being only £602 more in Bengal than in Bombay. "Vaccination" costs £26,759 in Bombay, inclusive of the Sanitary Commissioner's pay, but in Bengal only £18,369. Government pays but £39,581 for hospitals and dispensaries in Bengal, while it gives Bombay £53,690. The Bombay lunatic asylum costs within £62 of the sum correspondingly expended in Bengal. The political charges in Bombay are necessarily heavier than those of Bengal, and the minor departments do not call for notice. The charges in Madras, though very heavy in proportion to Bengal, are light compared with Bombay, where, after making due allowance for the increased cost of living, it seems certain that a judicious application of the pruning-knife would render the income-tax unnecessary.

THE PROBATIONER.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

He had been in the regiment quite a long time—some two years and upwards—and, as he was also one of the first of the youngsters, since the arrival of the corps in India, who had been sacrificed to the Moloch of parental economy, everybody felt his

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departure a good deal. I suppose all probationers *do* feel leaving what they speak of affectionately as the "old corps," but the wrench must be harder for those who have put off the evil day as long as possible; who have hoped that the "governor" would become possessed of a noble property; or that they themselves would learn how to live on two hundred a month and an occasional fever, and have consequently worried along somehow until the terror of home letters has become more than unpleasant. If a disagreeable thing must be done it were well that it were done quickly, and the young warrior who realizes that the Staff Corps is for him, had better join it before the severance from his first love unduly rends his heart strings.

Martin Wildman always did himself pretty well; it was quite out of the question that he should not have a share in anything that happened to be going on, so that his stud and his monthly wine bill were generally both a little magnificent; and sometimes, too, his relations with the regimental paymaster were rather strained towards the end of the month. He was generally said to be a sportsman; by this I believe it was meant that he rode about a good deal at a gallop, and had an especially correct costume for any amusement in which he happened for the moment to be engaged. Your true sportsman is always rather horsey, and would never dream of doing anything particular unless he happened to be suitably dressed for the part. In this sense Wildman was emphatically a sportsman. His bearer could, at a moment's notice, lay his hand upon any get-up which his master might require—from the varminty rig of a man going to kill rats to the orthodox frock coat and trousers of matrimony. As a case in point, I may mention that I was on one occasion dressing for a wedding (not my own, by-the-bye), at which civil garb was *de rigueur*. All my young friends, who uninvited came to see me dressed for the part, one and all took exception to my necktie as not being sufficiently appropriate. In this desperate strait we invoked the aid of Wildman, who at once presented me with a satin tie of a most delicate salmony-pink which subsequently turned the bridegroom almost green with envy. Martin Wildman was among other things, our theatrical manager, and did his best to keep in some sort of subjection the unruly pack who compose a regimental troupe. He experienced the very greatest difficulty, prior to the production of a piece, in persuading each lady in turn that hers was the leading part; for it was not to be expected for one single moment that Mrs. Schoolmaster Hicks was going to play second fiddle to Mrs. Corporal Robinson. I admit that Wildman's tact and address were all that could be desired in a theatrical manager, but his ideas on costume were certainly rather vague. He cast me once for the part of a small gentleman farmer in one of those remarkable pieces amateurs sometimes select for representation. I asked him how I should dress the part, upon which he waived his managerial hand in an airy way and said, "Oh! anything, anything!" After a few days I took him on one side and said firmly that I must wear *something*. He was reasonable enough to see this and referred me to Corporal Robinson, husband of the heroine, who knew all about it and kept the key of the wardrobe. Corporal Robinson, after much cogitation, presented me with the following garments, which were, he said, "the very thing"; *item*, one scarlet full-skirted coat richly laced with gold; *item*, one tie-wig much too small for me, and in which the white ants seemed to have taken some interest; *item*, one pair of yellow knickerbockers constructed for low comedy and padding; *item*, one pair of ladies' black hose, known, I believe, in the trade as "women's slenders"; and this was all. I felt somehow that gentleman farmers of small means have rarely dressed themselves so tastefully and with such a disregard for expense. However, finding Corporal Robinson to be very firm I rolled the things up and took them away, but was glad when the play fell through, owing to a slight misunderstanding between the leading ladies.

When our friend first sent in his papers for the Indian Staff Corps he announced that he was going into the Bengal Cavalry; this is generally proposed by the candidate, but the father, who is always a narrow-minded man with ridiculous ideas about providing for the rest of his fourteen children, disposes otherwise. Martin Wildman did not get a cavalry but an infantry corps divided into detachments in an inaccessible part of the country. Since he joined his corps—merely as a matter of form—he has spent a good deal of his time away from it; for garrison classes, language leave, etc., are really very excellent things. Wildman is, of course, trying for something else—this is one of the very first principles of Staff Corps lore—but I am not *quite* certain what it is; and I rather fancy that he has not made his final selection himself yet. But I know that it is either a Goorkha Regiment, or the Commissariat Department, or the Transport, or the command of one of the Burma Police Levies, or Military Accounts, or something which requires special qualifications.

Meanwhile, his comrades in the "old corps" are doing his work, as they have not yet got anybody out from home to replace him; and everybody says that the system of officering the Staff Corps is an admirable one—for the Staff Corps.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN 1886.

"The year 1886 has not been a very eventful one to the Indian Medical Service," writes the *Indian Medical Journal*. "Its chief landmark is the Burmese war, which, in one form or another, has been dragging its slow length along from the beginning to the end of the year. In addition to the large number of Indian Surgeons serving with their regiments, or drafted from their regiments in India to field hospitals in Burma, many more have been called up from Civil employ for service in the field. All three Presidencies have been thus drawn upon. In the Bengal Presidency, Lower Bengal has thus contributed ten men, the North-West three, and the Punjab two. Happily the campaign has not yet cost the life of any member of the Indian Service, which has been more fortunate in this respect than the Medical Staff.

The Bengal Service, which had been steadily sinking in numbers for the last six years, is now numerically slightly stronger than it was at the beginning of the year, having for the first time for five years seen more admissions than casualties. The sanctioned strength of the Service is 341. In the spring of 1882 it was 355 strong; by December, 1885, it had sunk to 321. During the year sixteen casualties took place, viz., three deaths and thirteen retirements, not counting the retirement of two Surgeons on temporary half-pay; and two batches of eight and sixteen members respectively were admitted, while one Surgeon came back from the half-pay list, thus bringing the numbers to 330 in all. Ten new appointments were instituted during the year, viz., the Medical Officer of the Second Battalions of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Gurkhas; Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical School; Medical Officer, Gwalior; Civil Surgeon of Mandalay; Principal Medical Officer Quetta (formerly held by the Medical Staff); and Principal Medical Officer, Upper Burma, held by a Deputy Surgeon-General, but doubtless only a temporary appointment. In addition, a Professorship of Physiology in the Lahore Medical School and Civil Surgeoncies of Sibi and Jhansi were instituted, but were placed on the list of appointments which may be held by an Uncovenanted officer. Five appointments were abolished; viz., one Deputy Sanitary Commissionership in the Panjab, the post of Superintendent of the Meerut Central Jail, the jail itself being closed, and the Garrison Surgeoncies of Fort William, Fort Chunar and Fort Attock. It is said that the Finance Committee have reccommended the abolition of Sanitary Commissioners. On the other hand, a new Battalion will, no doubt, soon be added to the 3rd Gurkhas, the only Gurka regiment which has not yet got one.

Three members of the Service died during the year—Surgeon-Majors A. P. Holmes and E. B. Gardner (killed at polo at Bareilly), and Surgeon J. L. Corbett. Deputy Surgeon-Generals A. J. Dale, J. Brake, C. Planck, and H. W. Bellew; Brigade-Surgeons J. Fairweather, J. Browne, and R. S. Bateson; Surgeon-Majors J. C. Whishaw, R. T. Lyons, J. Kelly, R. Power, and A. Grant, and Surgeon R. J. Taaffe, retired; while Surgeons F. J. Tuohy and E. L. Robinson were transferred from the half-pay list to retired pay. Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton was promoted into Dr. Dale's place, while Brigade Surgeon-General Farrell filled that of Dr. Brake's, Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice taking his place with temporary rank during his absence as Principal Medical Officer in Upper Burma. The two vacant Sanitary Commissionerships were filled by Surgeon-Majors Richardson and Stephen; but the rank of Deputy Surgeon General will no longer be given to the Officers holding these appointments on the completion of twenty-six years' service, as has hitherto been the case. Surgeon-Majors C. P. Costello, J. Duncan, E. O. Tandy, and J. H. Condon were promoted to Brigade-Surgeons. The C.B. was conferred on Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell, shortly before his promotion, and the C.I.E. on Deputy-Surgeon General A. M. Dallas; while the latter order was also bestowed on Dr. J. W. Tyler, of the Agra Central Jail, and Dr. G. Watt, of the Calcutta Museum, for their services in connection with the Indo-Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington. Twenty-six Officers, several of them of very junior standing, obtained substantive appointments for the first time during the year; while forty-one were transferred from one substantive appointment to another. Three men were confirmed in Civil employ in Lower Bengal, four in the North-West Provinces, and four in the Punjab.

In Madras and Bombay, too, the numbers of the Service have been steadily sinking, no appointments having been made to these Services since 1883, more than three years ago. There are however, twenty-five Surgeons on probation at present at Netley, and twenty-eight vacancies are advertised for competition in February; so, doubtless, these Services will receive some addition to their numbers during 1887. In Madras Surgeon J. Leonard died; Surgeon-General M. C. Furnell, Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Rean, Brigade-Surgeons W. H. Morgan and C. T. Eves, and Surgeon-Majors H. A. Busteed and C. R. G. Parker retired Deputy Surgeon General G. Bidie became Surgeon-General; Brigade-Surgeon W. F. de Fabeck was promoted to Deputy Surgeon-General; and Surgeon-Majors H. Griffith, A. Porter and S. B. Hunt filled the vacant Brigade-Surgeoncies. Surgeon-Major C. Sibthorpe was also specially promoted to Brigade-Surgeon for service in Burma, and the C.B. was conferred on Deputy Surgeon-General Donnelly for the same reason; while the C.I.E. was conferred on Surgeon-Major H. A. Busteed and on Deputy Surgeon-General Francis Day, both on the retired list. In Bombay no deaths occurred, but Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, Brigade-Surgeons C. Joynt, C. K. Colston and H. R. L. McDougall, and Surgeon-Majors J. P.

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Stratton and T. B. W. P. Johnston retired, the last from half-pay; Surgeon-Majors H. J. Blanc, W. Dymck, and E. Sexton were promoted to Brigade-Surgeons.

A number of retired Officers of the Indian Medical Services have also died during the year. Among those on the retired list of the Bengal Service were Inspector-General J. Balfour, Surgeon-General, C.I.C.; Deputy Surgeon-General Norman Chevers, C.I.E., for many years Principal of the Calcutta Medical College; Surgeon-Majors F. Douglas, J. N. B. Wise and T. Oxley, the last the sole survivor of the defunct Prince of Wales Island Medical Service, which he outlived by more than half a century, as it was abolished, and its *personnel* transferred to Bengal in 1830; and Surgeon H. A. Ebden. The Madras retired list contributes the names of Inspector-General C. C. Linton, Deputy Inspector-General W. Mudge, Deputy Surgeon-General J. W. Joseph, Surgeon-Major J. F. Arthur, C.S.I., and Surgeon W. Middlemass and R. Langton. Surgeon-Majors E. P. Burrows, E. F. Wheatley, H. J. Gane, and Assistant-Surgeon T. Boycott, late of the Bombay Service, also died during the year.

Two important works were published by retired members of the Services during the year. The first was the volume in which Dr. Chevers embodied the result of his long experience in India, "A Commentary on the Diseases of Tropical Climates," finished only a few years before his death; the second was the volume of "Lectures on Diseases of Tropical Climates," published by Surgeon-General W. C. Maclean, for so long Professor of Military Medicine at Netley. The subject-matter of this volume will be familiar to most of our readers. The Parkes Memorial Prize of £100 triennially awarded for the best essay on a given subject, fell due during 1886, and was won by Surgeon Andrew Duncan, of the Bengal Medical Service. It will be remembered that the last award of this prize, in 1882, was also given to a Surgeon of the same Service, Dr. R. J. Polden.

BENGAL.

THE stamp revenue in the Punjab for the year 1886–7 amounted to Rs. 34,94,398, which was larger than in any previous year, and was chiefly due to the increased sale of non-judicial stamps. This, however, by no means indicates an increased state of prosperity in the country, as the larger sale of ordinary stamp paper is said to have been due to the cultivators having to borrow large sums of money owing to the spring harvest having been very bad in many parts.

A CALCUTTA paper calls attention to the insanitary condition of Hastings, a ward in the Municipal sub-division of Calcutta not under the jurisdiction of Fort William. Hastings, besides being the residence of a number of soldiers, is the spot where the large majority of the troops going to and returning from Burma have embarked and disembarked during the two past cold seasons. Again this year it will be largely utilised for the same purpose. It has often been brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners that the sanitary condition of the ward is most deplorable, and that the troops residing there or halting on the adjoining maidan, and the garrison of Fort William, run great risk from their contaminated surroundings. The evils complained of, however, remained uncorrected, and a further appeal is now made to Government to interfere with the action or rather inaction of the Municipality.

ROBBING A GOD OF HIS THRONE.—A Brahmin, named Gopal Chunder Gangooly, was recently charged at the Calcutta Police Court by Narain Chunder Mookerjee, on behalf of Baboo Kanye Lall Dhur, with the theft of a gold throne of the Hindoo god *Shalgram*, valued at Rs. 600, a gold Brahminical thread, and a gold umbrella belonging to the god. On the night of the 25th Sept., the accused was arrested in the street with the articles in his possession, except the umbrella. On the 26th September, Baboo Kanye Lall Dhur, who had a *poojah* at his house, discovered that the throne of *Shalgram*, which was placed in front of the goddess *Doorgah* in the *dallan*, was missing, and also the gold Brahminical badge and umbrella of the *Shalgram*. Information was given at the local thannah, and accused was identified as having been at the Baboo's *poojah* house on the night of the 25th on two occasions, the last being at about 11 P.M., when he was asked how he came to be there without an invitation, and replied that he had come to see the *poojah*. The throne found with the accused was identified by the complainant as his property. Inspector Davis informed the Court that there had been three other similar cases on the three successive nights of the *poojah's*, which were still undiscovered, there being no trace of the property stolen or the thieves. Accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT ON THE DARJEELING RAILWAY.—A serious trolly accident occurred at noon on September 3rd on the Himalayan Railway, half a mile below Kurseong. A trolly carrying Mr. Prestage, an official of the Railway, Mr. Martin and Mr. Warren, with three Natives, was proceeding down the line towards Silliguri, when it unexpectedly met the up-mail train for Darjeeling. Everyone on the trolly jumped off before the collision occurred, Mr. Prestage and one Native escaping unhurt. Mr. Martin, however, sustained a severe cut on the back of the head, besides another contusion; Mr. Warren injured his leg, and two of the Natives were seriously hurt; one of these men broke his collar bone and leg, and was also dangerously cutabout the face. The trolly was completely smashed up by the engine of the mail train. Medical assistance was promply rendered by Dr. Smith of Kurseong, the two injured Natives being removed to the Kurseong Hospital, where they are now lying.

MADRAS.

THE name of the Guntakal station on the Madras Railway is to be changed to Timmancherla, as verified by the Revenue Department, instead of Timmicherla, as suggested by the Railway authorities—the former being the name of the village near the railway station. The change has been found necessary in view to prevent confusion in the address of parcels, &c., to the Guntakal station, and to the Guntakal Junction station.

THE Resident of Mysore having wired to the Madras Government, stating that pilgrims from Tirupati infected with cholera still keep pouring into Bangalore, and suggesting that, for the safety of that town, pilgrimage to Tirupati be for the present interdicted, he has been informed, in reply, that, while this cannot be done, instructions have been issued to the Collector of North Arcot for taking all sanitary steps to prevent the contagion and to the railway authorities for the rigid observance of the rules laid down for the conveyance of passengers infected with contagious diseases, and for the disinfection of vehicles used by such passengers.

ABOUT three months ago it was announced that the Finance Committee had recommended the reduction of the salaries of three of the law officers of the Madras Government as follows:—That of the Advocate-General from Rs. 2,187 to Rs. 1,800 per mensem, that of the Government solicitor from Rs. 1,225 to Rs. 750; and that of the Government pleader from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250. They also proposed to abolish the office of Clerk of the Crown, suggesting that a portion of the duties of that office might be done by the Crown Prosecutor, while the remainder might be performed by the Deputy or the Assistant Registrar. We now learn that the Government of Madras has sanctioned the reduction of the salary of the Advocate-General from Rs. 2,187 to Rs. 1,800 per mensem, subject to confirmation by the Government of India, and to take effect on the receipt of such confirmation. The salary of the Government Pleader is to be reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 350 per mensem, to take effect on the occurrence of a vacancy, and that of the Government Solicitor from Rs. 1,225 to Rs. 1,100 per mensem, to take effect at once. The office of Clerk of the Crown is not to be abolished. The Advocate General will be relieved of all Sessions' work, and the Government Pleader is to receive printed copies of the records as heretofore.

A SHORT time ago a proposal was made in Madras to establish a school in the Presidency town for the sons and relatives of Native chiefs and noblemen. The question, after some discussion, was referred to the Court of Wards for their opinion, and these gentlemen have now replied that the large majority of States in that Presidency are too poor to afford the expenses which will be entailed by the measure proposed. They further state that the question has been considered by the Court on several occasions during the last thirty years, but that difficulties were always found to exist, and they do not at present see their way to overcome them. The local Government, however, is not satisfied with this reply of the Court, and has directed that they should make further inquiries.

BOMBAY.

H.E. LORD REAY, accompanied by his personal Staff, was to leave Gunesh Khind, on the morning of the 11th Sept., for Sangli, by the Southern Mahratta Railway. After a stay of two or three days at Sangli, where great preparations are being made by the Chief for a suitable reception, his Excellency will leave for Kolapur, where he will be the guest of Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent of the Southern Mahratta Country, and after a few days' stay there, his Excellency will leave for Mahableshwar.

A CURIOUS feature of the educational system in the Berars is the boarding-house attached to the high schools and Hindu and Mahomedan boarding-houses, which are managed by the boarders themselves. Each boarding-house is under the general supervision of an assistant master, who is called the superintendent, and who prepares monthly returns of the institution under him. But the internal affairs are managed by a committee of boarders appointed by the boarders themselves. One member of the committee is elected head manager, and his duties are to supervise the work of the other members and to preserve orders. The boarders are divided among the different dormitories, and one of each group is appointed "monitor of the room," whose duty it is to keep order and discipline in his room.

MR. H. M. PHIPSON, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Natural History Society, has a theory of his own regarding the supposed deafness of snakes. Replying to a correspondent in an up-country paper, who asks how it is that snakes are so difficult of approach,

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he writes:—"The explanation lies, I believe, in the fact that although snakes cannot hear air-vibrations, they are particularly sensitive to earth-vibrations, and can, on a dry soil, feel the foot-fall of any animal at a considerable distance. The result is that one generally gets only a glimpse of the snake as it is making off and, as the Irishman said of the flea, 'when you get to where he is, he isn't there.' Three-snakes may, however, be easily approached, as they lie coiled up in the branches of a bush. The 'checkered water-snake' (*Tropidanotus Quincunctiatus*) and the common 'dhaman' (*Ptyas Mucosus*) may also constantly be seen lying on rocks 'basking,' or more probably waiting for frogs or small fish. If there is any water between you and the snake it naturally acts as a buffer to the earth-vibrations, and, so long as the snake does not see you, you may approach it and talk as loud as you like without disturbing it."

Whatever difficulties there may have existed as to Barristers practising in his Highness the Nizam's Courts, they have now been removed. Hitherto Barristers were not permitted to practise in the Nizam's Courts unless they had been regularly enrolled and produced a Sanad from the Madras High Court. This, at all events, was the recognised custom, although, it may be mentioned, no rules were established for the purpose of enrolment. A regulation has now been published on the subject, and is to the effect that any Barrister who, according to the practice obtaining in the United Kingdom, has obtained a certificate of call to the Bar may make an application to his Highness the Nizam's High Court that his name may be enrolled on the Register of that High Court. If the Court find he is a Barrister as described, and that there is no special objection, having regard to his character and conduct, his name shall be duly enrolled on payment of a fee of H. S. Rupees 500, and such enrolment shall be published in Official Gazette. A Barrister thus enrolled shall have permission, without presentation of any *vakalatnama*, to practice in the High Courts, and all Courts subordinate thereto, in his Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

The capital and revenue accounts of the Clerks' Quarters Project at Simla having shown what is considered to be an unsatisfactory financial result for the year 1886 87, the net earnings amounting to Rs. 11,210 only, or 3·53 per cent. on the capital, the Government has decided to increase the rent of all the Government cottages at Simla.

The vital statistics of Assam for the year 1886, if they can be relied upon, which seems rather doubtful, show that the birth rate was 27·55 per 1,000, and the death-rate 27.77 per 1,000. In every district of the Assam Valley, and also in Kachar, the death-rate was higher than in the previous year, while in Sylhet and the selected areas of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the opposite was the case. Throughout the whole of Assam, with the exception of Lakhimpur and Darrang, the birth-rate has decreased. The returns from the Tea Gardens are considered to be more reliable, and they give a death-rate of 38·25 per 1,000 and a birth-rate of 29 95. The only district in which the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate was in Kachar.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

H.H. the Nizam's offer to the Government of India, though it does not take away our breath, says the *Indian Spectator*, as it seems to have taken away the breath of some of the romancing chroniclers of London, has certainly set us thinking. It is a princely offer, to be sure, and reflects credit on the foremost Native State, the owner of which owes so much to British suzerainty and friendship. It is an offer, too, of which the Government of India may well be proud, though it has no need to be so elated as some of our contemporaries make out. The Nizam has but done his duty in offering this splendid contribution of sixty lakhs; and we shall be disagreeably surprised if the Government of India, in its turn, fails to acquit itself equally well by declining the offer with thanks. We say this not from a feeling of jealousy, and that we mean kindly by both parties in this instance will be seen by our stating incidentally that we have not been actively opposed to the Gwalior Loan about which so much has been written of late. Gunpatrao may or may not have advanced the money in good faith; but it is well invested in the circumstances of Gwalior, and the interest can as well be devoted as any other proceeds to the prosecution of public works in Sindhia's territories. The case is different with Hyderabad. She is poor and heavily weighted in spite of her Oriental shows and vauntings. The condition of her ryot has been deplorable. We have not heard of one serious effort during this decade to save him from the unscrupulous Tahsildar or to bring him within reach of health and competency. Lord Dufferin, who loves our princes and people alike as a father, has a golden opportunity presented to him of advising the Nizam to spend at least a portion of this sixty lakhs on sanitary and agricultural improvements. Twenty lakhs a year to the Government of India is like a drop in the ocean, while it may seriously cripple the resources of a State like Hyderabad. It would be another thing if those Native Princes, who had large reserves, were to unite in offering a lump sum once for all in view of the financial difficulties of the Government. But we are not sure if the Imperial Government would be wise in accepting even this combined offer of a crore or two. It is a cruel mistake to say that Native States in India enjoy the benefits of British protection for nothing, as it is a terrible certainty that whatever contributions the Princes make will be ultimately wrung out of the hapless ryots. This aspect of contributions from Native States, however voluntary and loyal, have often deterred Government from accepting them with that alacrity to which all spontaneous offerings would be otherwise entitled. In most such cases an offer is good in the making more than in the accepting.

The Late Disturbances in Bombay.—The *Native Opinion* says:—Not long ago there was a military row at Hyderabad, and we have just one in our very midst. The cause of the quarrel between the police and the military has yet to be investigated, and until that is not done we had better keep silence. But there is one thing which deserves consideration. The duties and the sphere of operation of the police and the military are quite different, and yet they often come to blows, when they ought to assist one another in keeping peace among men. This is rather inexplicable, and requires minute scrutiny. The military is conscious of his position, and being proud of it, is naturally inclined to be more offensive than other people, and the result may be easily imagined. It is this attitude of the soldier that requires stringent restraint, and for the very reason the frequency of their visits requires to be controlled. The non-issue of ammunition is no doubt a boon, but to render its utility more effectual a stronger restraint upon them is necessary. Nobody looks upon the soldier as a savage of the field; as a member of society he is as much entitled to associate with civilans as civilians themselves, but when quarrel and bloodshed are the result of such association restraint must only solve the difficulty.

OBITUARY.

SIR HENRY WILLIAM GORDON, K.C.B.

Sir Henry William Gordon, K C.B., died suddenly on Saturday afternoon at his residence, Oat Hall, Hayward's Heath, Sussex, after an illness of a few hours. He was a brother of General Gordon, the hero of Khartoum, being a son of the late Lieutenant-General H. W. Gordon, R.A., by Elizabeth Goodson, daughter of Mr. S. Enderby, of Croom's Hill, Blackheath. Sir Henry, who was born in 1818, was educated at Sandhurst, and entered the army in August, 1835. He served in the 59th Foot, and was employed on the staff in the East and West Indies and China, retiring from the army in 1855. In 1847 and 1848 Sir Henry Gordon was an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland, and was employed as a Relief Inspector during the famine in that country. He entered the Ordnance Department in 1855, and served in the Crimea from March, 1855, to July, 1856. Subsequently he served at Dublin, Weedon, and Woolwich, and was appointed a Controller in January, 1870, and a Commissary-General in November, 1875. Sir Henry received the Crimean and Turkish medals; in 1857 he was nominated a C.B. (civil), and in 1877 was promoted to K.C.B. (civil). In 1851 Sir H. Gordon was married to Henrietta Rose, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-General W. Staveley, C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

CAPTAIN H. E. WALTER BEVILLE.

Captain H. E. Walter Beville, who was killed in the Chindwin district, Burma, on the 16th inst., while leading the attack against a large band of insurgents, was the son of Major-General Beville, C.B., of Burfield Hall, Wymondham, who served throughout the Rohilkund campaign in 1858, and the Abyssinian campaign, being present at the assault of Magdala. He entered the army at an early age, and had seen twelve years' service. He became a lieutenant in 1874, and had lately belonged to the 83rd Foot. Captain Beville had previously served in Scinde, and had joined the Burma Commission in March of this year. He acted as assistant magistrate in Rangoon, and had volunteered to serve in Upper Burma, and was posted at Chindwin. He also served with distinction in the Afghan war of 1879 and 1880, and was present at the engagements of Kelat-i-Ghilzai and Sir-i-Asp. For his services he received a medal, and was mentioned in despatches.

MR. J. A MACKINTOSH.

The Bombay papers regret to announce the death of Mr. J. A P. Mackintosh, the oldest established freight broker in Bombay, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co. Mr. Mackintosh was much esteemed by all who knew him, more especially by the mercantile community of that city; and his death at a comparatively early age will be deeply regretted by all who came in contact with him, his uniform kindness and urbanity of manner rendering him exceedingly popular with all, both Europeans and Natives. Mr. Mackintosh went home in the

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Kaisar-i-Hind last March. He was then suffering from an acute attack of gout, which, with other complications, has terminated fatally. Out of respect to his memory, all the freight brokers suspended business and closed their offices for the day.

THE LATE SIR MAXWELL MELVILL.

The *Bombay Government Gazette* publishes the following despatch from the Secretary of State, in reference to the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill:—

"I have received your letter of the 9th ultimo, No. 10, reporting, in continuation of your Excellency's telegram of the 6th idem, the death from cholera on the 5th of August of Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

2. My message of the 6th ultimo has informed your Excellency of the deep regret with which I received the intelligence of this event. I have now, in my own name, and in that of the Council of India, to convey to your Excellency in Council our entire concurrence in the record of the services rendered by the late Sir Maxwell Melvill, which you have notified in the extraordinary issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 8th ultimo, and I have only to add that I agree with your Excellency in Council that, by his death, the Public Service has been deprived of a distinguished officer and a wise and valuable statesman.

It is notified that Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., has been permanently appointed to fill the vacancy in the Governor's Council, caused by the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on the 17th inst., at the offices, Old Broad-street.

Mr. J. N. Bullen, who presided, stated that the profit of the half-year, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts and all expenses of management, had been £52,527, which was a larger profit than they had made in any six months since the June half of 1884. Considering the excessive competition which now existed in Eastern Banking, and the difficulties of conducting exchange operations owing to the incessant fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold, they would, he thought, regard the result of the half-year's working as satisfactory. There had been some reduction in their sterling deposits, which they had quite expected, owing to their having reduced the rate of interest. That falling off, however, had been made up by the increase in their deposits abroad. Their note circulation showed considerable expansion, although they had now no circulation in Ceylon, where the circulation was in the hands of the Colonial Government. There had been some change in the securities. The Colonial Bonds and the bonds of the Port Trust which they held on Dec. 31 had been realised, and they had also sold a portion of their Indian Sterling Loan. On the other hand, they had rather increased their hold in Indian railway stocks, which were really debentures, which fluctuated very much less than the sterling stocks, and were more desirable to hold. Their freehold banking premises stood at the same figure as before. Their premises upstairs were still unlet. The difficulty in letting them was their great height from the street level. People did not like to go up fifty steps, but they were now fitting a lift, and were led to believe that when it was in working order the rooms would be let. They had not abandoned the hope of selling their premises as a whole. The only other item he would refer to was the profit and loss account. Of the £53,962 net profit they had appropriated £18,750 to the payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and they had carried forward the balance, which would be dealt with at the annual meeting, when, if all went right, they would be able to restore to the reserve fund a sum at least equal to that which they had to take from it on the last occasion. The motion, which was seconded by Mr. Richardson, who congratulated the meeting on the improved position of the bank, was put, and carried.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary meeting, and the Chairman stated that the original charter was granted for a term of twenty-one years from Sept. 15, 1857. It was subsequently renewed for ten years, and would expire on Sept. 15, 1888. Following recent precedents the treasury might require them to accept a model charter which would not affect their rights and privileges, and would leave them in substantially the position they were in now. It was also proposed to alter the provisions of the deed of settlement as to the notice required for calling general meetings. He moved that the directors be authorised to apply for and accept any renewal or supplemental charter, or any extension of the time for which the existing charter of the corporation is granted. Mr. Castellan said the Bank of Egypt and one of the Australian banks had registered themselves under the Limited Liability Act, and he asked if that would not be the simplest course to adopt. The Chairman stated that under the model charter the liability of the shareholders would be precisely what it now was, £25 a share. If they were to register under the Limited Liability Act their credit might possibly be affected; and difficulties might arise as to their note circulation, which was a very valuable portion of their privileges. Their charter was sufficiently wide for all their purposes, and under it the liability of the shareholder was practically limited. The resolution was then put, and agreed to, as was also another altering the provision of the deed of settlement as to the notice required for calling general meetings, so that the notice be not less than fourteen days instead of four months, as heretofore. The meeting was then brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the directors and the staff.

An extraordinary meeting of the bank will take place on Feb. 21 next, to confirm the above resolutions.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held on the 19th inst. at the City Terminus Hotel; Mr. William Paterson presiding. The chairman stated that during the half-year they had been going on satisfactorily on the whole, seeing that business had undergone little, if any, improvement. They would remember that when they last met a Royal Commission had been sitting on the vexed question of the currency, but owing to various causes when Parliament was prorogued the matter was left to another Session. The subject continued to be of importance to the bank, although, as the shareholders were aware, they had already provided for the depreciation in the sterling value of their silver assets. The matter still caused them, however, some anxiety, dollars and rupees being the coinage or currency which had to be constantly dealt with at their agencies. There were no accounts to submit on that occasion, but the directors had gone carefully through them, and they saw no reason whatever to anticipate that they would be otherwise than satisfactory when regularly balanced at the end of the year. He concluded by proposing the declaration of an interim dividend for the half-year, ended June 30, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, payable on and after the 26th inst. Mr. Emile Levita seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman afterwards proposed the election, as a director, of Mr. John Howard Gwyther, observing that that gentleman came before the shareholders more than sixteen years ago as chief manager, having previously filled important offices abroad and at home, and as they had always most cordially joined in acknowledging his zeal and ability in the conduct of the bank's affairs, he felt sure it would be supererogation in him to do more than ask them to confirm the election of Mr. Gwyther to a seat at the Board. Mr. Christian said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gwyther thanked the shareholders cordially for thus endorsing the directors' action, which he considered a very sympathetic one. He hoped that if he had given any satisfaction in his individual capacity as manager he would not less deserve their praise in his now dual position.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was then passed, and, at the instance of the Chairman, was extended also to the officers of the bank, both at home and abroad, whom he characterised as a valuable staff, having done its duty in a remarkable way in troublous times, and therefore well deserving the thanks accorded them.

Mr. Gwyther acknowledged the vote of thanks on behalf of the staff, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE P. AND O. STEAMSHIP BRITANNIA.

The new steamship Britannia, of 6,500 tons and 7,000-horse power, constructed by Messrs. Caird and Company, of Greenock, for the P. and O. Company, made her official trial trip on the Clyde on the 14th inst. The mean speed of six hours' continuous steaming under unfavourable conditions of weather was 16¼ knots an hour. The Britannia is the second of the large steamers recently added to the P. and O. Company's fleet, and selected by the Admiralty to be placed on the list of armed cruisers. She is appointed to sail for Australia direct on Nov. 4. The Britannia is a sister ship to the Victoria, and has been constructed by Messrs. Caird and Co. in the short period of ten months. Her dimensions are:—Length on load water line, 465 feet 9 inches; breadth (moulded), 52 feet; depth, 37 feet; and gross tonnage, 6,267 tons. She is supplied with powerful engines on the triple expansion principle, with all the latest improvements, developing about 7,000-horse power (indicated). The diameters of cylinders are 40, 60, and 100 inches respectively, the length of stroke being 6 feet in each. The engines of this vessel are guaranteed to give her an ocean speed of over 14 knots per hour, and burning 110 tons net of coal per diem. The boilers are six in number (double-ended, and constructed entirely of steel), having 36 furnaces, being adapted for a proof pressure of 300 lbs. per square inch. She has besides a three-furnaced auxiliary boiler for general purposes. Her water tanks, structurally built in compartments, are designed for safety and for adjusting the trim of the vessel under varying conditions of loading or when passing over a bar. Being a large freight carrier, she is equipped with all modern appliances for loading and discharge of cargo, including several hydraulic hoists and cranes by Sir William Armstrong and Co. With regard to her passenger accommodation, she is designed to carry 154 first-class saloon passengers, 156 second-class saloon, and 460 third-class passengers. Every attention has been paid to the ventilation; and in this vessel a mechanical system has been adopted by which fresh air is forced through the ship and the vitiated air extracted. The ship will be lighted throughout by electricity, for which purpose she has two engines distinct from other work, and duplicate dynamos, furnishing power for 500 incandescent lights. Arrangements are made for the carriage of a very large supply of fresh water, in addition to which the vessel carries two Normandy's condensers. There is plenty of bath accommodation and other effective sanitary arrangements. Every provision has been made to ensure the safety of the passengers, crew, and ship. The arrangement of boats is ample to meet all requirements. The structural designs and general arrangements of the vessel have passed the Director of Naval Construction, and her name has accordingly been placed on the Admiralty list for employment in case of need as a fast cruiser. In that connection she could carry 1,200 soldiers, and, in case of national necessity, she could accommodate on her main and lower decks 2,700 men. It may be mentioned that the vessel is also fitted with one 70,000 cubic feet per hour delivery compound duplicate refrigerating machine, weighing 60 tons, supplied by the Haslam Foundry and Engineering Company, Derby.

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THE REAY PAPER MILL.

(*Times of India Correspondent.*)

POONA, OCT. 5.

A paper mill, which bears the name of Lord Reay, was opened this evening with ceremony by his Excellency the Governor. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Reay, and a distinguished company of Europeans and Natives of both sexes was present on the occasion. Their Excellencies were shown over the mill by Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Padamji, one of the directors. Having seen the various processes which rags undergo before they are turned into paper, the company adjourned to a shed erected in the vicinity, where Mr. Nowrojee Padamjee delivered an address, giving the history of the mill.

It appeared from the directors' address that the first conception of the undertaking was due to the Government of India's resolution issued five years ago, expressing readiness to encourage private enterprise in the production of paper in this country. A beginning was made after the promoters had been satisfied from careful inquiries that the mill would succeed if established on a sufficiently grand scale. The capital consists of five lakhs, divided into shares of Rs. 500 each. Great care has been taken in the selection of machinery, which has been purchased from different manufacturers, who have made particular branches of paper machinery their specialties. The selection was made by Mr. Nowrojee Pudumjee, one of the principal promoters of the mill, who had gone to Europe at the directors' request to acquaint himself with the working of paper mills in England and on the Continent. The directors acknowledge with feelings of heartfelt gratitude the generous and liberal spirit in which the Bombay Government has from the beginning taken up the proposal of the Supreme Government, and they further express themselves deeply indebted to the Government for the assurance given of readiness to enter into a contract for five years for the purchase of paper turned out by the mill. The directors are negociating for the construction of a railway station near the mill, which they are confident would be beneficial alike to the Railway Company and to those interested in the new enterprise. It is stated that the traffic in raw materials and coal consumed by the mill and in produce sent out will come to about twenty-five tons per day. The address concluded by thanking Lord Reay for consenting to perform the opening ceremony. The address was printed on paper made in the mill, and is a very fair specimen, though as the labourers get experience of their work paper of much superior quality will no doubt be produced.

The Governor then made a long speech, dwelling upon the importance to India of technical institutions, and commending on the care and caution displayed by the promoters of the mill in accomplishing their object. His Excellency complimented the directors on what he called a most important new departure in this part of the Presidency, the number of men engaged in developing the resources of India and in increasing its prosperity was extremely limited both in the agricultural and industrial departments. His Excellency wished the number of such men, who were worthy of all esteem and praise, to increase largely. He was glad to see Poona was becoming more and more deserving of being called an industrial city. His Excellency concluded with the hope that every one present would earnestly pray God to bless the undertaking begun that day.

The speech was very cordially received, and the company dispersed after having partaken of refreshments.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP "CROCODILE."

Her Majesty's troopship *Crocodile*, 4,173 tons, Captain Richard Evans, arrived in harbour on Wednesday, at noon, from Portsmouth, which she left on Sept. 7, calling at Queenstown on Sept. 9, and Suez on Sept. 23, with drafts, consisting of 129 men of the 1st Worcester, 103 men of the 1st North Lancashire, 106 men of the 2nd Somerset L.I., 118 men of 2nd Norfolk, and other details, the whole draft consisting of 49 officers, 18 ladies, 7 children, 1,081 men, 35 women, and 45 children. During the voyage, on Sept. 25, there was one death, that of a soldier of the Devonshire Regiment. The *Crocodile* experienced much heat in the Red Sea. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Lieut.-Colonel R. L. H. Curteis, 2nd Bedford; Surgeon-Major D. C. G. Bourne, Medical Staff; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. A. Glen and sister of Mrs. Glen, 2nd Lincoln; Major R. K. Watson, 2nd Leicester; Major and Mrs. J. R. Beckett and two children, 2nd Royal Fusiliers; Major A. G. Impey, 2nd Royal Sussex; Veterinary-Surgeon and Mrs. J. H. Cox and two children, A.V. Department; Surgeon J. R. Mallins, Medical Staff; Captain O. J. Brooker, 1st North Lancashire; Captain and Mrs. H. T. Lyle, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Surgeon J. C. Morgan, Medical Staff; Captain G. W. Swaine, 2nd West York; Lieut. M. Nathan, Royal Engineers; Lieut. G. G. H. Allgood, 4th K.R.R. Corps; Lieut. and Mrs. H. J. Bowman, 2nd Derby; Lieut. E. W. K. Money, Shropshire L.I.; Lieut. P. F. F. Leicester, 2nd York L.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. H. Green, 6th Dragoon Guards; Hon. Lieut. R. A. Chalmers, Bengal P.W.D.; Lieut. G. F. H. Le B. Simmons, Royal Engineers; Lieut. R. A. Smith, Shropshire Light Infantry; Veterinary-Surgeon W. R. Walker, A.V.D.; Lieut. and Mrs. A. K. Armstrong, South Lancashire; Lieut. A. J. Jamieson, 1st North Lancashire; Sub-Inspector J. J. Hayes, Army School; Honorary Lieut. and Mrs. P. Regan, Bengal Ordnance Department; Riding-Master and Mrs. E. G. Tomblings, 8th Hussars; Second-Lieut. T. S. Barton, 6th Dragoon Guards; Second-Lieut. E. F. Cook-Hurle, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry; Second-Lieut. E. H. R. Platt, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry; Second-Lieut. H. G. Powell, 1st North Lancashire; Second-Lieut. E. W. H. Somerset, 1st Rifle Brigade; Second-Lieut. C. W. Battine, 7th Dragoon Guards; Second-Lieut. E. W. Werner, 2nd Norfolk; Second-Lieut. L. N. Beatty, 1st Worcestershire; Second-Lieut. R. L. Owens, 2nd Bedfordshire; Second-Lieut. W. A. C. Cockburn, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Rev. William Lloyd, Roman Catholic Priest; wife of Honorary Major P. Murray, Bombay Uncovenanted List; wife of Captain W. H. Stuart, Royal Horse Artillery; wife of Captain A. G. B. Stubbs, Army Pay Department; wife of Veterinary-Surgeon Dibben and child, Army Veterinary Department; wife of Lieut. A. F. Montanaro, Royal Artillery; wife of Captain J. W. Walker and two children, Madras Staff.

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Major and Mrs. H. B. Le Mottee, 2nd E. York; Captain and Mrs. H. T. T. Lyle, 1st Royal W. Fusiliers; Captain G. W. Swaine, 2nd WestYork; Lieutenant J. A. Walford, 2nd Royal W. Fusiliers; Lieutenant E. G. Wynyard, 2nd Liverpool; Lieut. C. Hamilton, S. Wales Borderers; Lieutenant C. K. Greene, 1st East Kent; Veterinary-Surgeon P. W. Dundon, A.V. Department; 2nd Lieutenant T. P. Barrington, 2nd W. York; 2nd Lieutenant G. G. Lang, 2nd W. York; 2nd Lieutenant H. W. Codrington, 2nd Liverpool; 2nd Lieutenant C. E. Wynell-Mayo, 1st West Riding; 2nd Lieutenant and Mrs. E. Layton and child, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

LAST year a trial was made at the Nagpore Experimental Farm of preparing cotton seed for sowing by the use of sulphuric acid, as is often done in America. About two ounces of the acid are used to a pound of cotton seed, and the woolly fibres adhering to the seed are thus dissolved away, after which the seed is immersed in lime water to neutralise the acid. Another advantage of soaking the seed in the lime water is that the worthless seed floats to the top and the sound ones are sent to the bottom. Four experiments were tried, two of which the seeds had been prepared with acid, and in the other in the ordinary way, while two of the plots were manured, and to the others no manure was applied. The result was in the manured plots largely in favour of the seeds treated with acid, but in the other two plots, those prepared in the ordinary way had the advantage. The experiment, however, seems to be likely to prove of very little use, as the Director of Agriculture admits that the cost of sulphuric acid and the difficulty of procuring it would place it beyond the reach of the ordinary rayat.

"THE gloriously amateur character of Indian racing," writes an up-country paper, "has been well brought out at Dehra. Two events had been disposed of, when the third unfortunately happened to result in a very close finish, so close that it appeared to be a dead-heat. Of course there was a rush to hear the decision of the Judge, and then, and only then, it was discovered that that important office had been left unfilled. The result was naturally chaos, and a reference to the Stewards, who no doubt in due course will pass the case on to Calcutta. The Indian turf in its present condition appears to exist for the purpose of affording the maximum of squabbles and scandals with the minimum of sport. One would be not prepared to say (*vide* to-day's telegrams) that unpleasantnesses as great do not appear elsewhere, but the wonder about the Indian turf is that it manages to rival them with such scant materials. Besides, it is one thing to read that Sykes or Marwood has pulled a horse, and another to hear Colonel So-and-So of the Staff has succumbed to the same temptation for Rs. 200 and a half of the lottery, or that Raja Goolab Sing, of the Viceroy's Council, has been caught entering a horse for a selling race under an inaccurate description."

EARLY MARRIAGE.—Agitation has been going on against early marriage for about twenty-five years. Has any one considered the state of Hindu society during the period? Is the marriageable age of boys and girls increasing or decreasing? Are the boys and girls now married at the same early age as before? In the house of orthodox Hindu unmarried girls of the age of eleven and twelve are to be found and unmarried girls of the age of thirteen and fourteen are generally to be found in the houses of educated Babus. This proves that Hindu society is practically going against early marriage. If so much has been done in the last twenty five years, can we not expect more in the next twenty-five years? But we entertain grave doubts whether Hindu society will ever adopt the marriage custom of the Europeans.—The *Suravi and Pataka*.

THE Review by the Government of India on the Jails Administration will this year comprise the reports of all the local Governments, so that the Review will be the most comprehensive on the subject that has been yet attempted.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.*

Professor Terrien de Lacouperie, who, in a recent issue of the Journal, gave some very noteworthy "Notes" on Formosa, opens the present number with a few remarks on the Stone-men of Corea, a country "which was till lately the last but one of the 'Forbidden Lands.'" These Miryeks, of one of which an illustration faces p. 553, "are huge half-length human figures carved in stone, and looked on as relics of a religion of former times." The average height of these singular remains is about twenty-five feet, but that figured in the illustration referred to approaches the dimensions of the Colossus of Rhodes, being, though but half-length, more than sixty feet in height. The learned writer assigns reasons (especially the presence of the or urnæ mark between the eyebrows, "one of the thirty-two lakchanas or characteristic physiological marks by which every Buddha may be recognised") for assigning to these statues a Buddhist origin.

In a paper on "The First Mandala of the Rig-Veda," Mr. Frederic Pincott makes public some discoveries, which his singular faculty of solving linguistic and antiquarian difficulties has enabled him to make respecting it. He had previously shown that while the other Mandalas have the hymns arranged in the order of their diminishing length, the First Mandala, differing from them, had a special arrangement of its own. The thesis which Mr. Pincott sets himself to prove is, that this First Mandala did not differ from the others without good cause, it being, in point of fact, "an orderly ritual. To make this clear," he says, "I will first indicate the influence under which the Sanhitâ was arranged; next, I will show that the first Mandala is, in a way, eclectic; thirdly, I will point out unmistakable evidence of orderly arrangement; and, lastly, I will adduce some proof of its ritualistic character." We will refer our readers to this essay, the most remarkable paper in the number, for the detailed observations in which Mr. Pincott supports, and, to our thinking establishes, the above somewhat startling conclusions. It may suffice here to say that the 191 hymns of this Mandala are arranged in equal numbers before and after the hymn of Kasyapa and the Five Rishis, which, offering the libation of the Soma, formed the culminating point of the ceremonial of which the entire Mandala forms the liturgy or ritual.

Many readers will be much struck by the Babylonian Chronicle, of which Mr. T. G. Pinches (at p. 655) lays before us, first a facsimile, then a "decypher," and, finally, a translation, of a tablet in the British Museum, recounting the events of Babylonian history for many years previously to the murder of Sennacherib, and the accession of Esarhaddon (2 Kings xix. 37, Isaiah, xxxvii. 38), which events it includes. It bristles with names familiar to every reader of Scripture.

"The Origin and Development of the Cuneiform Syllabary," a matter which has exercised all Assyriologists, finds an exponent no less competent than, as we gladly acknowledge, lucid, in Mr. G. Bertin, whose paper is a welcome contribution to the literature of the subject, while the identity of Zenobia with Zebbain is investigated by Mr. Redhouse, who pronounces against it.

We note with satisfaction that the Committee appointed by the R.A.S. have brought prominently to the front the unaccountable paucity of English workers in the illimitable field of Oriental literature. It is no credit to us, the owners of a vast Oriental Empire, that (p. 716) "of twenty-nine *English* translations of the 'Sacred Books of the East' issued from the Clarendon Press, *fourteen* are by German scholars." The translation of Al-Beruni, too, paid for by the Indian Government, was by a German. While no less than twenty (and among them some of the most important of the few posts open to Oriental scholars) are held by foreigners. The harvest truly is plenteous; would that the British reapers were more numerous!

A DIGEST OF MUHAMMADAN LAW.†

When the Prophet of Arabia passed from the scene of his earthly triumphs, the Muslim world was rent in twain with a dispute as to the succession. On one side were the Sunnis, who accepted the Khalifat of Bakr, Omar and Othman; on the other the Shi'ahs, who ignore them as usurpers, and regard Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammad, as the first Imam. Then followed Hasan, Husain, and Zainu'l Abidin, on whose death a further schism took place, some being partizans of the son by name Zaid, others acknowledging Muhammad Bakir, another of his sons, as fifth Imam. Next on the list was Ja'far Sadiq. These two latter are the great heads of the Imamiah School of Law.

The volume which Mr. Neil Baillie has given to the world, and of which a new edition has just appeared, is "intended to exhibit the doctrines of the Shi'ah sect, or the most important of the subjects to which the Muhammadan law is applied by British Courts of Justice in India." It is, of course, entirely a work of reference, and has for many years been a standard authority on the vexed questions which come up for decision at every turn. Its value is derived chiefly, if not solely, from its accuracy, and this remains unimpeachable. We cordially welcome this reprint of a work which has done good service in its day, and is likely to hold its own in the domain of utility so long as India continues an appanage of the Crown of England.

* "The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland." New Series. Vol. XIX., Part IV. October, 1887. London: Trübner and Co.

† "A Digest of Muhammadan Law" (Imamiah Code), by Neil B. E. Baillie. (Smith, Elder and Co.)

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Other Suns than Ours," by Richard A. Proctor (W. H. Allen and Co.); "The Gnostics and their Remains," by C. W. King (David Nutt).

THE *Central India Times* publishes an account of a serious riot at Ujjain, Gwalior territory, between Hindoos and Mahomedans on Dussera day, in which about five Mahomedans were killed and several wounded.

MR. JAMES ARCHER, of the Royal Scottish Academy, who is in Simla, has, it is said, been commissioned to paint the memorial portrait of the late Sir Charles MacGregor. Mr. Archer is also designing the obverse of the MacGregor Medal.

PETROLEUM IN BILUCHISTAN.—The *Bombay Gazette* says that in another fortnight the deep borings for mineral oil at Kattan, in Biluchistan, some fifty miles from Sibi, which were determined upon some time since by the Government of India, will be begun by Mr. Townsend. The commencement of the work has been delayed through the great drought which has prevailed in that part of the country; but the machinery is now in place, and the deep boring was to have been begun at once. The indications already obtained by moderate borings shows that at a depth which is now attainable of two thousand five hundred feet an annual yield of fifty thousand barrels of oil can be obtained when once the live oil has been reached.

MOST people are familiar with the dried fruits which are sold all over India by Kabulis, but few can be aware of the enormous aggregate of such fruits which find their way to our markets through the Punjab and Sindh, and by the Persian Gulf. A published return shows the imports into the Punjab alone, last year, to have been nearly 166,000 maunds, which represented a value of more than eleven and a-half laks of rupees. Our principal export into Afghanistan is wheat, the trade in which has gone up very rapidly. The figures of the last three years for the two provinces of Kabul and Sewestan only, are Rs. 39,617, Rs. 1,27,877, and Rs. 2,07,463.

AN "Uncovenanted" correspondent, touching upon the question of Service Pensions to his class, writes as follows to the *Pioneer*:—Much has been written and more has been said on the question of payment of the pensions of Uncovenanted servants in sterling, but I have not seen a single practical proposal—that the Government may be reasonably expected to consider—put forward. To imagine that Government, merely to stop the agitation that is now going on, would agree to pay the pensions of those Uncovenanted servants who, for their own convenience may settle in England or in the Colonies, at a sterling rate, is manifestly absurd, and may be rejected altogether; as by doing so, the action would constitute gross injustice to the large majority of Uncovenanted servants who settle in the country and draw their pensions in rupees. That Covenanted servants receive pensions in sterling is no analogy, because those gentlemen practically contribute towards the greater part of their retiring allowances by subjecting themselves to monthly deductions from salaries. Does the Uncovenanted servant during his term of service contribute a single rupee towards his pension? He does not, and the amount he gets comes solely from the pockets of Government; so that in reality he is indefinitely better off with his rupee pension than the Covenanted Civilian with his sterling pension. But there is another side to the question. The Uncovenanted servant who, from circumstances rather than choice, is obliged to settle in England must feel the fall of the rupee considerably, and in his case the payment of pension in sterling would be a real boon for many reasons. To meet such cases the simplest course would be for Government to extend the principle of monthly deductions from salary that has worked so well in the Covenanted Service to those members of the Uncovenanted Service who desire to draw their pensions in sterling. What the monthly deductions from salary should be I leave to the experts of the Financial Department to determine, but the principle of deduction seems to be sound and fair to all concerned. The amount so recovered during term of service will hardly be felt by those making the contribution; and while, on the one hand, it will secure the Government from loss in exchange, it will, on the other, stop discontent on the part of the majority of Uncovenanted servants who settle in the country and receive their pensions in Indian currency. If the Government of India would consider this matter from the point of view I have indicated, I have no doubt that we will soon see our way to the solution of a question that has occupied public attention for some considerable time.

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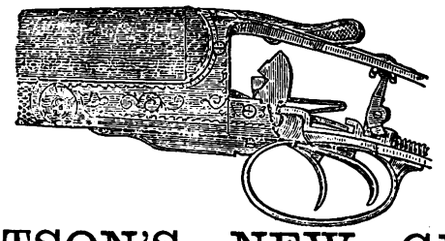
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1887.

WHO MAKES HISTORY?

WHEN Mr. Dick, in *David Copperfield*, puzzled about an historical question regarding the head of King Charles, which was always getting into his petition, asks, "Does history never lie?" David replied, indignantly, "Never!" but added in his autobiography, "I was young and ingenuous, and thought so then." And, indeed, we fear that the lies of history would vastly exceed in number its facts. Lord Bryon wrote,—

> "I've stood upon Achilles' tomb,
> And heard Troy doubted;"

but his lordship might have stood on spots of much more recent interest, and heard historic doubts. The late Archbishop Whateley published once a very amusing tract under that heading, giving logical and historical reasons, showing that no such individual as Napoleon Bonaparte had ever existed. But other tracts and books of a more serious character have been written to disabuse the public mind of doings and sayings which only yesterday had been universally accepted as incontrovertible truths and facts. We have been told that the famous signal which England since the battle of Trafalgar has believed as part of the story, "England expects every man to do his duty," was never made by Nelson at all, but that the order was, "Swab your lower decks," or something of that sort. Then, again, the Duke's cry at Waterloo, "Up, Guards, and at them!" is now said to have been a fiction, although the great Captain did not deny that he might have used some such expression, only he pleaded that he had not so much trouble in winning the battle as he had in afterwards answering questions about it.

The latest contribution to historic doubts concerns India, and sprung up, we are sorry to say, from a social gathering. At the Lucknow dinner General Macleod Innes, or General Olpherts, dropped some remarks as to an opinion, which had been expressed elsewhere, as to whether the garrison could have held out longer had not Havelock and Outram come to their relief. It seems that this opinion had been expressed some years ago at a discussion at the United Service Institution at Simla, and that the utterer of it was Sir Donald Stewart, the then Commander-in-Chief. It appears to have been interpreted as a slur cast upon the relieving force, making light of their splendid efforts. Sir Donald Stewart has endeavoured to explain that to attach such a meaning to his words was absurd; but soldiers are naturally jealous of their honour, and consequently a somewhat painful controversy has arisen in the columns of a military contemporary. It is greatly to be regretted that such a question should have arisen, especially now, when the survivors of the defence and of the relief are wearing distinctions of which they may well be proud in recognition of their heroic exertions, and when the dead are sleeping in honoured graves. The time was out of joint surely for raising controvery on such a subject. But as it has been raised General Innes's own assertion may be accepted as the correct one, viz, that the beleagured defenders were in dire extremes. His splendid despatch, which the late Charles Dickens said was one of the most affecting documents he had ever read, told the tale of that thrilling time in words of eloquence which moistened many an eye, and made many an Englishman's heart beat quicker. The relief was a splendid achievement, too, carrying undying honour to those who made it. Why should brave men question each other of their brave deeds which their countrymen have accepted as part of the glory of England?

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be a member of the Council of India, on the expiration of the term of office of Sir Robert Dalyell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.—The Duchess of Connaught and

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children arrived at Buckingham Palace at an early hour yesterday morning from Balmoral, where they have been on a visit to the Queen. Her Royal Highness and children take their departure for Bombay by the 11 A.M. train on Thursday from Charing-cross.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 1.)

BAIRD, Major A. W., R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, and officiating assistant surveyor-general, is granted furlough for one year and 265 days from Nov. 10.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. G. Mann, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd grade in Assam, the following appointment and reversions are made, from the 17th inst :—

MANN, Mr., to officiate in the 1st grade of conservators.

HOME, Mr. A. L., conservator of the 3rd (officiating 1st) grade, in Bengal, to revert to officiating conservator of the 2nd grade.

WHITTALL, Mr. R. H. C., officiating conservator of the 2nd grade in the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, to revert to officiating conservator of the 3rd grade.

JALLICOE, Mr. J. T., officiating conservator of the 3rd grade in Assam to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy conservator of the 2nd grade.

MILITARY.

JENKINS, Major V., West Riding Regiment, officiating deputy-assistant adjutant-general, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant-general on the establishment, vice Major H. M. E. Brunker, appointed assistant adjutant-general, dated April 11.

PINK, Lieutenant F. J., Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, 3rd Brigade, Burma Field Force, vice Captain A. A. Pearson, who returns to India.

FRYER, Lieutenant L., Wiltshire Regiment, wing officer 45th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from March 12, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGHS.

DAVIS, Lieut.-Colonel A. T., General List, Infantry, commandant 42nd Bengal Infantry (p.a.), up to Feb. 10, 1888.

MCBRIEN, Conductor P., Commissariat Department (m.c.), for one year.

SUGGATE, Conductor A., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

WILLIAMS, Sub-Conductor A. C., Ordnance Department (m.c.), for one year.

O'BRYEN, Captain J. L., Bengal S.C. (31st Bengal Infantry), on private affairs for one year ; pension service, 14th year, commenced Feb. 28.

UNWIN, Lieut. G. B., Bengal S.C. (1st Punjab Cavalry), Punjab Frontier Force, on private affairs, for one year ; pension service, 10th year, commenced May 25.

HAVELOCK, Colonel A. C., Madras S.C., commandant 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, in India on private affairs, for 100 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the date of his being struck off duty.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Sept. 27.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

CLUTTERBUCK, Lieut.-Colonel T. St. Q., General List, Infantry, to be station staff officer, Barrackpore, vice Fletcher, 6th Bengal Cavalry, appointed to officiate as second in command of that regiment, dated August 31.

FINCH, Lieut. C., Royal Sussex Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 1st Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated Sept. 8.

CARR, Lieut. A. N., squadron officer 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be adjutant.

MORWOOD, Surgeon J., M.D., to be officiating medical charge of 6th Bengal Cavalry, vice Surgeon-Major P. F. O'Connor, M.D., on field service in Upper Burma.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. H. W., supernumerary on the Establishment, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer 18th Bengal Lancers, on probation, vice Nixon, promoted squadron commander, dated Sept. 4.

HODSON, Lieut. G. R., wing officer Corps of Guides, on probation, 28th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

DAVIS, Lieut. F. G. H., officiating wing officer, on probation, 40th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation.

MUKERJI, Surgeon U. N., M.D., 2nd Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. Morwood, M.D.

JERVIS, Lieut. L. de R., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 9th Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Sept. 3rd.

RENNICK, Major R. H. F., second in command, to be commandant 18th Bengal Infantry, vice Toker, vacated on appointment as deputy secretary, Military Department, dated Sept. 2.

BROWNE, Major W. H., wing commander, to be second in command, vice Rennick, dated Sept. 2.

VIVIAN, Captain F. G., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Browne, and to remain seconded while employed as adjutant Ghazipur Volunteer Battalion, dated Sept. 2.

PETERSON, Lieut. F. H., Yorkshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 24th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Sept. 4.

SOADY, Lieut. G. J. F., Devonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 19th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Sept. 10.

ECKFORD, Lieut. J. J. H. B., Yorkshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 27th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Aug. 23.

WATTS, Major P. W., Royal Irish Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, to which he has been transferred.

LANE, Major A. L., R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Cape of Good Hope, and join the battery into which he has been promoted.

GOULBURN, Cappain C. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to England, and join the battery into which he has been promoted.

DAVIDSON, Captain J. R. B., R.A., is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to England, and join the battery into which he has been promoted.

STOPFORD, Captain Hon. E. B. L. H., Royal Irish Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment into which he has recently been promoted.

SUNDERLAND, Second Lieut. D. P., 6th Dragoon Guards, recently promoted from the 12th Lancers, is directed to proceed to Sealkote, to join the former regiment.

The following officers are detailed for Railway Transport duties during the movement season of 1887-88 :—

IRWIN, Captain H. E., 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, to be transport officer at Jubbulpore.

WEBB, Lieut. D., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, to be transport officer at Allahabad.

HAYDEN, Lieut. F. A., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, to be transport officer at Delhi.

FURLOUGHS.

FORBES, Captain (now Major) W. E. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, dated Nov. 18, 1886, is extended to Jan. 26, 1888.

BROWNE, Lieut. S. D., E Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for seven months, on urgent private affairs.

HARDISTY—The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Captain W. F. J. Hardisty, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, is extended to Feb. 20, 1888.

SCOTT, Captain (Adjutant) E. R., 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, for nine months, on private affairs.

HUNTER, Lieut. G. G., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for six months, on private affairs.

BERKELEY, Lieut. R. B., Durham Light Infanty (wing officer, on probation, 44th Goorkha Light Infantry), to Bombay, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 28.)

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the Sahabad district on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collecter of that district.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., magistrate and collector, Pubna, on leave, is appointed to be magistrate and collector of Midnapore.

ANDERSON, Mr. J., magistrate and collector, Murshidabad, is allowed furlough for eleven months and twenty days, from Sep. 30.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, is appointed to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Murshidabad.

PEDLER, Mr. A., Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act as principal of that college, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. H. Tawney, in addition to his duties as officiating meteorological reporter to the Government of Bengal,

JERDON, Mr. C. M., sub-deputy opium agent, Alighur, is allowed furlough for one year, from the 10th prox., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

MACLEOD, Dr. R., civil medical officer, Gya, is appointed to act as civil medical officer of Patna, and superintendent Temple Medical School, Bankipore, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major C. J. W. Meadows, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

WADDELL, Surgeon L. A., deputy sanitary commissioner, Ranchli circle, is appointed to act as deputy sanitary commissioner, Darjeeling circle, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major J. J. Wood.

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PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 29.)

REUTHER—CARR—Mr. A. Reuther, deputy conservator of forests, and Mr. E. S. Carr, assistant conservator of forests, respectively made over and received charge of the office of district forest officer, Lahore division, on Aug. 10.

DEANE, Captain H. A., assistant commissioner, resumed charge of the Yusafzai Sub Division of the Peshawar District on Sept. 17, on return from the privilege leave, relieving Mr. C. E. F. Bunbur, assistant commissioner, who rejoined at Peshawar on Sept. 18

BELL, Mr. W., M.A., Principal Central Training College, has been appointed to the 4th class of the Graded Educational Service of this province from Sept. 17. Mr. Bell is posted to the Lahore Government College as Professor of Philosophy.

BELLASIS, Mr. E. S., executive engineer, 5th division, Sirhind Canal, took over charge of the Canal Agency Office, Patiala, from Major S. L. Jacob, R.E., executive engineer, on July 27.

SMITH, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the Chenab Canal Division to the 2nd Division, Bari Doab Canal, which he joined on return from the one month's privilege leave on Sept. 5.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 1.)

SPEEDY, Rev. T. B., Chaplain of Sitapur, is appointed to be chaplain of Shahjahanpur, from Sept. 27.

ARMSTRONG, Surgeon-major J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, 1st class, and to hold charge of the civil medical duties of the Benares district, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-major A. J. Willcocks.

JONHSON, Mr. T. W., inspector of police, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office, of district superintendent of police, Lalitpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Islamulla Khan.

ELLIS, Surgeon-Major J., civil surgeon of Aligarh, is appointed to be in visiting medical charge of Bulandshahr.

TYLER, Dr. J. W., C.I.E., superintendent, Central Prison, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the charge of the Agra Central Prison, from Aug. 29.

HART, Mr. R. O., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Moradabad to Farukhabad.

IRWIN, Mr. H. C., joint magistrate, 1st grade, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the period of one month's furlough.

BARRY, Mr. W. R., judge, Small Cause Court, N.W.P., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the period of four months' furlough.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette, Sept.* 17.)

HARTIGAN, Lieut. E. R., assistant commandant, is appointed to be a commandant of military police, and posted to the command of the Taungdwingyi Battalion, from March 26.

LAW, Mr. W. O., barrister-at-law, is appointed to officiate as Government prosecutor, Moulmein, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. W. Law.

CUSHING, Rev. J. N., D.D., is appointed, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, to be a member of the Text Book Committee.

LAW, Mr. W. O., barrister-at-law, Government prosecutor, Moulmein, is granted leave for six months, without pay.

MADRAS.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 27.)

WYNCH, Mr. L. M., acting head-assistant magistrate, Kistna district, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

PRENDERGAST—The services of General Sir H. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., Royal (late Madras) Engineers, acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, are placed at the disposal of the Government Foreign Department, from date of relief of his present duties in Travancore.

THOMAS, Mr. J. B., M.D., is appointed to be a lay trustee of St. Mary's Church, Masulipatam.

STUART, Colonel C. J., deputy commissioner of Revenue Settlement, No. II. Party, is appointed to be special assistant to the collector of Vizagapatam for settlement purposes.

DENE, Mr. F. St. G., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, is transferred from No. III. to No. I. party, to be in charge of the detachment at Tanjore.

USSHER, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., is posted to the office of the secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to join on return from leave.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

OSWALD, Lieut. W. A., Oxfordshire Light Infantry, wing officer 31st Madras Light Infantry, from June 17th, 1885.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

TOWNSHEND, Lieut. C. V. F., Royal Marine Light Infantry, squadron officer 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, from Jan. 15th, 1886.

DELANEY, Assistant Apothecary J. W., having been declared by a medical board to be unfit to return to duty, is struck off the strength of the subordinate Medical Department from July 14th.

FURLOUGHS.

CUMMING, Mr. C. L. B., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay.

TREMENHEERE, Mr. J. H. A., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been granted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State of India an extension of furlough to Dec. 15.

BILBERBECK, Mr. J. B., principal, Kumbakonam College, is allowed furlough for one year from Oct. 3.

GIB, Rev. C. W., chaplain, is allowed special leave for six months, on urgent private affairs, from Nov. 15.

SOMERS-EVE, Mr. A. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough, on m.c., for one year from Sept 15.

AITKINS, First-grade Assistant Apothecary C. S., Sub-Medical Department, is granted furlough in India (m.c.) for 362 days, from March 11th.

MILITARY.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Sept. 30.)

SMART—Under instructions from Army Headquarters in India it is notified that, as the tenure of the regimental command of Colonel G. J. Smart, Royal Artillery, will expire on Sept. 30, he will be struck off the strength of the Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, from Oct. 1, inclusive.

MEDD, Quartermaster H., Bedfordshire Regiment, is directed to proceed to England and join the 4th battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been posted.

The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed and join the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force, specified opposite their respective names for duty therewith :—

NICHOLLS, Lieut. A., 1st Sikh Infantry.
FALCON, Lieut. R. W., 4th Sikh Infantry.
KIRKPATRICK, Lieut. W., 1st Punjab Infantry.
HODSON, Lieut. G. B., "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides.
BUCHANAN, Lieut. K. J., 4th Sikh Infantry.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. N., 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
BERESFORD, Lieut. J. H. B., 3rd Sikh Infantry.

WAY, Lieut. A. C., South Wales Borderers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment to which he has been posted.

LETHRIDGE, Lieut E. A. E., 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry is directed to proceed to Wellington, for duty at the depôt, in relief of Lieut. J. S. Nicholson, 7th Hussars, who will rejoin his regiment at Secunderabad.

BURTON, Surgeon J. A., doing duty Eastern District, to the medical charge of the 7th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Dalgairns, deceased.

FERGUSSON, Brigade-Surgeon F. M. D., officiating deputy surgeon general, H.M.'s Forces, Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts, to be senior medical officer of the Central Station Hospital, Secunderabad.

BIRCH, Lieut. J. F. N., U. Battery, 1st Brigade, R.A., to England for 12 months, on m.c.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 6.)

ROBERTSON, Mr. B., magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Surat, to be a visitor of the district Jail at Surat.

BLACKWELL—The services of Mr. G. F. R. Blackwell, sub-assistant conservator of forests in this Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Upper Burma.

FURLOUGHS

SELBY, Mr. F. G., B.A., professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Deccan College, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State extension of furlough for five months from Nov. 15 next.

WEIR, Mr. J. W. A., C.S., assistant collector in Sind, is allowed furlough, on medical certificate, for one year.

SNOW, Mr. P. C. H. C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for five months and fifteen days.

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MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Sept. 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff:—

METCALFE, Captain C. T. E., 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, to officiate as A.D.C.

CARNEGY, Lieut C. G., S.C., wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry, to officiate as A.D.C. to Major-General Edwards, C.B., commanding N. D.

MURRAY, Lieut. C. F. T., S.C., attached to the 9th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 3rd Bombay Infantry.

EPHINSTONE, Lieut. A. P. A., officiating wing officer 7th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer.

CONRAN, Lieut. W. L., officiating wing officer 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, to be wing officer.

BAUGH, Lieut. M. W., S.C. (wing officer 22nd Bombay Infantry), to be wing officer 25th Bombay Light Infantry, vice Major Welch, appointed wing commander.

STOPFORD, Major A. B., No. 1-1 Western Division, will now accompany his battery to Bombay.

WARD, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel F. W., R.A., has been appointed to command the R.A., Oudh Division.

BUDGEN, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel W. T., R.A., has been appointed to command the R.A., Sind District.

BURNEY, Lieut. P. de S., R.A., has been transferred from A-2 to F-2 R.A., vice Lieut. C. A. Muspratt-Williams, appointed to the Ordnance Department.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 6.)

OWEN, Lieut. E. O., Staff Corps, squadron officer 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, eighth year, commenced Oct. 11, 1886.

The undermentioned medical officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be surgeons-majors from Sept. 30, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

CLARKSON, Surgeon J. W.

PARKER, Surgeon J., M.D.

TURNER, Lieut. G. H., Staff Corps, wing officer 16th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, sixth year commenced April 23.

SETON, Lieut.-Colonel A. R., Royal Engineers, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

CLARK, Rev. W., M.A., joint chaplain of Poona, is granted furlough to Europe for one year on, medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

GOTHARD, Rev. G., M.A., chaplain of Ahmednagar, to be joint chaplain of Poona, and to act as chaplain of Ghorepuri.

BOWEN, Rev. E. J., M.A., chaplain of Ghorepuri, to be chaplain of Ahmednagar.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 20.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. Chapman, S.C., Surg.-Major W. A. D. Fasken, M.D., Lieut. A. L. Schreiber, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. T. Mander, R.E., Col. A. J. Howes, Inf.

Bombay Estab.—Major L. A. T. McCudden, S.C. (entered by mistake as a Madras officer in last week's list), Major J. M. Hunter, S.C., Major C. J. A. Yates, Inf., Lieut. P. J. H. Aplin, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. Mitchell, E. G. Chester, W. E. Muntz.

Bombay Estab.—J. W. A. Weir (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. H. Vanderzee, S.C., twenty-one days; Col. E. H. Thomas, S.C., one month.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. G. E. Griffith, S.C., six months; Lieut.-Col. M. F. Coussmaker, S.C., three months; Surg. A. F. Sargent, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. W. Whitsey, six months s.c.; H. W. Clift, three days' furlough; J. P. Scotland, seven weeks' furlough; R. L. F. McMullen, fifteen days' extraordinary leave. (This does not cancel permission, previously given, to return). J. E. Gill (Cov.), one month's furlough. (This does not cancel permission, previously given, to return). F. Baker (Cov.), furlough to March 21, 1888. (This cancels permission, previously given, to return). H. N. Harris, eight months' furlough, commuted into leave on s.c. for twelve months. (This cancels permission, previously given, to return). J. A. E. Miller, six months' s.c. (This cancels permission, previously given, to return). A. Watson, six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—C. H. Brereton, two months' extraordinary leave on s.c.; L. R. de Fonblanque, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Lieut. A. Hamilton, S.C., Capt. W. F. Montresor, S.C., Lieut. P. J. Gordon, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. S. L. Bagshawe, Inf., Col. F. H. Vanderzee, S.C., Col. E. H. Thomas, S.C., Col. J. W. Swifte, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. M. Edwards, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Major M. C. Brackenbury.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

PYEMONT—Oct. 9, at Langford, Somersetshire, the wife of L. P. Pyemont, Esq., Ceylon Civil Service, of a daughter.

WILTSHIRE—Sept. 20, at Bahia, Brazil, the wife of J. Francis Wiltshire, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAZALET—WILSON—Sept. 7, at Bahia Biance, Charles Upton, second son of the late Lieut.-Colonel P. G. Cazalet, H.M.'s Indian Army, and stepson of Francis T. Bond, M.D., Beaufort-buildings, Gloucester, to Jean, eldest daughter of the late Captain James Wilson, Mercantile Marine.

GRINDLAY—WIDDICOMBE—Oct. 17, at St. Michael's, Paddington, Harry Melville Grindlay, second surviving son of Colonel Grindlay, late 21st Hussars, to Annie Templer, elder daughter of the late Colonel Widdicombe, Bombay Staff Corps, and Judge of Kurachi, India.

HAUGHTON—DURANT—Oct. 10, at Dunganstown parish church, county Wicklow, Ireland, William Haughton, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth Susan Celeste Durant, widow of William Edward Wood, Surgeon-Major of Her Majesty's Indian Army, and only daughter of the late Major-General James Durant, of the Bengal Army.

LITTLE—GRAHAM—Oct. 13, at St. Mary's, Barnes, Frederick Arthur Little, Solicitor to the Government of Bombay, son of John C. Little, Esq., of Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire, to Katharine, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon H. W. Graham, late Bengal Medical Service, of The Manor House, Barnes.

MCCRACKEN—GLOVER—Oct. 18, at St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, N.B., Frederick William Nicholas McCracken, Major 1st Battalion, Royal Berkshire Regiment, youngest son of the late Robert de Crez McCracken, Esq., of Blackheath, Kent, to Ann Liston, fourth daughter of Thomas C. Glover, Esq., C.E., of Mount Grange, Edinburgh, N.B., and India.

NASH—WEBB—Oct. 17, at St. James's parish church, Brighton, Henry Gardiner, eldest son of the late John Pearson Nash, M.D., Surgeon-Major Madras Army (retired), to Blanche Cecilia, second daughter of the late T. J. Webb.

PÖLLNITZ—ELLIOT—Oct. 10, at Buenos Ayres, Baron Arthur von Pöllnitz, to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Sir Walter Elliot, of Wolfelee, K.C.S.I., &c.

DEATHS.

ELLIS—Oct. 13, at 46, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, Mary, widow of William Ellis, late of the same place, a Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

MACKENZIE—Oct. 12, at 26, Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, Lieut.-Colonel Simon Fraser Mackenzie, of Mount Gerald, late Madras Light Cavalry, aged 83.

MCKAY—Oct. 14, at 13, Gwendwr-road, W., Major-General John McKay, aged 64.

SINGH—Oct. 16, at Brighton. Hellen Ahloowalia, the daughter of H.H. the late Rajah Randhir Singh, of Kupparthala, Punjaub.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

EBDEN—Oct. 3, at Poona, the wife of E. J. Ebden, C.S., of a son.

FOX-STRANGWAYS—Sept. 24, at Nagpur, C.P., the wife of M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S., of a son.

HAYES-SADLER—Oct. 1, at Baroda, the wife of Captain Hayes-Sadler Assistant-Agent, Governor-General, of a son.

LANCASTER—Sept. 22, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. Lancaster, District Surgeon, Vellore, of a daughter.

MORLEY—Sept. 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of E. S. Morley, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

NOBLE—Sept. 25, at Wardha, the wife of G. J. Noble, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

OLDHAM—Sept. 24, at Landour, the wife of Lieut. E. A. Oldham, 8th Hussars, of a daughter.

STEWART—Sept. 27, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut. J. F. Stewart, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son (stillborn).

THURBURN—Sept. 24, at Simla, the wife of Captain J. W. Thurburn, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JAMES—MINTO—Sept. 15, at Dum-Dum, W. B. James, 2nd Battalion, Derbyshire (Regiment the Sherwood Foresters, H.M.'s 95th), son of W. James, Esq., of Otturburn Tower, Northumberland, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Minto, Esq., of the Tingri Estates, Assam.

TAYLOR—JONES—Sept. 26, at Mussoorie, T. E. MacCarthy, son of Major-General C. W. Taylor, M.R.L., to Kate Winifred, daughter of T. W. Jones, Engineering Department, E. A. Railway.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—Sept. 25, at Mhow, Central India, Frederick George, the son of Schoolmaster P. W. Browne, Royal Artillery, aged 3.

HEWSON—Oct. 1, at Bellary, Madras Presidency, Captain J. J. Hewson R.A., aged 31.

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Koyaji—Oct. 3, in Bombay, Surgeon B. N. Koyaji, 1st Belooch Regiment, aged 35.

Money—Oct. 2, at Ootacamund, of puerperal fever, Susan Harriett, the wife of Captain George E. Money, C.I. Horse.

Walton—Sept. 25, at Kurnool, Esther Amelia, daughter of the late W. H. Walton, of the Madras D.P.W., aged 36.

Wilson—Sept. 24, at Darjeeling, Cyril, son of Thomas Horace and Fanny Wilson, aged 5.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The appointment of Major-General S. de B. Edwardes, C.B., Bombay Infantry, to the divisional staff of the Bombay Army, in succession to Major General A. Carnegy, is gazetted.

Lieutenant Arthur Campbell Yate, having completed eleven years' service, has been promoted to a captaincy.

Lieutenant William Loraine Conran, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, Officiating Wing Officer, 23rd Bombay Infantry, having completed his period of probation, has been admitted to the Staff Corps.

Private William Mathews, of the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, was tried by Court-Martial at Peshawar, and found guilty of murdering Aumed Gul, a camel driver, when on the line of march between Sealkote and Chappri. The Court recommended him to mercy on the ground that they consider him a man of weak intellect. This sentence was sent back for revision, when the Court found that he was guilty, but was insane at the time of the commission of the offence. This last finding has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

Sergeant D. P. Sunderland, a clerk in the office of the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Simla, has been appointed to a commission in the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) at Sealkote.

Orders have been issued for the withdrawal of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry from Burma, and for the 27th Beluch Light Infantry to remain.

The rumoured resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, Assistant Secretary in the Military Department, is contradicted.

Captain R. L. Milne, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 2nd Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, has vacated his appointment on proceeding on sick leave to Australia, and been succeeded by Major Hilliard of the King's Own Light Infantry.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, Bombay, Lieutenant-Colonel Pemberton, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, on being relieved from the command of that Corps by Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy, will proceed to Bombay, and report his arrival to the Adjutant-General, Bombay Army.

The 1st Battalion (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry will embark on the *Clive* at Rangoon on Nov. 4th for Calcutta, *en route* home by the troopship leaving Bombay on Nov. 25th.

The 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment will relieve the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment at Aden next trooping season, and will proceed home in the following year.

Lieutenant Dyas, Hampshire Regiment, attached to the Intelligence Branch, Burma, has been permitted on medical grounds to return to India and rejoin his battalion at Secunderabad.

Surgeon W. B. Day, M.B., M.S., has been appointed to the medical charge of the Brigade Staff, 4th Brigade, Burma Field Force.

A wound gratuity of one year's full pay of his regimental rank has been granted to Lieut. H. W. Mercer, of the 26th Madras Infantry, on account of wounds received in action in Burma. There was a difference of opinion between the President and Members of the Board whith sat upon Lieut. Mercer as to the gravity of his wound—the members considering the wound very severe and almost equivalent to the loss of a limb, while the President did not think so. The Surgeon-General H.M.'s Forces and the Commander-in-Chief agreed with the members, and commended the grant of a pension temporarily for one year, rerenewable from year to year according to subsequent medical reports. Government have accordingly sanctioned, in the first instance, a gratuity of one year's full pay of his regimental rank, viz., 5s. 6d. a day. On the expiration of a year from the date of the wound, Lieut. Mercer will be examined by a medical Board at the India Office, in view to his claim to further gratuity or pension being determined.

The following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Captain J. H. E. Reid, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Second Lieutenant F. L. V. Jenkins, Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Captain E. T. C. Bower, Oxfordshire Light Infantry. To 2nd Battalion: Captain J. W. Godfrey, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

The rainy season, which is now drawing to a close in Burma, has been a much less unhealthy one for the troops than its predecessor, but the horses have apparently fared rather worse than better. Out of the four Cavalry regiments now in the country, three at least have suffered wofully. The 7th Bengal Cavalry has lost fully 160 horses and have *surra* in their lines at the present moment, so that they will require all the remounts they can get from India to be thoroughly fit for work through the cold weather. The 1st Bombay Lancers have lost, we believe, about seventy horses, and are now attacked with anthrax; while the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent have not only buried close on 240, but have nearly 100 more down with *kumri*. Evidently in their case the relief will not come too soon.

Major A. L. Lane, R.A., has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope to join the battery into which he has been promoted.

Captains C. E. Goulburn and J. R. B. Davidson, R.A., proceed home on pr motion.

The 16th Bengal Cavalry will join the Lawrencepur Camp instead of the 1st, who have to furnish an escort for the Viceroy in his trip up the Khyber. Colonel Warter will command the artillery at the camp, the original idea of the senior officer on the spot being given the command having been reconsidered. The other staff officers will be Lieutenant-Colonel Wardrop, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and Captain Anstruther Thompson, 17th Lancers, Captain Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers, and Captain Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, as brigade majors.

A question having been raised whether a medical warrant officer should be promoted to a higher grade after he has been invalided by a Medical Board, and while awaiting the orders of Government transferring him to the pension list, the Government of India have ruled that if a man is declared physically unfit for further service, he should be considered disqualified for further promotion. It is thought unnecessary to make any alteration in the existing regulations, as it will probably be sufficient if Medical Boards are instructed that, before finally invaliding a Medical subordinate, some discretion should be used in regard to the circumstances of the man's length of service qualifying him for promotion to the next higher grade. The case which gave rise to this decision occurred in Bombay, where a Second Grade Apothecary of the Subordinate Medical Department was ordered to appear before a Medical Board, but before the Board sat upon him, he obtained, in due course, his promotion to a First Grade Apothecary. The question then arose as to whether he was entitled to the pay of his new rank from the date of the order directing him to appear before the Board. The Government of India have held that he was entitled to the pay of a First Grade Apothecary from that date and the pension of that grade, as his promotion took place when he was still on the effective list.

The 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment embarks at Calcutta on the 26th October for Burma, in relief of the 1st Battalion (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry, and will remain there until 1888 89, when the battalion proceeds home. An Indian depôt will be left at Umballa.

The 1st Battalion (King's Own) Yorkshire Light Infantry will concentrate at Mandalay on the 23rd October, and will embark for Rangoon on the 26th October, arriving there on the 3rd November, and will leave in the *Clive* on the 4th November, for Calcutta *en route* to England, embarking at Bombay on the 25th idem.

Officers commanding Native regiments in the Poona division have been authorised to call up the Active Reserve men for training in the months of January and February, as may be most convenient.

Colonel Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, will be President of the Remount Purchasing Committee for the Punjab this winter.

The Secretariat of the Military Department Government of India is undergoing a rapid change in its *personnel*. Colonel Newmarch, Secretary, does not return; Colonel Crookshank has already left to take up the command of a regiment; Major Deane is to officiate for Colonel Ben Williams as Director of Army Remount Operations; and Lieut.-Colonel Hay retires from the service at the end of the year. About the same time, too, Major J. Robertson, C.I.E., will also retire on pension.

The following appointments have been made:—

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Colonel R. Morris, Squadron Commander, to be Commandant, vice Colonel Chapman, vacated; and Major F. C. Burton, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hay, to be Second in Command, vice Colonel J. L. Ferris, and to remain seconded while employed in the Military Department; Major E. W. Chalmers, to be Second in Command, sub pro tem., vice Colonel Hay; Captain A. MacW. Renny, to move up in grade succession; Captain F. G. Pollock, Squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Squadron Commander, vice Captain Renny; and Captain W. C. Pollard, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander.

2nd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant H. N. Waymouth, the King's (Liverpool Regiment), to be Wing officer on probation.

33rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieut. Colonel H. O. Cumberlege, Wing Commander, to be Commandant, vice Colonel T. W. Rutherfurd

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vacated; and Captain L. J. Browne, to be Wing Commander, vice Colonel Cumberlege.

1st Sikhs.—Lieut. A. Nicholls, 9th Madras Infantry, and Lieut. K. O. Burne, attached to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officers.

2nd Sikhs.—Lieut. A H. Eustace, attached to the regiment, to be Wing Officer.

4th Sikhs.—Lieut. K. J. Buchanan, 19th Madras Infantry, and Lieut. R. W. Falcon, 9th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officers.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. W. Kirkpatrick, 7th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

5th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. Holland, attached, and Lieut. C. G. Prendergast, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officers.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut. E. H. Bernard, 32nd Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN-WIDOWS.

God made the light, and gave us eyes to see,
Our fathers' brothers fain would have us blind.
No movement of our bodies that is free:
No fetters like our bondage of the mind.

Outcast from every joy of love and life,
How can she know what love or life doth mean,
The widowed maiden who was never wife—
From seven to seventy years a thing unclean?

Unclean! Because her innocence is clear
As sun and moon, the child who was the light
Of home, and by all ties of nature dear,
Is stricken by a strange demoniac blight.

Inhuman, fathered by no creed or law
But cruel custom. "O it must not be"
We cry in vain, and tears of pity draw
From alien races over land and sea.

Saved from the funeral pyre that was our doom
Sadly the thought of that release we keep;
For Death were mercy to the living tomb
Our kindred build around us while we weep.

Is there no hope of succour, strong right arm
And heart of England? Hear us, widowed Queen!
O brothers of our blood, who guard from harm
The snake that kills, and hurtful things unseen.

Slay not by inches those ye once held dear:
Your hearts are ours—if only they had eyes.
Now slowly dawns the day, a change is near.
Brave souls who best can help, arise, arise.

G. H. T.

INDIAN TEAS.

Dealers in Indian Teas are doing a large business, and the heavy auctions have passed with rather better spirit, previous rates being generally maintained, whilst attractive liquoring B. Pekoes sell readily, with occasional improvement in price, and P. S. with good quality mark in some cases a fractional advance. Pekoes 9d. to 1s. 2d., although cheap, continue neglected. Assams are mostly of useful quality, and meet with a fair reception, Teas for appearance excepted. P. com. to ord., 9d. to 11½d., good to fine, 1s. to 1s. 8½d. P. S. and S., 7½d. to 8½d.; good to fine, 9½d. to 1s. 0½d., finest 1s. 1½d., finest B.O.P. 2s. 7½d. Cachars and Sylhets are in better request generally, the quality of the former showing some improvement. P. com. to ord. 7½d. to 9½d., good to fine 11½d. to 1s. 5d. P. S. and S., com. to ord., 6d. to 7½d.; good to fine, 9d. to 11½d., finest, B.O.P. 2s. 3½d. Darjeelings and Terais: The former are plentiful, and ordinary qualities cheap, the scarcity of Ceylons having directed attention to them. P., com. to ord., 7d. to 9½d., good to fine, 11d. to 1s. 5½d. P. S. and S., com. to ord. 7d. to 8½d., good to fine, 9½d. to 1s., finest B.O.P. 2s. 2½d. Dooars: Rather better supplies and improved quality. Fine kinds scarce.

As regards Indian Tea continued heavy supplies have met with a fair reception; the earlier sales of the week passed somewhat flatly, but at to-day's auctions bidding was spirited and previous rates generally maintained. Continued irregularity in medium and Fine Pekoes and Broken Pekoes, although the latter are in better request, and an occasional fractional decline on Pekoes 9d. to 1s., and the less attractive Pekoe Souchongs are the only noteworthy features. Assams: Full supplies and satisfactory quality generally, although with an occasional downward tendency. Finest scarce. P. com. to ord. 8½d. to 10½d., good to fine 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 5d., finest 1s. 6⅝d. P. S. com. to ord. 6½d. to 7½d., good to fine 8d. to 11d., finest B. O. P. 2s. 5½d. Cachars and Sylhets are plentiful, the former showing slight improvement in quality, Few finest offering. P. com. to ord. 7½d. to 8⅝d., good 10½d. to 11½d., fine 1s. 4d. P. S. com. to ord. 6½d. to 7½d., good 8d. to 10d., finest B. P. 2s. 1⅝d. Darjeeling and Terais: The latter generally poor in quality, and Darjeelings, a mixed assortment, few choice invoices brought strong competition. P. com. and ord. 8d. to 9½d., good and fine 11d. to 1s. 8½d. P. S. com. and ord. 7½d. to 8½d., good 11d. A fine invoice from Margaret's Hope Estate brought P. 1s. 7½d., O. P. 2s. 0½d., B. P. 2s. 5½d., P. S. 1s. 2d., P. F. 1s. 3½d. Arrivals: Sutlej 3,200, C. of Calcutta 19,900, Horne Head 17,500 packages.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 17, Valetta (s), Bombay; City of Agra (s), Calcutta; Eden Hall (s), Bombay.—20, Clan Macpherson (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 14, Clan Murray (s), Liverpool.—17, Ravenna (s), London.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 14, Navarino (s), London.—18, Engineer (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Oct. 17, Clan Matheson (s), Clyde; Rewa (s), London.—19, Armenia (s), Clyde.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 14, India (s), Calcutta; Mirzapore (s), Bombay.—20, Coromandel (s), Bombay; Khedive (s), Calcutta; Capella (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 14, Europa (s), Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 14, City of Venice (s), London.—17, Hispania (s), London.—19, Clan Drummond (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Sutlej*, from London, Oct. 27; s.s. *Nizam*, from Venice, Nov. 3; from Brindisi, Nov. 7.

For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Lyle, Mr. Windsor, Capt. H. W. King, Capt. C. H. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. R. R. Gales, Mr. J. Woodside, Mr. J. D. Couchman, Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Mr. G. T. Barlow, Mr. F. Reilly, Mr. H. N. Weldon, Mr. F. W. K. Yeoman, Mr. G. G. Stanley, Mr. R. G. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dodgshun, Sir E. and Lady Grey, Mr. H. W. Gee, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. A. P. Marsden, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. E. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Bulman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. C. Hill, Mr. J. C. Henniker, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. T. Carter, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. Penney, Mr. D. George, Miss F. Elstone, Mr. A. Fairweather, Mr. G. S. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Mr. M. Koppermann, Mr. Jameson, Mr. H. M. Hopkins, Miss Langridge Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Skoll and child, Mr. Gingell, Miss Cox, Mrs. Yeoman, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Wilsworth and three children, Mrs. Liveredge and two children, Mr. H. C. Weekes, two Misses Wilsworth, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. Smalley, Mr. R. M. Redhead, Mrs. Ward and infant, Mr. J. Harwood, Mr. Benson, Miss Annie Dahl, Mrs. and Miss Whitby, Mr. Goffin, Mr. Clark, Colonel M. G. Clerk, Mrs. Clerk, Mrs. H. R. MacLennan. *From Venice:* Mr. J. and Mrs. Nugent, Mr. A. Huson, Mrs Oxenham, Mr. H. Hanby, Mr. J. W. Spink, Lord Clifden, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. F. Hamilton, Mr. A. P. Howell, Mrs. Howell. *From Brindisi:* Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, Mr. W. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Elias, Colonel Filgate, Colonel Babington, Hon. F. Latham, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. W. M. Grant, Mr. St. Clair Grant, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. D. Bonanji, Mr. D. Ardeshir, Mr. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Storey, Mr. Allen, Mr. S. W. and Mrs. Tyndall, Colonel Beddy, Mrs. A. H. Butts, Colonel Heaviside, Colonel C. H. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. W. W. Smith, Mr. P. W. Carson, Mr. A. Macdonald, Mr. Marindin, Mr. H. Randle, Capt. A. C. Bruce, Mr. Madden, Mr. A. Matheson, Mr. W. R. Forster, Mr. C. F. Wilkinson, Capt. M. Edwards, Capt. R. B. Gaisford, Mr. James Halliday, Mr. J. A. Clarke, Mr. F. K. Chater, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. Hall. *From Suez:* Mr. J. Fachiri.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi*: Mrs. Joannides and party, Mr. and Mrs. Ismay, Mr. Wolff, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Marshall, Dr. and Mrs. Lansing. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Sheen, Mr. P. H. Ewing, Mrs. Clark.

For Suez: Mrs. Wade Dalton and child, Miss Callender, Miss Sibyl Baker, Miss Goodwyn, Mr. M. Barnsley, Mr. Capel, Mr. Fegen, Miss Woodland.

For Malta: Miss Cowley, Mrs. Bulling, Mr. C. Monreal, Mr. H. and Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. W. J. Dalby, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Rose.

For Port Said: Mr. A. C. Browne, Mr. Blogg.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Oct. 22.

For Bombay: Miss Abraham, Mr. W. Atkinson, Miss Brown, Mr. R. Buchanan, Mr. Alfred Beart, Miss Eltzholtz, Mr. P. J. Fagan, Mr. W. Garrett, Miss E. Goldney, Mrs. Hartley, Miss Haddoth, Miss Hides, Mr. D. R. Hornan, Mr. Heap, Miss Kellie, Miss Mead, Mrs. Morse, Miss McRedie, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Newall, Mrs. J. C. Pottinger, child, infant and maid, Miss Patterson, Miss Parker, Captain Paul, Capt. and Mrs. Atwell Porter, Miss Pullan, two Masters Pullan and maid, Mr. W. B. Shewan, Miss Walker, Mr. H. Warburton, Major and Mrs. Williams.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 3.

For Calcutta: Miss Aitchison, Mrs. Trowbridge.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, from Liverpool, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dunbar and child, Mrs. H. L. Dundas, child, infant and governess, Rev. and Mrs. Gopran and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson, Lieut. Leslie, Miss Lawson, Miss Mabel Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. J. C. B. Raper, Mrs. Stewart Rolland and maid, Mr. Sutherland, Captain H. M. Slater, Miss Owen Smith, Mrs. L. Thomas and child, Mrs. Thorburn and family, Mr. F. Wadia, wife, child and infant, Mr. L. P. Watson, Mrs. and Miss Sharp Young.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Mrs. Parry Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery, Mr. J. A. Mitchell, Colonel Swifte.

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Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, Dec. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss E. Moor.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Grant*, to sail Oct. 16.

For Port Said: Major Lloyd.

For Suez: Mrs. Fitzgerald, Major and Mrs. H. M. L. Rundle.

For Colombo: Rev. and Mrs. H. Horseley and two children, Mr. M. Stone, Mr. S. G. D. Skrine, Mr. Alec. Thoms, Mr. W. E. Jackson.

For Madras: Miss Sedgwick, Rev. and Mrs. J. S. Chandler and two children, Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Eales, Mrs. H. G. Turner and maid, Miss Thomas, Miss Gebrich, Miss E. Symonds, Miss Violet Foote, Mr. John Lewis.

For Calcutta: Mr. J. Lamb, Mr. W. H. Little, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Ballingall, Miss Cowley, Miss Boileau, Miss M. E. Moore, Miss M. Birds, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. O'Brien and infant, Miss Sillince, Miss F. Hamilton, Mr. Lennox, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. A. Cooper, Mr. J. Ruxton, Miss Simpson.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, to sail Oct. 19.

For Bombay: Lieut. and Mrs. Cidion, Mr. A. M. Balfour, Mrs. Hay and child, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Crawley, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Montressor, Mr. W. F. Mill, Colonel and Mrs. Martelli, Rev. and Mrs. McArtney and two children, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Broderick. *From Suez:* Mr. Clark.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Colombo: Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss F. Clarke, Miss E. Clarke, two children and maid, Miss Brandes, Mr. G. C. D. Guild.

For Madras: Mrs. C. H. Pelly, Miss A. Cuthbert, Miss B. Alexander, Miss Mead, Miss Chute, Miss Schuff, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maplesden and two children, Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Mr. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle, Miss Tingey.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Longhurst, Mr. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Love, Mrs. Ronaldson, two infants and nurse, Mrs. F. C. Scott, Miss M. Hay, Miss Philips.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. King and three children.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Paterson and two children, Mr. J. A. Spence.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. Peddie.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lyndall and child, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Grieve, Miss E. Shea, Mr. Hamilton.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Lieut. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. Brin, Mrs. Simpson, three children and nurse.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse, Mrs. Rivett Carnac and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, infant and nurse, Mrs. Russell, two children and nurse, Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Hughes-Hughes, Mr. F. O'Rorke, Mr. Malony.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Goodwyn.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At Bombay, per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. M. de Horne, Oct. 4.

From London: Mr. and Mrs. Fairweather and two infants, Mrs. LeMesurier and two children, Major and Mrs. Whiteford, Mr. W. H. Bushby, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. H. R. P. Carter, Surgeon-Major Dutt, Mr. L. Dutt, Dr. J. Ireland, Mr. A. Grant, Mrs. Willoughby.

From Brindisi: Mr. Gibbons, Mr. Pifford, Archdeacon Michell, Sir C. Aitcheson, Lady Aitcheson and three daughters, Mr. Butterfass, Colonel H. M. Evans, Major R. Moore, Lieut. Pringle, Miss Carter, Mr. C. J. Thompson, Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Mr. R. G. Kennedy, Lieut. W. L. Ellis, Captain M. Owen, Captain L. Gordon, Major St. G. Kirke, Surgeon-Major D. E. Hughes, Mr. J. C. Hannington, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Foozo, Mr. W. James, Surgeon-Major Davis, Captain Davies, Mr. C. F. Carter.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Vowell, Mr. Lawder.

From Suez: Dr. O'Neil.

From Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Khursedji Hormusji.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, left Bombay, Oct. 7.

For London: Mrs. Milne and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ovens, Dr. F. Tuthill, Mrs. Drury, Mrs. F. L. Reid, Rev. W. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Miss Clark and five children, Mr. F. W. Latimer, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Agnew, Miss Robertson, Mr. Brown, Miss Pye, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, Misses Clarkson, Mr. Eyres, Mr. Davies and family, Mrs. McKechnie, Mr. and Mrs. Cravée, Mrs. Blockley, Mr. Doughty, Misses Doughty, Mr. Crawley, Mr. Dent, Mr. H. Senior, Mr. Nailan, Mr. Bury, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Sparshott, Sister Avice, Mrs. Lewis, child and infant, Mr. L. R. Royal, Mr. G. Mathias, Dr. Singleton, Miss Maunsell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ward, Miss Ward, Mr. A. Smith.

For Brindisi: Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. J. H. Leech, Mr. S. Howey James, Mr. F. R. Desai, Miss Biscoe.

For Aden: Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Aaron and four children, Mr. A. G. Lindner.

Per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Poseidon*, from Trieste, Oct. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Gill, Mr. J. W. Parry, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Robert Shaw, Mr. M. A. Rogay, Colonel Townsend, R.E., Mrs. Townsend, Mr. A. Elliott, Mr. Lambert, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Seaman, Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Massy, Mr. F. C. Cooper, Mr. James Young, Dr. M. O. Dwyer, Mr. A. F. Lenton, Mr. J. P. T. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Weld and infant.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. Harris, from London, Oct. 20.

For Bombay: Mr. A. J. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Rev. and Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Whitehead, Mrs. and two Misses Pilcher, Mrs. Carew, Mrs. H. Warrington, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and two infants, Mr. D. Wallace, Miss Stuart Wortley, Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. Casselari and two children, Miss K. Hoare, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Tuely, Rev. and Mrs. Clement Smith, Rev. J. C. Grubb, Misses H. M. and E. L. La Touche, Mr. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Club, Sister Caroline Francis, Sister Eleanor, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Keith, Mr. Boxall, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mrs. Turner and child, Miss Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Dyar, Miss Collins, Mr. F. A. Ruch, Mr. W. B. Huddleston, Mr. C. D. Grimston, Mr. F. Dobson, Miss Jordan, Mr. Bredbury, Mr. G. Goodey, Mr. W. H. Libbey, Mr. Nelson, Mrs. G. W. Llewhellin, Mr. Naylor, Colonel Oldham, Mr. Macrae, Mrs. Shaw, Major J. G. Stone, Mr. Beatts.

For Port Said: Mr. G. and Mrs. Royle and two children, Mr. Hampton, Lady Hampton, Miss Hampton, Major and Mrs. Money, Mr. Faray, Lady Grant Duff and party, Mr. Barron, Mr. and Mrs. Fortescue.

For Malta: Mrs. Conybeare, Capt. and Mrs. Elwes, Mr. Elwes, Mrs. Stuart Wortley, Miss Christmas, Miss Nelson, Miss R. Laverack, Col., Mrs. and Miss Boyes, Miss Furridge, Lieut. Talbot, Miss Rowe, Miss Farley, H.R.H. Princess Louise of Battenberg, Lieut. McLean, Mrs. Colahan, Corporal Wilkinson, Mr. W. Davies.

For Suez: Mr. H. J. and Mrs. Napier, Mr. Stratton.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Australia*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, sailing on Oct. 15.

For London: Mr. Dunlop, Mrs. L. Home.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Richey, Mrs. Thomas and two children, Miss Lee-Warner, Capt. J. J. Cooper, Major A. P. Thornton.

Per s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. J. S. Murray, sailing on Oct. 21.

For London: Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot.

For Venice: Miss Schmarz.

Per s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Oct. 28.

For London: Miss Warburton.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. C. Brett, C.S.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—Season 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay
	1887.	Q'town.				
Euphrates..	—	—	—	—	—	3 Nov.
Serapis.....	—	—	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	3 Nov.	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec 1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar 28 Dec. 1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	—	26 Oct.	28 Oct.	1 Nov.	10 Nov.
Malabar	29 Oct.	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis.....	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 1.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	98⅞	to —
Four and-a-Half per Cent.		102½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan		102⅝	to —
Cooria Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	all	10 pr.ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	all	10 pr.ct.	855
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr.ct.	685
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct.	120
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	—	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125	1,050
Albert	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	100	750
Apollo	2,200	nil.	230
Bellary	1,100	nil.	350
Bombay Cotton	all	15	112½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	16	140
Colaba	1,880	50	640
Dhollera Ginning	all	12	100
East India	1,000	150	1,525
Fort	8,500	150	1,150
French	all	80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	25	400
Khangaum	450	45	350
Mercantile	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55	460
Munmar M.	all	40	245
New Berar	500	60	575
New Indian	125	—	97½
Prince of Wales	400	30	320
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	75	555
Sassoon	500	25	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120	1,300
Sind	750	75	530
Volkart	500	45	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing	100	2	335
Alliance Spinning	500	17½ p.ct.	600
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	90	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	18½	100
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	30	—
Bombay United	100	20	890
Central India	500	35	845
Coorla Mills	1,000	20	610
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25	655
Framjee Petit	1,000	25	610
Golam Baba	400	20	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	—	180
Hindustan	1,000	40	890
Hingunghat Mill	500	60	700
Hyderabad Spinning	1,000	30	880
Imperial Cotton	500	20	400
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70	1,410
James Greaves	500	25	600
Jaffer Ali	500	40	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30	1,085
Khandeish	1,000	30	840
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	20	770
Leopold	100	5	132
Madras United	1,000	100	2,300
Mahaluxmee	1,000	—	525
Manockjee Petit	all	—	1,220
Mazagon	250	9	180
Morarji Goculdass	1,000	50	1,470
Naigam	100	—	60
National	1,000	40	480
New Great Eastern	1,000	20	820
Oriental	625	15	555
Parell	400	—	—
People of India	—	6¼	135
Prince of Wales	500	30	80
Sassoon	1,000	40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	1,000	35	1,160
Soonderdas	1,000	50	635
Southern India	500	20	300
Southern Mahratta	250	—	265
Victoria Mills	1,000	35	485
Western India	1,000	50	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do.	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do.	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	196-15-5	do.	860
New £18 Shares	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
ombay Saw Mills	1,000	205
Bombay Ice Co.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co.	1,500	2,900
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	336
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc.	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,185
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—October 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.		
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 13 to 98 14
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 0 to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102 6 to 102 8
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan)	102 6 to 102 8
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	— to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1867 (1897)	Nominal —
6	of 1870 (1889)	104 0 to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	104 8 to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	102 4 to 102 8
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	102 4 to 102 8
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	102 12 to —
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103 0 to —
4½	of 1882 (1902)	96 8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	880 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India	£12½	124 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra)	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills	£10	160 to 165
Barnagore Jute	£10	93 to —
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,575 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	18½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares	£1	7¼ to 8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,400 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	50 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	265 to 270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71 to 72
Budge-Budge Jute Mills	80	87 to 88
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to 145
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	104 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	96 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	48 to —
Equitable Coal	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	41 to 42
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	217 to —
Gourepore	100	107 to 108
Great Eastern Hotel	100	86 to 87
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	97 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	93 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	295 to 300
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	120 to 125
Nasmyth's Patent Press	100	65 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	113 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association	100	50 to 51
Riverside Press	90	35 to 36
R. Scott Thomson and Co.	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing	100	78 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	51 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	83 to 84

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling)	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	29 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	90 to —
Do. contributory	100	40 to 45
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22 to 25
Central Cachar	200	100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling)	100	17 to 20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam)	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)	100	31 to 32
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	53 to 5
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	15 to 16
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	102 to 103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Indian Terai	500	460 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	58 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to 15
Do. contributory	90	10 to 11
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling)	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam)	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 52
Puttureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	42 to 43
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong)	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling)	100	85 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	102 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	146 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—October 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd.	90¾ to 91¼
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	101¾ to 102¼
4	Do. October 10, 1888	100½ to 101
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	104 to 106
4	Do. 1886-90	102 to 104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6	Do. 1895-96	107 to 110
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c.	100	106 to 108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	118 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	108 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c.	100	104 to 106
South Indian, 4½ per cent.	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm.	8	7 to	8
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs.	5	4¼ to	4⅝
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to	167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22½ to	23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953	—	22½ to	23
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	24 to	24½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112 to	114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c.	100	154 to	156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	128 to	130
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	120 to	122
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	113 to	115
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to	128
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to	102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	22⅞ to	23¼
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23⅜ to	24¼
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld.	20	108 to	110
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112 to	114
West of India Port., Ld.	20	108 to	110

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited	all	11 to	11¼
Do. 6 p.c. Preference	all	14 to	14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887	all	99 to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	all	106 to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock	100	102 to	104
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	11¼ to	11⅜
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture	all	104 to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900	all	103 to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890	all	103 to	105
Indo-European, Lim.	all	36 to	38

BANKS

Agra	all	7⅞ to	8¼
Chartered of India, A. and C.	all	23 to	24
Chartered Mer. of L., L. and C.	all	17 to	18
Delhi and London	all	— to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai	all	46 to	48

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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MILITARY.

Aberigh-Mackay, Maj. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '87, B.
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, B.
Alexander, Capt. A. de V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Alexander, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 17 ms., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S.C., 1yr. 136dys., fr. Nov. 6, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Ansley, Lieut. J. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Bailey, Maj. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 21, '87, B.
Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.
Baker, Surg.-Maj. O., B.
Barry, Lieut. J. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.
Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Begbie, Maj. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bernard, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 26, '87, M.
Birch, Lt.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, Bo.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 240 dys., fr. April 21, '87, B.
Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. July 21, '86, B.
Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 5, '87, Bo.
Bonus, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Bowman, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '87, Bo.
Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Brereton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Briscoe, Capt. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 6, '87, B.
Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Lt.-Col. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Budd, Col. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 15, '86, M.
Burlton-Bennet, Maj. J. R., S.C., 16 ms., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Campbell, Col. R. B. P. P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11 '87, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B.
Caulfeild, Lt. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt. G. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, M.
Center, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. April 29, '87, B.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279 dys., fr. Aug., '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, Bo.
Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, B.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Chevenix-Trench, Lt. G. F., S.C., 10 ms., fr. Mar. 1, '87, Bo.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Clarke, Lt.-Col., S.C., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr. 304 dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Cloete, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 16 ms., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Conolly, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B.
Cooke, Lieut. W. N. M., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Nov. 8, '86, M.
Corse-Scott, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Cotton, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, M.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Coussmaker, Lt.-Col. M. F., S.C., 7½ mos., fr. Aug. 1, '87, Bo.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Cunningham, Surg.-Maj. D. D., M.D., 245 dys., fr. May 20, '87, B.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davidson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B.
Davis, Lieut. C., S.C., 273 dys., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Dawson, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 29, '87, B.
Dening, Maj. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B.
De Tatham, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '87, Bo.
Ditmas, Maj. F. R., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Feb. 11, '86, B.
Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Domville, Capt. J. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '87, Bo.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duncan, Bde.-Surg. J., 21 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.

Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 9 mos., fr. May 28, Bo.

Faulkner, Surg. A. S., Bo.
Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Maj. J. E. C., 1 yr., B.
FitzGerald, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr April 20, '87, B.
FitzGerald, Capt. C. M. S.C. 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Col. F. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, M.
Fryer Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13 '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gaitskell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Gastrell, Capt. G. D. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Gordon, Lt.-Col. J. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '87, B.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 274 dys., fr. May 24, '87, B.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo.
Grover, Capt., M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Capt. C.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Hailes, Maj. W., S.C., 15 mos.., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hamilton, Lt. A., S.C. 1 yr., fr. 26 Mar. '87, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hawes, Lt.-Col. A. J. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 1, '87, B.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Heath, Maj. H. H. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Henderson, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '87, Bo.
Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.
Hennessy, Col G. R., C.B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '87, B.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs, from March 26, '87, B.
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M.
Holmes, Surg.-Maj. A. P., M.D., 2 yrs., fr, Nov. 30, '85, B.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Bde.-Surg. W. R., 2 yrs. 9 ms., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., 18ms., fr. July 18, '86, M.
Hore, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, Bo.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 271 dys., from May 31, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Capt. A. L. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 9½ mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1yr. 291dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunter, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '87, Bo.

Iremonger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 230 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.

Jackson, Maj. F. H., 7 mos., fr. Apr. 20, '87, Bo.
Jacob, Col. W. V. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '87, B.
James, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jamieson, Lieut E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '87, M.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86 Bo.
Justice, Lieut. C. Le G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 11, '87, B.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kemble, Col. H. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., fr. July 7, '87, B.

Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 7 mo., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo.
Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 14 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B.
Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Light, Lt. R. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 1., '86, M.
Lloyd, Col. R. M., S.C., 8 mo., fr. Aug. 29, '87, Bo.
Lockhart, Brig.-Gen. W. S. A., C.B., C.S.I., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Aug 4, '87, B.
Logan-Home, Lt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '87, M.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Lugard, Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr, fr. May 6, '87, M.
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, B.
Luxmore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdonald, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, Bo.
Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '87, M.
Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86. M.
MacGregor, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Macmahon Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 15. '87, Bo.
Mallock, Col. H. A., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 23, '87, B.
Mardall, Lieut. C. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 19, '86, B.
Martin, Col. C., C.B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Matthews, Col. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. P., M.D., 1 yr. 93 dys., fr. April 8, '87, B.
McCullagh, Maj. J. R., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 26, '86, M.
McCudden, Maj. L. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '87, Bo.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McKee, Surg. G. M. E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '87, M.
McLeod, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, M.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26. '87, M.
McNeile, Col. J. M., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 16, '86, B.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Meiklejohn, Maj. W. H., C.M.G., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Mein, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B.
Melville, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Mercer, Lt. W. H. M., S.C., M.
Merriman, Col. W., R.E., 19 mos., fr. May 6, '87, Bo.
Middleton Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 23, '87, Bo.
Money, Capt. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11, '87, B.
Monteath, Surg.-Maj. J. J., 3 yrs., fr. Nov. 30, '84, B.
Monteith Capt. J., S.C., 22 mos., fr. July 5, '86. Bo.
Montgomery Maj. J. A. [illegible], S.C., 281 days, fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Mosley, Maj. J. E. P., S.C., 1yr. 312 dys., fr. Jan 29, '86, B.
Mullen, Surg.-Maj. T. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Jan 14, '87, B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.

Neville, Maj. J. P. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 8. '86, B.
Newmarch, Maj.-Gen. O. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut., R. W., S.C., 15 mo., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.
Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo.
North, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Norton, Lieut. C. E., R.E., 17 mos., fr. July 7, '81, B.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

O'Brien, Lieut. D. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, B.
Ommanney, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ostrehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.
Owen, Surg. W., M.D., B.

Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Passy, Capt. H. E., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '86, Bo.
Pearse, Bde.-Surg., R.E., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '87, M.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 29, '86, M.
Plowden, Capt. W. F. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R. V., 20 mos., fr. June 5, '86, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Price, Lieut. C. H. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87, P.

Ramsden, Lt.-Col. W. C., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. J. L., M.D., 18 mos., fr. July 26, '86, M.
Rawlins, Lt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '87, B.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reed, Lt. E. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr May 14, '87, M.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 14 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.
Reid, Lieut. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 16, '87, B.
Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 6 mos. fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Reynolds, Col. E. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.
Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mo., fr. —, B.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. July 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G. C., 21 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '87, B.
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.

Samuells, Lt.-Col. W. L., S.C., 1 yr. 18 days, fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 20 mos., fr. April 1, '86, Bo.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo.
Scott, Col T. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Scott, Lt.-Col. W. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '87, B.
Shakespear, Capt. G. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Shaw, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '87, M.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 304 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Shelley, Lt.-Col H. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, M.
Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Ap. 22, '87, B.
Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 15, '87, Bo.
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B.
Simpson, Lt.-Col. R. J. B., S.C., 22 ms., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.
Smith, Capt. J. G., S.C., 1 yr, from April 13, '87, B.
Smith, Surg. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Smith, Lt.-Col. P. W., Inf., 21 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Spencer, Maj. T. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Spencer, Surg.-Maj. T. C. H., 10 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Steele, Lieut. St. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Stevens, Capt. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Stewart, Col. C. E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. N. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Strachey, Lieut. J. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Sutherland, Bde.-Surg. G. L., 275 days, fr. April 1, '87, B.
Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '86, M.
Swifte, Col. J. W., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Nov. 22, '86, M.
Swinton, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '87, B.

Talbot, Maj. A. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.
Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '87, M.
Teed, Maj. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
Thomas, Lieut.-Col. F. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '87, B.
Thwaytes, Lt. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, M.
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 18, 86, Bo.
Tucker, Lt.-Col. L. H. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr Aug. 4, '87, M.
Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. B. G., Inf., till Dec. 30, '87, B.

Wace, Capt. E.C., D.S.O., R.A., 18 ms., fr. June 6, '86, B.
Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
Walker, Lt.-Col. J. G. D., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 7, '87, M.
Ward, Lieut B. R., R.E., 18 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B.
Warren, Lt. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, B.
Watson, Lt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '87, M.
Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 14 mos, fr. July 20. '86, Bo.
Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
Wharry, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.
White, Capt. F. F. L., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
Willis, Surg. C. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.
Wilmer, Lt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 10, '86, B.
Wood, Surg-Maj. J. J., B.
Wright, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 26, '87, B.
Wynch, Col. H. St. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '87, M.

Young, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Young, Lt.-Col. T. H., B. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '87, M.

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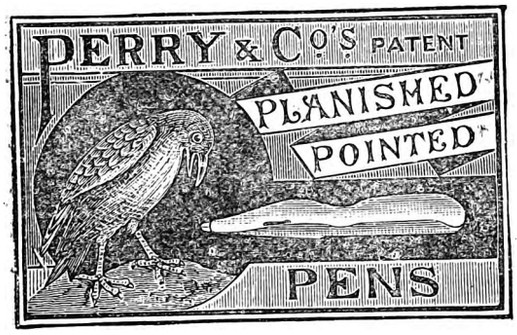
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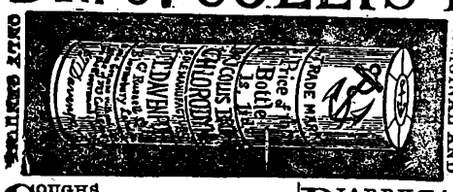
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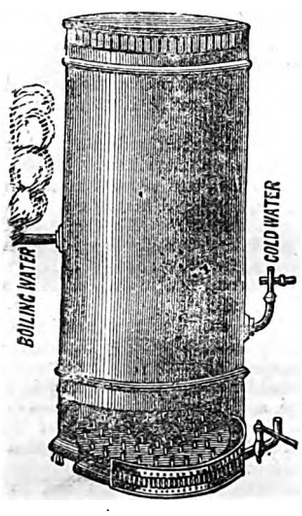
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. Kaye, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scene from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 14th October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 12th October; and from Calcutta to the 11th October.

THE VICEROY at the date of the mail leaving had gone to Mushobra for a week or ten days' rest, previous to the official departure from Simla.

HIS EXCELLENCY will hold levées at Quetta and Karachi on the 6th and 11th November respectively, and at Lahore on December 3rd.

THE Viceregal escort to the Khyber will consist of the 1st Bengal Cavalry from Peshawur to Jamrud, whence the Guides Cavalry and two companies of Infantry will take the party on to Ali Musjid and Lundi Kotal.

THE Bengal Government have published a resolution regarding the foundering of the *Sir John Lawrence*, in which it is stated that the actual cause which led to the disaster was the rashness of the commander in taking the vessel into a cyclone in spite of the clearest indications of danger.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has just made a short tour of inspection.

THE Bombay Government has again pressed on the Government of India the urgent necessity there is for some legal enactment regarding land within cantonment limits.

THE Bombay Legislative Council have passed the Gambling Act Amendment Bill and the Public Conveyance Act Amendment Bill.

THE police Sepoy who was recently assaulted by some men belonging to the 17th Native Infantry has died from his injuries.

THE Excise Revenue in Upper Burma during 1886-87 was Rs. 1,86,637 (or 7·68 per cent.) more than in 1885-86.

THOUGH there was an increase in the revenue there was a decrease in drunkenness.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle Meeting will be held this year between the 1st and 10th of December, the centres being Rawul Pindi, Meean Meer, Meerut, and Lucknow.

AN increase of fifty has been made in the numbers of the second class of the Order of British India for the Native army.

H.M.S. *Ranger* has arrived in Bombay from the Persian Gulf, for the purpose of paying off her crew and being re-commissioned.

A REVIEW on the jail reports for the year 1886 shows that there were 748 jails and lock-ups in British India in that year, with 364,934 prisoners of all classes, an increase of 13,969 over the previous year.

THE net cost of the jail department to Government was Rs.36,08,672.

THE total number of deaths from cholera in the North-West Provinces during the month of August was 30,780, as against 41,000 in the previous month.

A RESOLUTION is to be issued shortly giving the results of the final detailed surveys for the Umballa-Kalka Railway.

IT has been decided that the Public Service Commission shall reassemble in Calcutta and not Allahabad, the first meeting being held on November 15th.

RAO BAHADUR SETT PREMABHOY HEMABHOY, a late member of the Bombay Legislative Council, died at Ahmedabad on the 10th inst.

MR. D. W. CAMPBELL has been appointed Agent of the East Indian Railway in the place of Sir Bradford Leslie, retired.

THE Macgregor medal, which Mr. Archer is designing, will display on the obverse a group of sepoys and a Highlander, and on the reverse a profile head of Sir Charles Macgregor. The medal will be one inch and a half in diameter.

HIS Highness the Maharaja Kishore Sing, Commander-in-Chief of the Jodhpore army, has subscribed five hundred rupees towards the Macgregor Memorial Fund, and has offered to place an oil painting of the late General in the United Service Institution at Simla.

THE making of deep borings has been sanctioned by the Government of India to test the full capacity of the petroleum fields near Sibi.

THE ship *Earl of Jersey*, bound from Chittagong to London, with a cargo of jute, has been wrecked near the former port.

THE Commander-in-Chief is now at Chakrata, on the way to Mussoorie.

GENERAL CHAPMAN, Q.M.G., and General Nairne, D.G. of Artillery, have left Simla for Quetta to examine the defences there.

THERE has been one or two fatal cases of cholera at Quetta, in addition to deaths among the labourers on the Peshin Railway; it is also prevalent at Kandahar, where from twenty to thirty deaths are occurring daily.

THE Public Service Commission, as previously stated, reassembles at Allahabad on the 1st November, and is expected to sit till about the 30th. On the conclusion of the work Mr. Daukes, the Secretary, takes short leave to England.

THE evidence collected by the sub-committee of the Public Service Commission is now being carefully summarised in Simla. Each department dealt with is being taken in turn, and the views expressed by various witnesses put into a concise shape.

THE supply of ponies in Upper Burma has from the first been insufficient to meet the demand created by our extensive employment of mounted infantry. What it has sunk to now may be gathered from the appearance of an order warning officers of that useful service that no pony can be cast unless there is absolutely no chance of its becoming fit for work within four months.

MADRAS was visited by a cyclone on October 9. The shipping in the roads was ordered to sea in the morning, while considerable damage was done among the cargo boats and pleasure yachts lying in the harbour.

IT was decided on Monday that the Public Service Commission should reassemble in Calcutta, and not in Allahabad as first intended. In consequence of Mr. Peacock's absence on leave the Commission will not meet till November 15th. Although it seemed at one time desirable that the interval between the departure of Government from Simla and its reassembly at Calcutta should be utilised by Sir Charles Aitchison in the conduct of the deliberations of the Commission, yet his presence in Calcutta for the transaction of the routine business of Government appears to be required during the absence of the Viceroy and the other Councillors. By this arrangement further time will be afforded for deliberation.

THE Amir returned to Kabul on the 20th September from the Paghman Hills in good health, and held a military durbar in the citadel and inspected the fortifications. His Highness is reported to have made good progress during the past summer on his strategical roads between Balkh

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and Kabul. They are now practicable for artillery even over the mountain passes.

The Patiala Durbar have sanctioned the payment of the bonus promised for the engineering staff employed in the construction of the Rajpura-Patiala Railway.

The crop and weather reports of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the week ending the 5th inst. show that the Kharif is being cut and that the prospects continue good. The markets are full and the prices continue steady.

Almost at the same time that the King of Oudh died at Garden Reach Nawab Nizam-ud-Dowlah, whose father and grandfather were Viziers to the Kings of Oudh, died at Cawnpore at the age of ninety. He is said to have enjoyed a pension from the Government of Rs.4,000 per month.

News has been received from Palpa of the capture of another emissary sent by the exiled Nepalese Sirdars, now residing in British territory, with the object of inciting the garrison to rebellion against the present ministry. The man will shortly be hanged at Khatmandu.

The Indian Salt Revenue for the first five months of the current financial year has amounted to Rs. 2,57,63,000 on 13,331,000 maunds as compared with Rs. 2,52,31,000 on 13,084,000 maunds in the corresponding period of last year.

The following are balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of September, 1885, Rs. 10,86,86,000; 1886, Rs. 11,62,51,000; 1887, 10,78,51,000.

NOTES.

Everything comes to him who waits. "The Earl of Lytton, G.C.B., has been appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris." If report speaks truly this has long been the post most coveted by the ex-Viceroy of India. He goes to it at rather a critical time in French politics certainly, and his work may be more serious than he could have anticipated a month ago, but with Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office little anxiety need be felt. The new Ambassador will be popular in Paris, for he knows and loves Paris well. If he goes there under more serious circumstances than those under which he has been a sojourner there before, let it be hoped that it is not with the sad reflection:—

Il chante pour les filles
Qui n'ont pas d'ami,

but rather to recall the lines of Owen Meredith:—

Kind memory lay
My head upon thy lap, and tell me tales
Of the good old time when all was pure and gay.

The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Calcutta yesterday, says that "several Indian newspapers strongly urge Mr. Colquhoun's claims to the appointment of Chief of the Delimitation Commission between Burma and China, and there can be no doubt that his experiences as a traveller and his official services eminently qualify him for the post. No doubt of it; these views will be generally endorsed. But by the mail of October 14th just to hand we find the following in the *Times of India*:—

Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, who is at home just now, has, we hear, applied for the command of the Burma-Chinese Delimitation Commission. He is so exactly fitted for the post by years of experience and travel and study that his natural claims can scarcely be passed over.

Does the *Times* correspondent wait until the Indian mail reaches London to wire part of its contents? The telegram from Calcutta and the paragraph by post from Bombay are very similar—"Cæsar and Pompey very much alike, sar!"

It is satisfactory to find a Native newspaper published in the vernacular telling its readers that the statement in the *Moscow Gazette*, that the people of India look to Russia to liberate them from the British yoke, "deserves neither attention nor contradiction, for no one required in India to be told or convinced that it was a pure concoction of the Russian brain." The statement made by the Muscovite organ was made in reference to Dhulip Sing's present attitude towards England, and his Bobadil boasts that he was prepared to take part in a Russian invasion of India at the head of the Sikh soldiery who, according to himself and the editors whom he has instructed, are ready to join him whenever he unfurls the old Khalsa banner.

Upon the subject of Dhulip Sing himself the same Native newspaper quotes an interesting extract from a book lately published by Babu Pratap Chunder Mozoomdar, "The Life and teachings of Keshub Chunder Sen." Keshub Chunder visited Bombay in 1864 when Maharaja Dhulip Sing was there, and was introduced to him by the late Dr. Wilson. What impression the Maharaja left on Keshub Chunder's mind is told as follows:—

Dhulip Sing was at this time a strait-laced Christian bigot. In his reminiscences of Bombay, Keshub and the friend who accompanied him related how the Sikh prince asked them whether every orthodox Hindu, both ancient and modern, was not a "liar," and would not descend into the nether regions. And then he volunteered the information that his own ancestors were what he believed all Hindus to be, and had long made their way into the hot depths below. Dhulip Sing impressed Keshub as a weak-minded voluptuary, who had picked up his religious views from extra-Calvinistic tracts and truculent missionaries to the heathen.

"This is interesting," observes Mr. Mozoomdar, "in view of what Dhulip Sing is now." We should think so; and the Native paper has done loyal service in giving publicity to the above. It ought to be interesting, certainly to the Maharaja's Sikh "subjects."

Whatever hesitation there may be on the part of the British Government to accept the Nizam's money, or whatever differences of opinion there may be amongst English journalists as to the policy of acceptance or refusal, the Native Press of India seems to be in accord on the matter. The general verdict seems to be that the gift should be accepted in the same frank and cordial manner in which it was offered. Native public opinion is certainly against extravagant expenditure of money on the North-West Frontier; but this is a matter separate, it declares, from that of the Nizam's offer. The *Indu Prakash* and other Native journals consider that that offer is a proof that the Native Princes are not wanting in loyalty, and are as anxious as the Paramount Power itself to maintain the stability of the British rule in India, and that it is calculated to create a greater bond of union between the Government and its Feudatories.

But English journalists agree to differ on the subject, and some of them continue to insist upon looking a gift horse in the mouth. A military contemporary, however, takes a different view. The *Broad Arrow* of last Saturday says:—

We are free to confess that we see nothing suspicious in the chivalrous generosity of a young Indian Prince who has been the pupil in statesmanship and diplomacy of one of the most intellectual and liberal minded Asiatic Ministers that India ever produced—namely, the late Sir Salar Jung. The Nizam evidently entertains a less optimist view in regard to "the persistent advance of another great military Power towards India" than Sir West Ridgeway, who seems to put more faith in his own boundary marks and milestones than a sharp look-out upon the movements of his late coadjutors of Zulficar, Pul-i-Khatun, Ak-Robat, and Penjdeh.

"India," says the *Daily News*, "*like too many Anglo-Indians*, has no Constitution. India never has had a Constitution, and would not at present know what to do with it if she had." The italics are ours, and we emphasise the remark because we think that the majority of Anglo-Indians could give ocular demonstration and medical testimony to satisfy even the robust and sturdy editor of the Liberal organ himself that he is in error. He need not look further than the present India Council

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for this. Let that taunt pass, however; but what of the other taunt that India would not know what to do with a Constitution if she had one? This is strange language from the great Gladstonian paper, which looks upon Home Rule as a right to be claimed, not as a concession to be asked for. The *Daily News* thinks that there is a difference between the intellect of an Irishman who desires Home Rule and that of a Hindu who wants it also. No doubt there is; but we are not quite sure that in astuteness and watchfulness of his own interests Ram Jam Tunda Ghost of Radha Bazaar, Calcutta, would not beat Pat Murphy of Michelstown, Ireland, hollow. The Gladstonian print is not logical—and to India evidently—not liberal.

IT is to be hoped that the *Civil and Military Gazette* of India is not returning to its old panic-mongering ways regarding a Russian invasion of India; but in a late number of that paper there is an article which bears much similitude to those which used to flow from the pen of a certain gallant colonel whose Russophobism was a proverb, and who still continues to warn and advise in the columns of his journal at Karachi. But a paper published like the *Civil and Military Gazette* at the headquarters of the Government of the Punjab, and almost within touch of the Supreme Government at Simla, ought not to encourage hysterics or give way to unreasonable fears. To be perpetually telling the people of India that they are in momentary danger of a Russian attack is a very foolish proceeding. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. The *Civil and Military Gazette*, in the article we refer to, does not, however, seem to think so. The article, which is headed "How to meet Russia," takes it for granted that what it considers the inevitable had at length arrived. "In the great struggle which is before us," so it commences, "there are two resources available to us." We hope that there are many, but here are the two which are specially recommended.

THE Lahore journal advises the immediate raising of contingents of horse and foot to the number of about 50,000 or more from the tribes in Biluchistan and Hazaristan, to be officered by "men of the stamp of Hodson and Watson," the foot to be armed with Snider rifles, and the horse with the rejected carbines of our Native cavalry. These contingents, we are told, "should be of incalculable service to our army operating on the Helmund." The attraction of operating upon the Helmund appears to be irresistible, and to do so all that can be required is, we are told, to have a line of defence covering our North-West frontier border for a distance of 300 miles, the railway pushed on to Kandahar, the concentration of a *corps d'armée* there, with a further contingent of 15,000 Biluchis working on the left and left front of the Helmund. In addition to these simple arrangements "there should be an agency at Herat with a protectorate over Hazaristan. We should undertake to administer that tract on account of the Amir paying him the revenues collected therefrom, but diverting the subsidy hitherto paid to him in cash to the purpose of maintaining a subsidiary force raised from the Eimak and Hazareh inhabitants of Hazaristan."

THE above is a programme which, to use a familiar phrase, "leaves little to be desired" by even the most watchful of Russophobists. But it may be asked, "Who is to pay for the performance of it?" The English taxpayers will certainly not put their hands in their pockets for such a purpose, and further burdens the people of India can hardly bear. But surely a method of defending our frontier can be found without going into these extraordinary developments of strategy and expense? We have never shut our eyes to the fact of Russian advance towards Afghan-Turkestan and Afghanistan; but in that fact we see no reason for the extraordinary mental agitation which seems to disturb the pens of so many editors and their correspondents, both in India and in England. Why formulate a policy of panic?

SOME months ago another Indian journal published close to the frontier said:—

If Russia never approaches India she can pride herself upon having achieved a moral conquest even more remarkable than a great victory. She can say with perfect truth that she has succeeded in unhinging the British mind upon the subject of the Russian advance. If Russia lifts up her little finger or drives a telegraph post into the ground there is consternation throughout India and England. From Lahore to Karachi, from Simla to Calcutta, from Calcutta to London the wire and cable flash alarm and warning. It is a strange demoralisation and delusion. The Russians are ever coming, and it seems that the British Government is never ready to meet them. This state of constant panic and constant unreadiness will eventually have the same effect as any long protracted war.

The journal from which this extract is taken does not advocate unmasterly or any other kind of inactivity on the part of the British and Indian Governments. It advocates watchfulness and all necessary precautions and preparations. But it condemns Press hysterics and panic—a condemnation which the common sense and common pluck of Englishmen ought to approve of.

WHAT is the meaning of Reuter's telegram dated Simla, Oct. 25th, saying that "In pursuance of the general scheme for the defence of India, arrangements are being made for the construction of blockhouses to defend the principal railway bridges"? Has the possibility of a British defeat on the frontier and a falling back (behind the Indus say) been contemplated? The idea is ridiculous. If the shock of battle ever comes there can be no falling back upon the part of the defenders of the Empire. The fate of India would be sealed were such a step possible; but it is not. So the telegram can hardly refer to the railway bridges *behind* our frontier line of defence. Railways and bridges in front of it, of course, ought to be defended.

How does the same intelligent creature, Reuter's agent at Simla, know that "the question of the Afghan frontier on the Upper Oxus will be made the subject of joint consideration by England and Russia in the course of next year"? Was this a secret which eked out at the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla? Or was it spoken in the Epilogue to the last of the amateur theatrical entertainments there? It matters not; but it is gratifying to learn on the same authority that both Russia and England are going (through a joint commission) to study the geography "of that region." It is quite time that they did so.

THE Russian military gazette, the *Invalide Russe*, contains the following information respecting the location of the military forces at present quartered in Afghan-Turkestan:—At Balkh, Takht-i-pul, and Masar-i-Sherif, central points of the country, are concentrated 4,000 infantry, one sotnia of cavalry, and 40 siege and field guns. In the western part, at Maimena, there are 1,500 infantry, five sotnias of cavalry, and 12 guns. At Andkhoi, north of Maimena, and about 30 versts from the Russian frontier, there are only 150 infantry, one sotnia of cavalry, and two guns. In the eastern district, at Kunduz and Khanabad, are quartered 2,000 infantry, 10 sotnias of cavalry, and 20 guns. At each of the two points Faisabad and Rustek are 50 infantry, two sotnias of cavalry, and two guns. Besides the regular troops enumerated above there is a considerable contingent of irregular cavalry, about 25,000 men, in Afghan-Turkestan.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, accompanied by Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone, V.C., and Lady Elphinstone, will join the P. and O. steamer *Coromandel* at Malta next Friday for passage to India.

LORD CONNEMARA, the Governor of Madras, has been visiting the Malabar Coast, Cochin, and Travancore, and has everywhere met with a cordial reception. His Excellency found the attacks made against the administration of Travancore to be groundless.

ANXIOUS inquiries after Mr. W. Stobie, the author of the article on Bengal planting life in the *Fortnightly*, have elicited the fact, says a contemporary, that he is a person who left the country for good some time ago, and is now settled in Ireland. The "recent" occurrence which he describes took place, it is said, over twenty years ago, and one at least of the parties concerned is dead. So there need be no hope of a new scandal.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 30.

Full particulars of the loss of the British India Company's steamer *Arcot* on the 22nd inst. have been received, and prove clearly that the immediate cause of the accident was the parting of the wheel chain at the moment when the vessel was passing the most dangerous spot in the Hooghly, the Mukraputty Lumps on the James and Mary shoal. Two minutes after touching the ground the *Arcot* turned over on her side, and lay for some time with her deck in a perpendicular position. With the exception of five men who jumped or were thrown overboard and were drowned, all on board scrambled on to the railings and the side and there remained until taken off.

All accounts agree that the captain, officers, pilot, and crew behaved well, and that there was little or no appearance of panic. The whole scene seems to have been almost an exact repetition of that witnessed on the occasion of the loss of the same company's steamer *Mahratta* at the same spot 1st July. On this occasion, as on that, a number of Native boats which were close at hand refused to approach the wreck, and the first boat to render assistance was again that of the serang or boatswain attached to the Hooghly Point Signal-station. The captain of the steamer *Rewa* which was close behind, despatched five boats to the spot as soon as she could be anchored, and by the united efforts of their crews everyone was rescued except the five of the Native crew who had jumped or been thrown overboard. The ill-fated vessel speedily settled down, and now only her masts are visible. The officers, passengers, and crew lost everything, and it is not likely that any cargo will be saved. It is somewhat remarkable that the second officer and the fourth engineer were serving in the *Mahratta* when that steamer was lost, and the former was highly complimented by the Court of Inquiry for the gallantry shown by him on the occasion. The accident seems likely to lead to a controversy as to whether anything can be done to lessen the dangers of the navigation of the Hooghly, and especially of the dreaded James and Mary sands.

Some more accounts of interviews with Indian chiefs who have lately returned from England have been published. Sir Salar Jung informed a reporter of the *Times of India* that he had spent an enjoyable time and had been everywhere treated well. Being in Turkey during the Jubilee he had no personal experience of the treatment accorded to the Indian Princes on that occasion, but from what he had heard he did not think they had any cause for complaint.

The Rao of Cutch, who also returned by the P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, stated on behalf of his brethren and himself that the manner in which they had been received and treated was most cordial and gratifying. The Queen and the Royal Family had been most gracious, while Lord Cross had made constant inquiries as to whether their wants were properly attended to. He thought the London theatres very attractive, considered the Derby an imposing sight, and enjoyed good sport in Scotland, which he described as a splendid country. He could say nothing as to the treatment of Holkar.

The insinuations of some native newspapers that the Nizam's splendid gift was actuated by a desire to procure the restitution of the Berars have led that chief publicly and emphatically to deny the existence of any other motive than devotion to the British Government, and an earnest wish for the unity of India. The idea, he adds, of the restitution of the Berars as a reward never entered his mind. When he has that aim in view he will make a straightforward request on the subject. The offer was made for favours past, not to come.

Lady Dufferin has written a letter of thanks to the subscribers to the Jubilee collection of the fund for female medical aid. When the list closed on the 15th inst. the subscriptions amounted to 478,465 rupees in India and £1,770 in England. The system of collecting by cards was very successful, proving that vast numbers of persons interest themselves in the work of the association.

AFGHANISTAN.

The winter frosts have set in in Southern Afghanistan, and for the last ten days all traces of cholera have disappeared in Candahar and from the British side of the frontier.

An escort of thirty troopers for the subsidiary Boundary Commission passed Candahar six days ago without entering the city, and should have reached Girishk yesterday. The Governor of Herat has been ordered to accompany the Commission to the Murghab.

The troops employed in putting down the Fouzkohi rising have made a triumphal entry into Herat, bringing Sharbut Khan, one of the rebel leaders, who was promptly blown from a gun. But it appears that directly the troops departed the Fouzkohis rose again and the roads are still unsafe.

The news from Herat seems to indicate that Ayoob Khan has not left Persian territory, but in Candahar it is confidently asserted that he is in Afghanistan and is sending emissaries to his friends in every direction. A telegram from Quetta states that it was reported there yesterday that he had joined Ibrahim Khan, formerly chief of Cakansur, on the Helmund, and that the two had driven the Ameer's garrison out of that stronghold. Noor Mahomed, one of Ayoob's followers who was taken prisoner, has been hanged at Herat.

The stories of renewed disturbances in the Ghilzai country are reported by the Native correspondents of Indian newspapers to be unfounded. They assert that there has not been a fight of any sort south of Ghuznee since July.

Sir F. Roberts will, it is expected, arrive in Quetta on November 6.

The Bolan railway has recommenced carrying passengers.

Mr. O'Meara, a dentist of Lahore, who lately returned from a professional visit to the Ameer, has given an interesting account of his experiences to a correspondent of a Lahore newspaper. He says that he went under the impression that he was not likely to return, but he found himself treated with every consideration by the Ameer and his people. All his interviews with the Ameer took place in open durbar. The Ameer seemed to be at work all day receiving letters from all parts of the country, writing remarks on them, and then passing them on to the proper officials. He appeared to be in robust health, but Mr. O'Meara thinks he is overworking himself. The durbar seemed to proceed incessantly, and apparently anyone could attend and hand in a petition, or speak personally to the Ameer. Mr. O'Meara describes him as a "grand" man, and says he knows everything that goes on, and is greatly feared.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

KURRACHEE.

(*Pioneer.*)

Kurrachee needs the advocacy of the *Times*, for by all accounts it is in a bad way, and report says that many of the agencies there are to be closed until the arrival of better times. Slack trade is a general complaint at all our ports at present, but Kurrachee seems also to suffer heavily from the competition of both Bombay and Howrah, and cannot reach the large marts of the North-West with her imports, owing to the long round by Lahore. The idea of a direct line, however, from Ajmere, which would run through a selection of the worst deserts in India, can hardly be considered as coming within practical politics at the present moment; but the project of a direct broad gauge line from Delhi to Bhawulpore on the North-Western Railway stands on a better footing, and has, we understand, been strongly approved by the Kurrachee merchants, as it would place them at about the same distance from Delhi as Bombay is. This would enable them to compete with Bombay for both exports and imports on even terms, and would, moreover, introduce another aspect of interest. In the fair season, Kurrachee is, it appears, about 200 miles by sea route nearer Aden than Bombay, and in the monsoon, owing to the longer course necessary for steamers from Bombay, it is about 400 miles nearer. Thus, Kurrachee would, by this new line, be placed very favourably as a competitor with Bombay for our English mail service, and not merely for the Punjab, but for the whole of Northern India. In the fair season the run from Aden can be done to Kurrachee in say 18 hours less than to Bombay, and in the monsoon by about 30 hours less. The railway journey from Delhi to Allahabad by mail train would take about 17 hours, so that the time taken by the mails from Aden *via* Kurrachee and the proposed line to Allahabad would, in the fair season, be almost exactly the same as from Aden *via* Bombay to Allahabad, and in the monsoon about 12 hours could be saved. Bombay and Madras would thus have to be served by a branch line of steamers from Kurrachee until Government gives them a railway across from Hyderabad to Deesa, the want of which is at present a standing reproach to the Public Works Department. But apart from this view of the matter, the proposed line would certainly immensely strengthen our military position on the North-West frontier. The most rational way of carrying out the proposed line would be to convert the whole of the Rewari-Ferozepore line to broad gauge, join Delhi to Hansi, through Rohtuck and Sirsa with Bhawulpore, the whole being made and taken over by the North-Western Railway. Following on this would come a line from Delhi through Kurnal to Umballa and on to Kalka also on the broad gauge, and a short line from Ghaziabad to Rajghat on the Oudh and Rohilkund. Were all this carried out, as it is certain to be before many years go by, Kurrachee would have little cause to grumble.

THE NATIVE PRINCES AND SIR J. FERGUSSON.

(*Times of India.*)

The interviews with which the Native Princes have, after their return from England, favoured one of our representatives here, have, we learn, created quite a "rumpus" at the India Office.

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People like Sir James Fergusson seem to think that because these magnates told them one thing, it was quite impossible that they should have said anything different to our representative. Sir James as an ex-Governor of Bombay should have known better. No European official is ever told the real mind or inner thought of a Native, and no European, official or otherwise, can ever get at them, unless he is enabled to follow their own way of arriving at a given point. Officials are, in a word, told exactly what they are supposed to wish to know. If their Highnesses Holkar of Gondal and the others had been dissatisfied with the treatment they received at home, Lord Cross and Sir James Fergusson would of all people be the last to whom they would mention it. In a letter to the *Times* Sir James Fergusson talks about the report of what the Thakore Saheb of Gondal is "supposed to have said to an anonymous questioner in Bombay." The duly accredited representative of our paper is no more anonymous than its editor, and when Sir James says that our representative "sought to elicit from him some expression of dissatisfaction with his treatment in England," Sir James states what is not a fact, and what he had no right to state. It was simply to see if we would not officially contradict the exaggerated rumours about Holkar's sudden and sulky retreat from England that we arranged to have Holkar and the other chiefs interviewed. On the whole, our inquiries were satisfactory, though most of the Princes, like most of the Anglo-Indians at home, thought that some of the arrangements might have been better. Holkar may have a bad temper, and be quick to take offence, but we can quite understand his being offended. Anyone who knew anything of India and Indian etiquette would have given him not only four horses to his carriage, but a cavalry escort as well, whenever he went anywhere in state. It was a matter of political importance to please him and to draw a marked contrast between him and the minor princes who were present. The whole thing was turned into a farce when he had to play second fiddle to her barbarous Majesty the Queen of Hawaii, whose pretty little islands could be cornered comfortably in any one of Holkar's districts.

RAIL-BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

While other parts of India have been loudly complaining of the depression in trade, it is satisfactory to observe from the returns of the rail-borne trade issued as a supplement to the local *Government Gazette* that the Bombay Presidency has to a large extent escaped the evil effects of the general stagnation. It is true that the total rail-borne trade of the Presidency in the second quarter of the year exhibits a slight downward tendency as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but this is more than counterbalanced by the large improvement, amounting to nearly eight million maunds upon the first quarter of the current year. The improvement is not confined to one particular branch of trade, but is observable under all the three heads of imports and exports from external blocks and local trade. Compared with the corresponding quarter of last year the wheat trade, which is constantly expanding, increased to the extent of a million and a quarter maunds. It is curious to note that while the imports from the Punjab have decreased, those from the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces have considerably increased. The falling-off in the imports from the Northernmost Province is, of course, attributable to the bad harvests, and has not been caused by the trade being diverged into other channels. Important increases are also observable in the imports of seeds from the Central Provinces and the North-West, and of sugar, both drained and undrained, from the neighbouring provinces. Serious decreases took place in the import of food grains as compared with the second quarter of last year, amounting altogether to 649,046 maunds, but while there was a decrease of 188,610 maunds in the imports of raw cotton from Berar, those from Rajputana and Central India increased by nearly a lakh and a quarter. A considerable expansion is shown in the exports of many important articles, notably coal, wheat, and food grain, but on the other hand the exports of salt, tobacco, cotton piece-goods, iron, and some other less important articles, fell off by nearly seven lakhs of maunds. These increases and decreases are presented on a comparison with the trades of the second quarter of last year; but, as we have mentioned before, a comparison with the trade in the first quarter of the current year shows considerable expansion all round.

REASONS AGAINST UNIVERSAL MARRIAGE.

(*Indian Nation.*)

For our own part we think that universal marriage can never be of good to a nation. It is all very fine, very romantic, and very puritanical, to say that boys and girls must be married, one and all, as soon as they are on the verge of puberty, and that that otherwise immorality must be the consequence. But the physical demands whose gratification is food, are certainly more imperious and abiding, and more regularly recurring than the demands which are sought to be quelled by marriage. How is a poor man to maintain not only himself, but wife and children? It is a beautiful cycle which Indian life presents. Every man and every woman must marry. When they have children they must seek not only to maintain the children but to provide means for their marriage. A man must marry, have children, and get them married. The children in their turn will do the same. And so life goes on, marrying and marrying and marrying. Money is required for marriage and of existence. Marriage and money are, therefore, the ends of existence in this country. The student cannot absorb himself in study, for he has to think of his wife and children. The man settled in life, if he is asked whether he is enjoying life or pursuing any good idea, has his answer ready: "What enjoyment is possible? Must I not save money for my daughter's marriage? How can I contribute to public funds, or purchase books, or even take hearty meals, when I have a daughter (or several daughters) growing up rapidly in my home?" If the clerk, when he has received a kick from his official superior, is asked to resign his office, his answer is: "My dear fellow, I have not simply to think of my own stomach. I could satisfy my own wants somehow. But have I not a wife and children? What do I lose by pocketing an insult?" Whenever a man is invited to any sort of adventure, his answer is: "How can I risk life or property? We must apprehend the worst; and if that comes, my wife and children will be starving." There is no use of enlarging the picture. All efforts are paralysed, all adventure abandoned, all projects discarded, all public movements starved, because every mother's son in the country must marry himself and marry his children. Marriage "makes cowards of us all." But in the Hindu *régime* marriage is inevitable. There are men who would go to England or send their sons to England, only if they had no daughters to marry. There are men who would do a great deal for themselves and the country if they had not daughters to marry. Now, we ask, is this the highest ideal of life? Are we born only to marry? Must we leave the future to take care of itself and marry as early as possible? Has life nothing brighter to offer, no more solemn duty to present, than a ceaseless round of marriage? Must we abandon all hope of perfecting ourselves and giving the world all we can, only that marriages may be performed without let or hindrance? Is man a marrying animal, and nothing more? Are the real or imaginary physical demands of puberty the strongest calls of duty in this world?

THE KOLAR MINES.

(*Madras Times.*)

Those who are in any way interested in the Kolar Gold Mines and who have studied the quotations on the London Market for the last few days may well ask what is the real value of these mines. On Sept. 23 the Mysore Gold Mining Company shares were quoted at £5, and subsequently at £3. Thus in a few days there was an apparent depreciation (on a capital of £135,000) of £270,000 in the value of the mine. This, of course, is absurd, but the question naturally arises, Has the mine really depreciated in value, and if not, what is the cause of this sudden fall? From careful inquiries and from authentic information we can assure our readers that the Mysore Gold Mine is of more real value at the present time than it was when the shares were quoted at £8 10s. a year ago. As we pointed out a short time back, the most important result yet obtained on the Kolar Gold Field was the cutting of the rich lode in the Mysore Mine at the 400 feet level, in July last, which proved the continuity of these rich lodes in depth. The cutting of the lode at this depth added greatly to the value of the mine. Nor is this all. The seven shafts started (including some old ones re-started) during the past year are now beginning to give satisfactory results, and will, we believe, within a few months, when greater depth is obtained, largely augment the returns. It is difficult to understand why, in the face of these facts, the value of the mine should during the past few days have depreciated on the London Stock Exchange in the way it has done, and if asked for an explanation we could only say that it is because it is on the London Stock Exchange, and that it is due to a move on the part of the "bears" to recoup themselves. It is believed that several thousand pounds worth of shares in the Kolar Mines had been "beared" months ago at prices which did not leave the sellers any margin of profit until the last week, when, with a weak market and most people away on their holidays, the "bears" appear to have made strenous efforts, and, by crying down the mines and heavy inter-selling, succeeded in bringing down the price of the Mysore Mine to £3 on Tuesday last, after which, the public confidence began to reassert itself, and on Thursday the shares were quoted at £3 12s. 6d. This process of "bearing" is extremely unpleasant for genuine shareholders and investors in the mines, but in the case of any Company with a large capital which is quoted on the Stock Exchange, it cannot be prevented. The fact that Captain Plummer is to leave the Mysore Mine in October has been made use of by the "bears," but this has been known to the public for many months past. Besides, with all due respect to Captain Plummer for the energy and zeal which he has displayed in bringing the Mysore Mine to the front, his leaving the mine does not mean that he will pack in his portmanteau the gold which is there and take it away with him. Whether Captain Plummer goes or remains cannot effect the mine itself.

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We mention these facts in order that those of our readers who are shareholders in the Kolar Mines may not be misled into believing that there is something wrong with the Mines and part with their shares. In fact the Kolar Mines never appeared so worthy of confidence as at the present moment. The Nundydroog has done exceedingly well during the past two months, and during the next six months we expect to see much better returns than those at present being made. The Balaghat has some very rich stone, and when the crushing of the quartz which has been obtained has taken place, we believe that it will greatly strengthen the confidence in this mine. The Kolar Mine of the Indian Consolidated is also doing very well, and should shortly be able to make handsome returns to the Company. The two mines recently started, the Eastern Mysore and the South East Mysore, have each come across rich lodes. In fact the Kolar Mines are, generally, infinitely better at the present moment than they were a year ago; and yet, notwithstanding this, the shares on the London Stock Exchange are 50 per cent. less in value than at that time. We would advise those of our readers who are shareholders not to be frightened by this effort on the part of the "bears," but to hold on in full confidence that the shares will soon recover their former value.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The selection of Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of the North-West Provinces High Court as Vice-Chancellor of the new Allahabad University, commends itself to us on the same grounds that we approved of the selection of Sir Comer Petheram for the Calcutta University. Unfortunately in this country, so far as the Punjab may be accepted as a type, academical affairs are not always conducted with that serene exclusion of worldly topics that a hallowed seat of ancient learning like Oxford can command. We have planted the fresh seed of learning on a soil which grows weeds with singular freedom, and all kinds of useless and poisonous products are the result. Degrees, cheap as blackberries and useless as Dead Sea fruit; departmental squabbles, straggling like briars over the whole institution; bribery, theft of papers, personation, insinuation, investigation, condemnation, and outside contempt, flourish, like toadstools in the dark; and to deal with these satisfactorily we think a trained lawyer or judge makes undoubtedly the best Vice-Chancellor. He can prevent the Senate from running into uncomfortable legal predicaments, can supervise the investigation of criminalities; and generally be a solid terror to evildoers. The time may, of course, come—when the ground has been weeded, and the gardeners grow expert by practice—when an Indian University shall no longer seem to the Native a market-garden for cheap degrees, which can as often as not be stolen with impunity. Then the average European will regard it with less of humorous contempt; and, judging the work by its fruit, acknowledge its degrees as worthy objects of scholarly pride and its Vice-Chancellorship as a post fitted by great lights of scholarships. Till then a Chief Justice seems to us a very suitable occupant; and we do not know that policemen would not make the best door-keepers.

BENGAL.

THE following changes in the Bank of Bengal Establishment have been notified:—Mr. A. M. Lindsay, to be Acting Agent at Rangoon, vice Mr. Gillam, who has obtained leave to Europe. Mr. C. J. Michôd on return from leave has resumed charge of the Lahore Branch, while Mr. W. W. Kennedy has been appointed Acting Accountant at Bombay.

MR. D. W. CAMPBELL, C.I.E, and A.D.C. to the Viceroy, whose appointment as Agent to the East Indian Railway in succession to Sir Bradford Leslie was announced recently, has been acting as Agent ever since Sir Bradford Leslie's departure, and has also acted in that capacity on several previous occasions during the absence of his chief. Mr. Campbell may be said to have been connected with this railway almost ever since it commenced working, for he first came to this country in November, 1858, as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent under Mr. Lingard Stokes, and was posted to Allahabad, and ultimately succeeded that gentleman as Superintendent.

MESSRS. MACNEILL AND CO. have purchased the Assam Railways and Trading Company's flotilla for close upon £60,000. "This," says the *Englishman*, "puts an end to the threatened opposition which has of late caused so much uneasiness."

THE *Assian* understands that there is no truth in the report that the Arab Eclipse has been purchased by the Maharajah Pertab Sing. Negotiations were going on for the deal at the price of Rs. 10,000, but the owner demanded ready money down, and as this was not forthcoming he decided to keep the horse, which will, it is stated, be put under the care of Mr. H. E. Abbott for the Calcutta meeting, where, if all that is said of him is true, he should be able to pick up the principal Arab races.

MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CONNEMARA, attended by Major Stewart-Mackenzie, Military Secretary, and Lord Marsham, A.D.C., visited the Neilgherry Brewery on the 27th ultimo, and was met by the manager and his assistants, who with the workpeople drawn up in line in their *ga'a* attire, were ready to receive him at the gates. After inspecting the Native staff, his Excellency went over the maltings, and saw the malt in the various stages of preparation. From the maltings he proceeded to the brewery, and here the process of malt grinding, mashing, boiling, cooling, fermenting, racking, and bottling, were shown and explained to him, as also the wiring, labelling, and packing of the bottled beer. After tasting samples of the Commissariat draught and bottled beers, which were much approved of, his Excellency expressed his pleasure at the very satisfactory condition of this great industry, which supplies daily bread to hundreds in Ootacamund and elsewhere. His Excellency was much interested also in the samples of local barley which were shown him, and it is satisfactory to learn that this year there is a considerable improvement in the quality, owing to the distribution of English seed by the Collector, and the greater care exercised in the harvesting of the grain by the Badagas. Barley-growing on the Neilgherries may now be said to have got past the experimental stage, and it merely requires some further encouragement by the Government to make it a perfect success. The establishment of these industries, barley growing and brewing, will be a great boon to this and the surrounding districts, and it is to the interests, both of Government and private individuals, to give them their full support.

THE *Madras Mail* has been favoured by the editor of the *Madras Times* with an inspection of the evidence for the authenticity of the account of the interview with Sir Charles Turner regarding the Public Service Commission, which appeared in the *Madras Times* at great length, and the accuracy of which is reported to be repudiated by Sir Charles. The *Mail* has no hesitation in saying that the evidence is absolutely conclusive, and that the articles in question gives an accurate account of the interview as recorded by a shorthand reporter at the time, and afterwards corrected by Sir Charles himself. Whether Sir Charles intended it to be published in the form in which it appeared is a matter concerning only Sir Charles and the editor of the *Madras Times*.

THE *Muslim Herald* naturally approves of the Nizam's offer to the Government, and remarks:—"Would that some of our other Native royalties would follow the Nizam's example and run him close for first place, instead of wasting their substance on courtesans athletes, cock-fighting and other vanities. With a great military power, like Russia, for her next-door neighbour, India, among her other acquisitions of civilisation, must be prepared to bear philosophically the burden of 'bloated armaments.' We cannot express too warmly the pride we feel at seeing a Muslim Prince in the forefront of the preparations for the coming fray."

BOMBAY.

THE REV. W. CLARK, M.A., Joint Chaplain of Poona, is granted furlough to Europe for one year.

MR. J. W. A. WEIR, C.S., Assistant Collector in Sind, has been allowed one year's medical leave.

THE REV. G. GOTHARD, M.A., Chaplain of Ahmednugger, and the Rev. E. J. BOWEN, M.A., Chaplain of Ghorpuri, change places, the former also acting as Joint Chaplain of Poona.

THE Bishop of Bombay has started for Rajputana on visitation tour, and does not return to Bombay till the 14th proximo. He has requested that no business letters may be sent after him.

THE following is the summary of the Bombay presidency report for the past week:—Good rain in most districts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, but urgently required throughout Gujarat and in parts of several other districts. Crops suffering for want of rain in parts of Ahmedabad, Wadhwan, Dharwar, and Rutnagherry; and from blight in parts of Hyderabad and Rutnagherry. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing in progress in several districts. Cholera in parts of seventeen, fever in parts of twelve, and cattle-disease and small-pox in parts of seven districts. Cholera ceased in Khandesh.

THE Chairman of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the President of the London Chamber of Commerce on the Omerkot-Pachpadra Railway, expressing sympathy with the object in view, and stating that steps have been taken to ensure its early consideration by the London Chamber. The salient points of the Kurrachee Chamber's Memorial to the Viceroy will be brought under the notice of the London Chamber and all Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom through the medium of the Press. A member of the Kurrachee Chamber, Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, now in London, paid two visits to the London Chamber with reference to the railway about which the Kurrachee Chamber is agitating, and the president of the London Chamber has requested the officials to give him every assistance in bringing the project under the notice of influential persons.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THE cholera mortality in the North-West Provinces during August exhibits a decline on the figures for June and July, but it was still very unusually heavy. The Meerut Division, which had escaped comparatively easily before, was visited by the

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epidemic in its full severity, there being over 3,000 deaths in Bulandshahr district and over 1,300 in Aligarh. The unfortunate Lucknow Division does not show very much abatement, Barabanki recording 2,600 deaths, Unao 1,500, and Lucknow over 1,600. Some half-a-dozen other districts have a mortality of above a thousand. The total number of deaths during the month was 30,780, as against 41,000 in July, and 50,000 in June. But abnormal as the cholera figure is, it is worth remarking that it amounts to not a third of the losses from fever which in the same short period claims a roll of 95,000 victims.

AMONG the two thousand five hundred Punjabis who were enlisted for the Burma police last year, more than five hundred were Volunteers from the Punjab Police, and the force still feels the loss of that large number of withdrawals.

IT was not only at Lahore that the Punjab Police displayed an inconvenient interest in M. Notovitch and his friend. A luckless person who went in the hopes of getting service with him in Simla had hard work to convince the police that he was neither the bearer of treasonable correspondence, nor a rival spy.

BURMA.

THE supply of ponies in Upper Burma has from the first been insufficient to meet the demand created by our extensive employment of mounted infantry. What it has sunk to now may be gathered from the appearance of an order warning officers of that useful service that no pony can be cast unless there is absolutely no chance of its becoming fit for work within four months.

MINBU telegrams, dated the 10th inst., report that a well-planned attack took place on Friday upon Yenangyoung, the seat of the earth-oil industry, by a body of 200 dacoits. The dacoits attacked simultaneously by land and river, and 100 houses and much oil were destroyed. Eleven boats containing 170,000 viss of oil, belonging to Messrs. Findlay, Fleming & Co., were burnt. A flotilla flat loaded with oil, belonging to the same firm, escaped. The sepoys were only able to fire one volley owing to the great confusion which prevailed. Three wounded men are in hospital.

THE Chief Commissioner has recommended the construction of a railway up the Valley of the Moo river, which is closed in on the east and west by mountains. The Valley consists of rich paddy land, and its trade is capable of great extension, provided an outlet for surplus produce is obtained.

OWING to the difficulty of communication the country is liable to the depredations of dacoits, who can only be reached with much difficulty and at great cost. Therefore, if a railway is not constructed it will be necessary to maintain a large force of troops and police always in the neighbourhood.

THE estimated cost is Rs. 60,000 per mile. Assuming that money for construction is obtainable at four per cent. on the annual cost of the railway less earnings Rs. 1,200 per mile against Rs. 1,422 for a road, there is little doubt the railway would pay at least four per cent. in a few years.

TEA.

(BY ONE WHO HAS TRIED.)

A question not seldom put for the discomfiture of persons who do not pretend to be wise, by persons who do so pretend is, how is it that men can be found to invest their money in tea? The work is hard, the life monotonous, the surroundings uncongenial. The country (I am writing of Assam) has not advanced in its geological formation beyond the warm mud stage. The sky is a lidless eye of molten brass. The atmosphere for one-half year is that of a steam laundry on a washing-day; and for the other half is made of layers of clammy grey blankets. As for the thing you grow, tea, everything else combines to attack and destroy it. The nimble cricket establishes himself beside it in its infancy, lives upon it until it is leafless, and then cuts it down. In its youth a "loathly worm" takes apartments in its inside, and eats out its marrow, and it gives up the ghost just as it is growing into the gracious symbol of a dividend. In the riper years of its much-worried existence, it will afford great comfort and support to the venomous bug—the green fly—the orange beetle, and the red spider, not to mention its occasional sufferings from an internal disorder, resembling colic in its effects, which gripeth it o'nights; and makes it double up its leaves and refuse to look at the sun in the morning. The merry hailstorm and the insidious flood are also eminently calculated to make tea culture a thing of joy, and the unspeakable coolie, with his unspeakable little ways, you have always with you; together with the execration, after its kind, of that wise and beautiful institution, the Native Press.

It is my destiny to know, and perhaps to write, the history of a certain tea estate started, puffed and promoted one year in the tea-mad fifties by old Grog and Glory, who, starting as a boy on the Blenheim line-of-battle ship became by constant exercise of all the qualities that make life dreadful, industry &c., the captain of an inland steamer, and a tea proprietor. The crickets, the red spiders, and all the plagues did their best to "bust up" that estate and failed. So a powerful flood took it in hand, and did its business very effectually in the reputable timing of six and-a-half hours. Old Grog and Glory never smole again, with or without a tumbler, and shortly after took his watch below (underground I mean) for good. Verily, therefore, in the season of floods, let your daily prayer be *apres moi le déluge*. Indeed, even if the calamity does not actually befall you, it will not fail to yearly threaten you. This is what happens. The morning in July or August is a bright clear sunshiny one. In your garden drains, on one side of your estate, you see rising an impure fluid, the colour of stale and watered porter, which distils in evaporation an odour like unto that which pervades Wapping at low tide but on the marshy land you see a dull sheen among the reeds, and you know then that the waters are rising around you. So you betake yourself to the river side of your estate, and you find all the low land between you and the stream submerged, and under yellow water. This you discover has risen to within just a foot or so of the crest of the dyke, your only barrier against watery destruction. The still surface of the flood shines amid the trees and low jungle, like the belly of a snake. You cannot help standing and watching it. It fascinates you with the treacherous unfathomable intelligence of its deadly purpose. You imagine it creeping—creeping up the outside of your defences, till it turns up a thin tongue into a crevice near the top, and then curls itself over, and leaps down with a roar, and then—why then you find yourself afloat astride the factory rum cask, with the factory cash (if there is any), your total abstinence certificate, and a tin of marmalade; seeking painfully your centre of gravity and finding it not! Eventually you are picked up by a P. and O. steamer bound for China—gone a little way out of her course. And you are hoisted up in a blanket, the touring round the earth in search of equilibrium having somewhat damaged your subsequent portions. But previous to these crowning catastrophes you keep trotting in the blessed sun, between the black water on the one side, and the yellow water on the other. Your very helplessness forces you into activity, and you scan fearfully, at least twice a day, the water level. You meet on these occasions, and not infrequently, the homeless snake, who promptly heaves up a yard and-a-half of shoulder at you, and opens his countenance for business. Him you grimly slog across the ear with your stick, and he suddenly coils off his mortal shuffle. This is soothing, but it is not enough Nothing short of a hecatomb of slain could relieve the pressure of that black and yellow water on the brain. All around you nature is disorganised. The paddy birds sit in clusters on the half-drowned trees, holding throaty discussions over the probable rise in pollywogs next spring. The parrots curse more vehemently than ever as they rush between the pitiless sky and the pitiless water. Wild animals, who would not otherwise meet, congregate on the high lands, and the dear gazelle and the tender pigling lie down beside the tiger with rather less hesitation than usual. But there is a Nemesis! This easy life demoralises the tiger, and he waxes fat and forsakes the wild sports of the forest for the butcherlike pursuit of killing simple oxen in the open whereby he himself comes to be slain. For the hunt hear of it, and compass him with sweet observances in the form of giving tethered kine, the meat he loveth; and catch him at the cold beef tiffin, and—*habet*—one little hole behind the shoulder! The very musquitoes are crowed out and washed, as it were, into your bugalow in billions. The domestic lizards, who take charge of the musquito returns, and check over population, have then to give it up. Most of them commit suicide. You hear them, in the silence of the night, throwing themselves off the walls, and dashing their brains out against the floor. And these things go on for days. At last, when you feel your bump of don't-care a-damnativeness" becoming excessive, and that you "can't keep your hair on much longer," the waters vanish. You wake one morning, and behold they have glided away; but leaving—oh, such a smell behind! And that smell you inhale oft in the stewy night. It makes you cough. So you sprinkle phenyle or something about, and produce a compound odour which keeps you sleepless and bathed in profanity till sunrise. But the smell goes on accmmulating until it shapes itself into an immense concrete mass pervading all lower space. Then a N.E. wind comes and trundles it away south, and it breaks against the Cossyah Hills, and fragments float up to Shillong, and there are people tilt their hats back to catch it, and sniff and smile and say," dear! dear! quite a briny smell." Thence cometh "Assam Brain" in high-places and many evils.

Sell, therefore, your estate for four times its value to the promoters of Companies, and spread your pinions for the West. Better the raptures of Piccadilly and the roses of Monte Carlo for even but a twelvemonth, than a cycle of the green pastures and cloudy waters of Assam.

MR. CHARLES DU VAL has returned to town, having completed a professional tour of Ireland. His appearances in Dublin, Belfast, and Cork have been completely successful, and during his provincial tour he has visited almost every part of the country. He contemplates a tour of the East, to include China and Japan, and will probably return by the new Canadian Pacific route from the latter country. Mr. Du Val intends to reproduce in book form his impressions of the places he will visit *en route*.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY.*

What is the "Queen's Highway" to which Mr. Cumberland alludes? It is the new route to India, China, and Australia, opened up by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Atlantic at Halifax to the Pacific at Victoria. Is this new line to be the route of the future? Mr. Cumberland says yes, and writes in glowing colours as to the benefits which the magnificent enterprise is destined to pour into the lap of old England. First as to time. From London to Hong Kong will take from thirty-three to thirty-five days, as compared with thirty-three to thirty-seven days *viâ* Suez—a gain of a day; from London to Shanghai thirty-two days, as against thirty-seven to forty-two days *viâ* P. and O. boat; Yokohama twenty-seven days, instead of forty-one to forty-five days; Sydney about thirty-two days, in place of forty days. As regards India no time would be gained, and the advantage of the new line would only be that it affords an alternative route. As regards expedition, then, it must be conceded that the Queen's Highway has much to recommend it. But there are disadvantages which are, to say the least of it, at once formidable and irremediable. First of all, there is a disembarkation and re-embarkation both at Halifax and Vancouver. For passengers this is none too pleasant, especially should they happen to possess heavy and valuable luggage; but as regards merchandise the expenditure of time and money involved in transhipment would seem to present an insurmountable barrier to the choice of the new route. Again, Mr. Cumberland tells his readers that "snow shoots" have been erected, so constructed as to prevent all chance of the line being blocked and traffic suspended during the winter months. But surely this *contretemps may* happen? And even should this risk be reduced to a minimum, to journey three thousand miles in a train with the thermometer at somewhat below zero, is, and must be, none too comfortable, unless there are means of warming the carriages specially adapted to such circumstances. In any case, looking after one's luggage, with the weather so cold that the moustachios freeze, is not a *very* delectable idea.

Strategically the line is of the utmost importance, as it runs entirely through British territory. In time of war it would be impossible to overrate the value of this circumstance. It renders England to a degree independent of the Suez Canal; and if, as is probably the case, a submarine line of telegraph be constructed, we should not, as at present, be left to the mercy of a hostile power for our communications in time of war. Even these great benefits do not exhaust the list of advantages now secured to the country. The Pacific Coast, thus linked to England, possesses some of the finest harbours in the world. Coal is unbounded; and with a squadron in those waters, aided by a local Canadian fleet, Russia would be absolutely powerless as far as naval tactics are concerned, whenever, as *must* happen sooner or later, our hereditary enemy crosses swords in memory of Sebastopool.

Lastly, but it is an important consideration, the Canadian Pacific Railway opens that immense—almost unlimited—expanse of corn-growing lands. In time of peace this is useful, for it not only supplies food but increases the demand for labour, and gives an impetus to emigration. When at war with our Yankee cousins —*absit omen!*—the product of India and Canada would enable us to laugh to scorn all attempts to starve England into subjection —of course assuming that we obtain the mastership of the ocean; if otherwise, this island is doomed. "Annihilation" is written on the portals of Fate.

On all these heads Mr. Cumberland touches with the skill of an expert and the pen of a professed *litterateur*. His work teems with anecdotes; it is at once light and thoughtful, instructive and amusing, earnest and full of sparkling mirth. It is just what a book of this nature should be; nothing is superfluous and nothing is omitted. The author merits a debt of gratitude which should and will be repaid in the popularity of the "Queen's Highway."

RADNA.†

All the world knows that the late Emperor of Russia was assassinated in the spring of 1881 by Nihilists, who blew the poor old man to bits, and left his body a quivering, mangled corpse; but the inner workings of this terrible tragedy are at best but little known, and imperfectly understood. Princess Olga, in this volume before us, draws aside the veil which enshrouds the inner life of the Russian Court, and what does she proclaim?

The seething corruption of the Russian Court is matter of everyday notoriety. The network of espionage which spreads o'er the land and draws into the vortex of ruin alike the guilty and the innocent, is but too well understood. The brutalities, the cruelties, the tyrannies of a brutal and unprincipled official *régime* cannot be glossed over with fair words and honied explanations; but the Royal Family itself—so Princess Olga would have it believed—are absolutely free from all contamination with the vices, the crimes, the sins, which stains and pollute the Empire which bows to the sway of the Northern Czar. The powerlessness of ignorance is the destiny and the misfortune of all who sit upon the throne of the most demoralised and unprincipled governing race which time has ever witnessed in history, painted in colours of contempt and contumely. Where all are concerned, to keep secret from prying Royal eyes the misdeeds which should ruin the perpretators, none are prepared to reveal secrets which would cost them power and place—perhaps, indeed, life itself. So matters go on unchecked and unaltered. Cruelty is rampant, oppression is insolent, and tyranny keeps a heel of iron upon the neck of a populace little better than serfs of the authorities, or slaves of the government.

But a cry of anguish wrings the hearts of the victims. Mothers swear revenge for murdered sons; husbands makes ready the knife to slay the assassins of lost wives; brothers raise the eyes of despair and demoniacal anger to Heaven in praying for the death of the seducer, the destruction of the despoiler. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the cry is "how long, how long?" This is the source of Nihilism's strength. We are in no way concerned to defend this most diabolical system of repairing national wrongs; we have not the slightest sympathy with men whose actions are as barbarous as their remedies are crude. But they who sow the wind must reap the whirlwind. Oppression and wrong must and will meet with their reward. And if so be, as Princess Olga proclaims, that the highest in the land are, perforce, compelled to bear the brunt of the fires of darkness it is the penalty of greatness. The Czar is the embodiment of power, power of cruelty, hence the link which completes the chain of cause and effect; hence the martyred kings, the mutilated bodies of God's Anointed Sovereigns in Holy Russia.

"Radna," which teaches and explains more on the topics to which allusion has been made, is a most powerful and interesting novel, and its appearance place its gifted authoress *per saltum* in the front ranks of living writers of fiction. Interest never flags; the scenes are dramatic, and the management of the characters adroit and masterly. We gladly pay the homage of praise to intellect of high order and ability which should raise a blush of pride on the cheeks of its fair possessor.

TEN YEARS IN MELANESIA.*

In the autumn of 1880 the calm of public repose was ruffled by the sad and somewhat startling intelligence that an officer of the Royal Navy, as well as some blue-jackets, had been murdered on Norfolk Island. Few persions were aware as to the locality at which the outrage occurred, and after a lapse of seven years the same mist of ignorance remains unmoved. Thanks, however, to Mr. Penny's interesting *brochure* on Melanesia, readers have every opportunity of informing themselves not only as to the *locale*, but the ways and habits of the people who dwell in the islands of the South Pacific.

Written avowedly to explain the progress of the Mission started in 1849 by Bishop Selwyn, of New Zealand, the volume, of course, deals largely with Christianity and religion; but there is an immense store of information in regard to these little-known portions of the earth. The ways and habits of the people, their peculiar superstitions and habits, their customs and rites, are all touched upon plainly, explicitly, and without any apparent bias; neither are national virtues magnified nor vices minimised. Mr. Penny has, as it were, photographed the people just as he found them—hence the value of his work. His hints, also, as to the mode of dealing with such untutored specimens of humanity are well worthy of consideration at the hands of those in authority, who might, perhaps, be tempted to scorn the teachings of a humble missionary. Over and above all it is shown that the progress of Christianity in these parts is remarkable, and of a nature to afford encouragement to the many willing and able to help in the great work of civilisation and moral instruction.

HYDROPHOBIA.†

Of all the "ills which flesh is heir to" nothing approaches hydrophobia in regard to awfulness, sadness, and hopelessness—it is pre-eminently a disease of despair. Death, too, is no less fearful in its nature than inevitable in its action. The endeavours, therefore, of the French *savant*, M. Pasteur, to ward off the attack of this terrible infliction by means of a species of vaccination has naturally occasioned the deepest interest amongst humanity at large. Men of science have looked into the matter —sufferers have flocked by scores to the laboratory in the hope of gaining immunity from the deadly virus with which their blood is impregnated. Some speak well of the plan; others are equally loud in their condemnation of a course of action which is considered not only useless, but replete with danger. In these

* "The Queen's Highway." By Stuart Cumberland. (Sampson Low and Sons.)

† "Radna." By Princess Olga. (Chatto and Windus).

* "Ten Years in Melanesia." By the Rev. Alfred Penny. (Wells, Gardner, Darton and Co.)

† "Hydrophobia: An Account of M. Pasteur's System." By Renaud Suzor. (Chatto and Windus.)

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circumstances of bewilderment, perplexity, and doubt, the colony of Mauritius deputed a professional officer, M. Renaud Suzor by name, to repair to Paris and report upon the case. The result is the work now under review.

Obviously the only charges that can be brought against M. Pasteur's system are twofold: (1) that it is useless; (2) that it communicates the very disease which it is intended to prevent. What says M. Suzor on these points? The normal death-rate amongst persons bitten by rabid animals (excluding wolves), taking the cauterised and non-cauterised altogether, is 20 per cent., in other words, one out of every five dies. After vaccination according to the method under discussion the figures are 1·15 per cent., or about 1 in 85. Regarding the second head, it is contended that "in no single case has it been proved that the treatment was the cause of death in any degree." It is further argued that even granting, for the sake of argument, that every death after vaccination is due to the treatment itself, is not a death-rate of 1·15 per cent. better than one of 20 per cent.? Without doubt; but, equally surely, is it not too dreadfully horrible that a person safe from rabies *may* be inoculated with the deadliest malady known to man? By all means vaccinate all persons whose death is otherwise certain, but how is this to be ascertained? And to empoison the blood of those who although bitten are not injured is most repulsive and revolting. This, to our mind, is the blot on the system.

EMINENT WOMEN SERIES.—MADAME DE STAEL.*

"That Madame de Staël was an eminent woman can scarcely be questioned, and her name and history therefore rightly appear in Messrs. Allen's valuable series. Comparatively few, however, really understand much about the highly-praised and little known meteor in the world of humanity. Born in the midst of a conversational circle, she imbibed the art of talking as it were the mothers-milk which gave her nourishment. By the time she was ten or eleven, says her biographer, "she had grown into a person whose opinion was quite seriously consulted." Yes, the child Germaine of the drawing-room was the forerunner of the Madame de Staël of the "Salon." The teaching of early youth laid the foundation for that sparkling transcendent power of conversation which, in after years, laid at her feet as humble worshippers alike the proudest and the humblest, the most talented and the veriest empty pates; the high, the low, the rich, the poor, sovereigns and sages, men and women, each and all did "pujah" at the shrine of a daughter of Eve whose apotheosis is one of the many marvels of a marvellous world.

Of course so gifted a creature, so adored a matron, wrote books; equally of course they were clever; more undoubtedly still, they were read—but will they live on the pages of Time? We will not prophesy. Madame de Staël, too, is, as is well known, famous as the hated of that splendid hater Napoleon the Great. Some would have it believed "that he persecuted the lady in question from unmitigated envy of her superiority." We entirely agree with Mrs. Duffy that the more probable solution of the problem is that "much as he resented intellectual power in a woman, it is, nevertheless, more likely that what really inspired his action against Madame de Staël was her turbulent disposition, and the restless mind which made her the centre of Parisian opposition." It may well be understood that a lady so talented, a spirit so indomitable, a "power" so transcendent, could not be allowed to pursue untrammelled the paths of invective, disdain, contempt, and opposition. That Napoleon at times diverged into meanness and unmannerly conduct is undoubted, but that, on the whole, his harshness was a necessity is the general verdict of history. Madame de Staël *or* the Emperor must have sat on the throne of Power—destiny chose the latter, to the discomfiture and eternal chagrin of the former.

This slight analysis of Madame de Staël's position in the world of notoriety will serve to show that is ample material for biography. Mrs. Duffy has worked up her subject with great care, and her remarks on the heroine of her volume are particularly unbiassed, and free from feminine gloss or partiality. Of the "Eminent Series" this is by no means the least eminent.

It is difficult to criticise this month's *Century Magazine* from an European standpoint, since, with one exception, every article is devoted to some American subject. The exception to which allusion has been made is a most excellent paper, entitled, "The Last Appeal of the Russian Liberals." The illustrations are fully up to the high standard of excellence which is always attained.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Linguistic and Oriental Essays," by R. N. Cust (Trubner); "Cholera and Water in India," by M. C. Farnell (J. and A. Churchill); "Frau Wilhelmine," by S. Julius Stride (George Bell); "Statistical Atlas of India" (Edward Stanford); "Una's Revenge," by Melville Gray (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Gabrielle," by Mrs. John Bradshaw (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Cosmo," by T. W. M. Lund (W. H. Allen and Co.); "An Indian Wizard," by Arthur Lillie (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.); "Universal Phonography," by William Benson (Chapman and Hall); "The Bimetallic Tax," by Henri Cernuschi (T. S. King and Co.).; "The Life and Times of Queen Victoria," by Robert Wilson, illustrated with numerous portraits, views and historical pictures, Vol. 1 (Cassell and Co); "Old Lights and New," by James Durie (W. H. Allen and Co.); "National Review" for November (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Army and Navy Magazine" for November (W. H. Allen and Co.).

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* Eminent Women Series.—"Madame de Staël." By Bella Duffy. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

FOOD SUPPLY OF SINGAPORE.

From the position of Singapore—our principal coaling and docking station in the Straits of Malacca—the supply of food products forms a subject that cannot fail to be a source of interest, if not of anxiety, to the Government of the Straits Settlements. The population has vastly increased during the past few years, and many of the necessaries of life have been raised in price with its expansion. It becomes, therefore, a matter deserving the consideration of public men in the colony, to inform themselves as to where the supply is to come from, its nature and abundance, and the facilities for bringing it to market. Nor is it beyond the sphere of duty in a Government, as the agent of the public, to encourage enterprise on the part of the community in raising the necessaries of life for local consumption within the colony, and equally to prevent practices of extortion on the part of dealers in commodities absolutely necessary in sustaining human life. Some years ago an enterprising Celestial made some thousands of dollars very rapidly in Singapore by "cornering" the rice market. A similar thing, we believe, was attempted once in West Australia by the dealers in flour, during Governor Weld's tenure of administration there, but Chief Justice Burt sought out an Act under which he declared he would seize the flour and have it retailed to the public, and thus checked the extortion. In the Straits, however, the inhabitants fell in for the consequences, freedom of trade, as it was termed, in that instance, favouring the transaction. But the failure of crops in Siam or Saigon would tell very seriously upon the colony, and from this view of the position it is surprising that something has not been done to encourage the formation of rice-fields in the settlements, or to urge upon the Sultan of Johore the desirability of opening up some of the vast extent of rice-land within his territory. It is, however, satisfactory to find the Local Government at Singapore at last sufficiently impressed with the importance of the subject to take action to ascertain the extent of the food supply of that settlement, and the length of time it would sustain the population. For this purpose we understand that a committee was recently formed, consisting of the Colonial Treasurer, the Officer Commanding the Troops, and two members of the mercantile community, and sat every Friday to inquire into this matter. The result of these inquiries or the recommendations of the committee have not yet been made public, but it has transpired so far that should the contingency arise by which the present sources of supply would be cut off, the provisions now in stock would only last the population twenty days. This, it cannot be denied, is not a very encouraging outlook for the inhabitants, nor is it easily seen how the position is to be quickly improved. Rice, the chief article of food, is nearly all imported, the little produced within the colony would not do more than feed the population for a single day. Hence it is important that Singaporeans should at once set about improving this state of things. There seems to be no reason why, with a little forethought, a three months' supply could not always be kept in stock, and in this direction the Chamber of Commerce would be rendering good service to the community by aiding the Government in making out accurate returns of the different articles of food in stock, and also of cattle, sheep, and poultry. It is also in this direction of raising padi that the extensive area of flat country in the Protected Native States might well be made to produce sufficient, at any rate, for the supply of their own populations, and be thus rendered independent of those countries from which rice is so largely imported. We have often pointed out in these columns that the Native States should be the granaries for Singapore and Penang, instead of being importers of rice, as they are at the present moment.—*London and China Express.*

MR. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN, the well-known traveller and author, is announced to deliver a lecture on the 8th prox., on "Burmah; our gate to South-Western China," under the auspices of the Manchester Geographical Society.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle meeting will be held this year between the 1st and 10th of December, the centres being Rawulpindi, Mean Meer, Meerut, and Lucknow.

THE Bengal Presidency Volunteers are still without a headquarters, and likely to remain so. The site offered by the Government of Bengal in front of the High Court and bordering the river, is held by many Volunteers to be unsuitable, owing to the distance from the centres of the city from which the bulk of the Volunteers is drawn.

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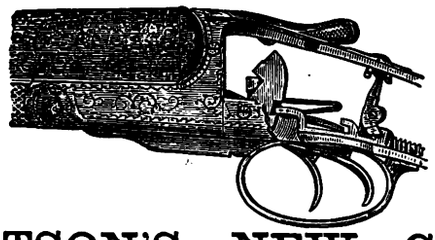
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1887.

THE CLAIMS OF THE UNCOVENANTED.

IT is to be regretted that the official ear is still deaf to the very reasonable claims of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Discontent is contagious and soon spreads, and it is not an edifying spectacle, nor does it give rise to pleasant reflection, to find a large body of honourable, hard-working servants of Government almost in rebellion against their master, because complaints, which are certainly well founded, are either treated with contempt or redress refused on the grounds of some verbal or legal technicality. The whole Uncovenanted Service of India is now seething with discontent and disquiet. By the Overland Mail which comes to hand to-day we are put in possession of several letters and articles upon this matter, some of which we hope will attract the notice of the authorities, and help towards bringing about the asked-for redress. As one of these correspondents writes, "It is an axiom that there is nothing more extravagant than an underpaid, discontented agent."

For every shilling that is pared off his salary a pound is lost by bad work. If our uncovenanted friends find themselves stranded in this cheerful land with children at home whose school-bills they cannot pay, some of them with sick wives whom they cannot afford to send home, with an assurance that their pensions will be paid in consumptive rupees, what I would ask is the probable value of their services on the days when driven to desperation by the blue devils of *atra cura* ? Frankly, very little. I can imagine such individuals going about their daily tasks with their hearts in their shoe leather, but the most rigorous effort of the imagination cannot depict them as putting their shoulders to the wheel. Ten well paid, zealous, contented men will do more work than a hundred sullen, soured dupes.

There can be no doubt of the truth of these observations, and they are not made in a querulous tone. Unfortunately, however, the writer—and his example is followed by others—goes on to draw comparisons between the treatment shown by the Government towards its Uncovenanted and its Covenanted servants. This is unfortunate, and beside the question. To complain that there are civilians rolling in p incely salaries whilst many of their comrades and contemporaries of the Uncovenanted Service know not where to turn to meet home expenses, does not strengthen the simple argument which the latter wish to push forward on their own behalf. Nor are matters improved by adding that "it cannot be contended that there is a corresponding difference in intellect and weight of responsibility between the two classes of public workers." Comparisons are not only odious, but, as Mrs. Malaprop says, odorous. Making every allowance for men smarting under a real grievance, it is to be regretted that there should be an ebullition of feeling provoking "bad blood" between classes. And we are sorry to say that this has been done. The friends of the Covenanted have, of course, come forward to add fuel to flame. One journal in its editorial column says :—

Of all the complaints which have been made from time to time, that now put forward by the Uncovenanted Service seems to us the most unreasonable and absurd. Like all the others it hinges on the discrepancy between the estimates formed by employer and employed as to the latter's value ; but, in addition to this, there is a further absurdity running through the present complaint. It is not said in so many words, of course, but it is clear that the grievance lies partly in the distinction between Covenanted and Uncovenanted. The grumblers practically say, "Some of us are just as good as the Covenanted men, as well educated, for we have University graduates among us, and we are sometimes called on to fill as responsible posts as the Covenanted men. Why, then, should there be such a marked distinction between us as to pay and privileges ? One has scarcely patience to answer such an absurd line of argument. In the first place, the Uncovenanted men who are at all on a par with the Covenanted ones in fitness for responsible posts are only in a small minority, whereas every possible precaution is taken to secure such fitness on the part of *everyone* who enters the Covenanted ranks.

Friends of both Services must be sorry to see so foolish an attitude taken up by each side, and must hope that a contention which can have no beneficial result to either will be allowed to drop. The Uncovenanted servants have

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an excellent case of their own, quite strong enough to stand upon its own merits, without attacking the position of the Covenanted. To talk of the latter as the "official aristocracy" of India, and to pretend that the Government "desires to place all Europeans belonging to the latter on a level with the Natives, to be governed by the same rules, and to be treated in every respect as if they were Aborigines of India," is neither just nor fair to the Government. We admit that the distinctive terms, "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted," are unfortunate ones, and for years past have had much to answer for in fanning social strife in a land where, unfortunately, white *caste* is as strong as black *caste*. But it must be remembered that when the rules and regulations were originally framedf or the Uncovenanted Service of India it was of a very different nature to what it is now. The Government of that day can hardly be blamed for not having foreseen the changes which have been brought about in the character of that Service which numbers amongst its ranks now men of intelligence, ability, and experience second to none in any other service in the world. Whether the intellectual tests insisted upon in order to recruit the Covenanted Service be wrong in principle or fail in practice, they exist, and have to be accepted by those who desire to enter it. Having fulfilled the conditions laid down the Covenanted servant has a claim to the privileges which were attached to those conditions, and for those who had not to undergo the same ordeal to turn round now and cavil and draw contrasts is to be petulant and impolitic. And to be so is only to spoil a good cause.

THE Queen has been pleased to send a telegram to the Nizam, through the Viceroy, saying "how warmly she appreciates the fresh proof of friendship shown by his Highness's magnificent offer of assistance towards frontier defence and his promise of still further material aid in case of need, and assuring his Highness that his feelings of friendship are fully reciprocated by Her Majesty."

ONE of the sons of Dhulip Sing has entered at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

THE Gaikwar of Baroda has taken three large houses adjoining one another at Brighton, where he intends to reside for a couple of months.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT and children left Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning, attended by Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone, controller and treasurer of the Duke of Connaught's household, and Lady Elphinstone, and proceeded by the eleven o'clock ordinary Continental express from Charing-cross, for Dover, *en route* to Brindisi and Bombay.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN, the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, embarked at Venice on Thursday last for India.

THE Governor-General in Council has decided that April 1 1888 shall be the date from which the troops in Upper Burma shall be considered as no longer on "foreign field service."

IT has been decided that the examination in Parvatiya, the language of the Gurkhas, shall be a purely colloquial one, as in the case of Somali, and that the reward for passing in the language will be, as the case of the Somali language, Rs. 360. The test applied will be a thorough one, and the examination shall be held at the headquarters of any of the Gurkha regiments.

AN increase of fifty has recently been made in the numbers of the 2nd class of the Order of British India for the Native army. The following redistribution hes been made :—Bengal, including the Frontier Force and Hyderabad Contingent, is raised from 206 to 243; Madras is decreased 116 to 80; Bombay decreased from 78 to 77, making a total of 400 of both classes.

THE Government of India has asked all the Provincial Governments to move the Railway authorities under their control to grant reductions in the rates for the carriage of articles intended for the Glasgow Exhibition, similar to those granted for articles for the Calcutta International and London and Colonial Exhibitions. As regards all Imperial State Railways, it has already been decided that articles intended for this exhibition should be carried at the lowest rates quoted in the goods tariff.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 8.)

WELMAN—The services of Lieutenant G. A. Welman, 13th Madras Infantry, commandant of the police battalion, Pyinmana, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

LAW, Lieutenant-Colonel V. E., political agent of the 3rd class, and officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as an additional political agent of the 1st class, and is posted as political agent in Bikanir, from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY.

PRESSEY, Lieutenant A., Bengal S.C., wing officer 4th Bengal Infantry, to be a sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, on probation, from Sept. 19.

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been appointed surgeons on the Bengal establishment, their commissions as such bearing date 31st March, the day of their joining the Army Medical School :—

W. H. W. Elliot, J. Murray, W. R. Clarke, G. F. W. Braide, R. J. Marks, C. E. Sunder, M. A. Ker, A. R. Jolliffe, A. Buchanan, P. O. W. Hailey, L. G. Fisher, W. Vost, J. Garvie, C. E. L. Gilbert, H. W. G. Macleod, C. C. Manifold, and G. B. Irvine.

They will be allowed to count as service for pension the period of their attendance at the Army Medical School, from the 31st March, to the 29th July, inclusive.

KINSMAN, Lieut.-Col. H. J., R.A., ordnance officer, 2nd class, is re-appointed for a further term of five years, from Oct. 4.

JENNINGS, Lieut. H. A. K., R.A., ordnance officer, 4th class, 3rd class sub pro tem, to be ordnance officer, 3rd class, vice Captain W. G. Massey, R. A., ordnance officer, 3rd class, resigned.

WALKER, Lieut. E. S. F., R.A., officiating as an ordnance officer, 4t class, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut. Jennings, R.A., promoted, from Oct. 1.

The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s personal staff :—

BURN, Captain C. R., 1st Royal Dragoons, to be aide-de-camp, vice Captain L. Gordon, King's Own Scottish Borderers, resigned, dated Oct. 1.

TRAVERS, Lieut. A. de la Cour, Connaught Rangers, squadron officer 9th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from April 26, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India :—

MONEY, Lieut. E. W. K., Shropshire Light Infantry, to Bengal Staff Corps.

SMITH, Lieut. R. A., Shropshire Light Infantry, to Bengal Staff Corps.

SPANKIE, Lieut. A., South Lancashire Regiment, to Bengal Staff Corps.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. A. K., South Lancashire Regiment, to Bengal Staff Corps.

MACLEOD, Lieut. A. J., South Wales Borderers, to Madras Staff Corps.

BROWNE, Lieut. A. J. W., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to Bombay Staff Corps.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

SARTORIUS, Lieut.-Colonel G. C., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Oct. 1.

CRAWFORD, Lieut.-Colonel R. I., Bombay Staff Corps, to be colonel the army from Oct. 4.

DODD, Lieut.-Colonel C. A., Bengal Staff Corps, to be colonel in the army from Oct. 4.

BADCOCK, Major and Colonel A. R., C.B., to be lieut.-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 1.

BALFOUR, Lieut. J. H., to be captain from Oct. 6.

WILMER, Lieut. A. H., to be captain from Oct. 6.

STEAD, Major A. J., to be lieut.-colonel in the Indian army from Oct. 4.

WYLIE, Major H., C.S.I., to be lieut.-colonel in the Indian army from Oct. 4.

WEIR, Surgeon P. A., M.B., to be surgeon-major, from Sept. 30.

FREYER, Surgeon P. J., M.D., to be surgeon-major, from Sept. 30.

HAIG, Surgeon P. de H., to be surgeon-major, from Sept. 30.

LEWTAS, Surgeon J, M B., to be surgeon-major, from Sept 30.

O'NEILL, Surgeon J., M.D, to be surgeon-major, from Sept. 30.

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FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Triscott, Captain C. P., R.A., commandant No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, private affairs, for one year and 24 days.

Smith, Conductor T., Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, medical certificate, for one year.

Devine, Sub-Conductor W., Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle, medical certificate, for one year.

Beckett, Lieut.-Colonel W. H., General List, Infantry, Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, 29th year, commenced April 12.

Munro, Colonel C. A., Bengal S.C. (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

Homfray, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. McK., General List, Infantry (m.c.), for six months, in extension.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Sept. 30.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Gordon, Lieut.-Colonel J. A. D., second in command 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, to be commandant, vice Baker, vacated, dated Sept. 20.

Channer, Major B., D.S.O., wing commander 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, to be second in command, vice Gordon, dated Sept. 20.

Wedderburn, Captain J. A. C., wing officer 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, to be wing commander, dated Sept. 20.

Palmer, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., second in command 10th Bengal Infantry, to be commandant, vice Firth, retired, dated Aug. 2.

Swete, Lieut.-Colonel C. D., wing commander 10th Bengal Infantry, to be second in command, vice Palmer, dated Aug. 20.

Hingston, Captain C. W. J., wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Swete, dated Aug. 20.

Leeds, Lieut. L. N., Border Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing 31st Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated September 9.

Hodson, Lieut. G. B., wing officer, on probation, 28th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to Corps of Guides, on augmentation.

Davis, Lieut. F. G. H., supernumerary on the Establishment 40th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, on augmentation.

Nicholls, Lieut. A., wing officer 9th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 1st Sikh Infantry, vice Dallas, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Commission.

Burne, Lieut. K. O., supernumerary on the Establishment of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, on probation, vice McMahon, vacated on appointment to the Punjab Commission.

Eustace, Lieut. A. H., 2nd Sikh Infantry, supernumerary on the Establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Harrison, removed.

Buchanan, Lieut. K. J., wing officer, on probation, 19th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to 4th Sikh Infantry, vice Gaitskell, appointed wing commander 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Falcon, Lieut. R. W., wing officer 9th Madras Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Brown, transferred to the 37th Dogras.

Kirkpatrick, Lieut. W., wing officer 7th Madras Infantry, is transferred to 1st Punjab Infantry, in the same capacity, vice Evatt, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkhas.

Holland, Lieut. P., supernumerary on the establishment of the 5th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Eales, transferred to the 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Prendergast, Lieut. C. G., supernumerary on the establishment, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer on probation, vice Jameson, promoted wing commander.

Bernard, Lieut. E. H., wing officer, on probation, 32nd Madras Infantry is transferred in the same capacity to 6th Punjab Infantry, vice Urmston, promoted wing commander.

Chapman, Colonel A. R, Bengal Staff Corps, late commandant 1st Bengal Cavalry, is posted to Jullunder for general duty.

Moore, Major R. F., Royal Engineers, is posted to the Multan Division, Military Works Department, on return from furlough.

Browne, Surgeon-Major S. H., M.D., joint civil surgeon of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the army headquarters staff and establishment, remaining at Simla during the winter from Oct. 1.

Roberts, Lieut. E. R. B. S., Royal Engineers, to be company officer Sappers and Miners from Sept. 10

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Oct. 5.)

Page, Mr. W. H., district and sessions judge, Dacca, is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Murshidabad.

Beighton, Mr. T. D., district and sessions judge, Murshidabad, is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Dacca.

Kelleher, Mr. J., C.S., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Hughly during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. P. Grant.

Metcalfe, Captain C. T., C.S.I., commandant Orissa Volunteer Rifle corps, is allowed leave of absence for three months from Aug. 12.

Henry, Captain E. R., is appointed to act as commandant of the Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence, on leave, of Captain C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I.

Reily, Mr. H. A., officiating superintendent of police, Dacca, is transferred to Nuddea.

Pritchard, Mr. R. N. W., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Nuddea, is transferred to Dacca.

Walker, Mr. S. N., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the Chitttaong Hill Tracts District, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Chittagong.

Bertelsen, Mr. V. W., district superintendent of police, is appointed to be district superintendent of police, Hughly, from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Reynolds, Hon. H. J., C.S.I., is appointed to be chairman of the commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta, vice Mr. F. M. Halliday, resigned.

Macrae, Surgeon-Major R., officiating civil surgeon, Shahabad, is confirmed in that appointment.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 6)

Cunningham, Mr. A. F. D., C.I.E., on being relieved of the duties of divisional judge, Jhelum, is transferred to Hazara, and appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of that district from Sept. 28, vice Mr. S. S. Thorburn, proceeding on furlough.

Anderson, Mr. H. A., is appointed to be district judge of the Civil District of Peshawar.

FURLOUGH.

Goulding, Captain H. R., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence for 105 days, from Sept. 22.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 8.)

Harrison, Mr. J. H., officiating magistrate and collector of Muttra, is appointed to be settlement officer, 2nd grade, and to be put in charge of the Muzaffarnagar settlement.

Shakespear, Mr. A. M. W., officiating joint magistrate, Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Pilibhit, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. H. F. D. Pennington.

MacConaghey, Hon. M. A., commissioner, Lucknow Division, is appointed to officiate as judicial commissioner, Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Young.

With effect from Aug. 20, the date on which Mr. C. W. Mellor, district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, retired from the service :—

Burkitt, Mr. W. R., magistrate and collector, 1st grade, officiating as district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

Church, Mr. W. T., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, to be magistrate and collector, 1st grade.

White, Mr. J., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to be magistrate and collector, 2nd grade.

Holmes, Mr. W., joint magistrate, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd grade.

Hoey, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be joint magistrate, 1st grade.

Wyer, Mr. T. R., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade.

Reynolds, Mr. H. W. W., assistant magistrate, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

With effect from Sept. 18, the date on which Mr. S. H. James, officiating secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, was confirmed in that appointment :—

Knox, Hon. Mr. G. E., officiating legal remembrancer to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment.

With effect from Sept. 18, the date on which the Hon. Mr. G. E. Knox was confirmed as Legal Remembrancer to Government :—

Redfern, Mr. T. R., officiating district and sessions judge, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that appointment.

With effect from Oct. 1, Mr. P. J. White, settlement officer, 1st grade Jalaun, to revert as deputy commissioner, 2nd class, and to be posted to the Jalaun district, but to continue to exercise the powers of a settlement officer within that district :—

Liston, Colonel, J., deputy commissioner 2nd class, sub. pro tem., to revert as deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

Storey, Mr. R. H. deputy commissioner, 3rd class, sub pro tem (on special leave), to revert as assistant commissioner, 1st class.

Sturt, Mr. J. V., officiating deputy commissioner, Jalaun, on being relieved by Mr. P. J. White, is transferred to the Jhansi district as assistant commissioner.

Pennington, Mr. H. F. D., officiating magistrate and collector, is transferred from Pilibhit to Muttra.

Quinn, Mr. J., commissioner, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extension of leave for the period of four months' furlough.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette, Sept.* 24.)

Hewetson, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Rangoon town district.

Cronin, Lieut. J. J , assistant commissioner, is appointed to be magistrate of the 1st class in the Thayetmyo district.

The following transfers and postings of forest officers are ordered :—

Hill, Mr. H. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, from the Pyuntaza sub-division to the Tharrawaddy district.

Oliver, Mr. J. W., deputy conservator, on his return from furlough, to the charge of the Tharrawaddy division.

Aplin, Mr. T. H., deputy conservator, from Tharrawaddy to the charge of the Prome division.

Hoghton, Mr. H. A., officiating deputy conservator, from Prome to the charge of the Rangoon division.

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CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., officiating deputy commissioner, on return from leave, is posted to the Ava district.
GREEN, Lieut. G. E. T., assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Minhla sub-division, Thayetmyo district.
BEVILLE, Captain H. E. W., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Upper Burma.
DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred to Upper Burma.
HEWETSON, Mr. J., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the headquarters of the Rangoon town district.
ALLEN—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. C. F. E. Allen, barrister-at-law, of his seat on the Rangoon Municipal Committee.
RICHARDSON, Mr. E, extra assistant commissioner, on his return from privilege leave is transferred to Upper Burma.
KENNEDY—The Chief Commissioner appoints Mr. F. C. Kennedy, C.I.E., to be a member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, vice Mr. C. F. E. Allen, barrister-at-law, who has resigned.
CAMPBELL, Mr. W. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is granted one year's leave, without pay, from this date.
WOOD, Mr. S. St. L., inspector of police, 2nd grade, is transferred from the charge of the police of the Kyauktan sub-division, Pegu district, to the charge of the police of the Pyuntaza sub-division, Shwegyin district.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 4.)

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., of the Covenanted Civil Service, has been permitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to return to duty within the period of his leave.
SYMONDS—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. Symonds, acting superintendent of the Central Jail at Cananore, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George.
The undermentioned officer is appointed to be magistrate of the 2nd class :—
COBB, Mr. H. V., assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore.
ALLISON, Surgeon-Major H., to act as professor of chemistry, Medical College, vice Surgeon-Major McNally, from Aug. 17, until he is relieved by Surgeon J. L. VanGeyzel.

MILITARY.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—
POWIS, Major F. T., to be lieut.-colonel, dated October 2.
FERRAND, Surgeon E., to be surgeon-major, dated September 30.
PEDROZA, Surgeon F. H., to be surgeon-major, dated September 30.
MORROGH, Colonel E. G., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from October 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
BEADON, Lieut.-Colonel C., Madras Cavalry, deputy commissioner, Punjab (p.a.), for one year.
MARTIN, Surgeon-Major P. R., M.D., medical officer 14th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year.
FLOATE, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary C., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India, dated September 25.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 13.)

SCOTT—The services of Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott, Bombay Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.
CAHUSAC, Lieut. W. F., Staff Corps, adjutant 24th Bombay Infantry, furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs.
LOCKHART-MURE, Lieut. W. C., 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, is appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Oct. 3.
H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—
LYON, Surgeon-Major I. B., Indian Medical Service, to be brigade surgeon vice Brigade Surgeon W. E Cates, appointed deputy surgeon-general, dated Sep. 15.
LOWDELL, Surgeon C. G. W., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 2nd Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs.
ANDERSON, Lieut. H. R. F., sub-assistant commissary-general, secon class, on probation, having passed the required examination is confirmed in that grade.
STREETEN, Rev. G. B., M.A. chaplain of Aden, has been granted lege leave for three months from Aug. 24.
The following appointments are made :—
DALE, Rev. T. F., to be joint chaplain of Karachi.
MASON, Rev. C. A., to be chaplain of Karachi.
MAIDMENT.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. B. Maidment to be sub-assistant conservator of forests, third grade, vice Mr. G. F. Blackwell, transferred to Burma.
SHEPPARD, Mr. W. D., C.S., to be assistant to the collector of Belgaum.
SCOTT, Mr. G., Huzur deputy collector, Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date after Oct. 15, as he may avail himself of it.
H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Forest Department :—
BETHAM, Mr. G. K., to do duty as divisional forest officer, Bijapur.
GREATHEED, Mr. C., to do duty as divisional forest officer, Satara.
MILLETT, Mr. G. P., on his return from leave, to do duty as divisional forest officer, South Thana.
HORNIDGE, Mr. S., on being relieved by Mr. Millett, to do duty as divisional forest officer, Sholapur.
CLABBY, Mr. W. G., on being relieved by Mr. Hornidge, to do duty as divisional forest officer, East Khandesh.

INDIA OFFICE.

OCTOBER 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. N. Baker, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major P. R. Martin, M.D.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Gen. A. Carnegy, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. S. Thornburn (Cov.), W. Clarke, J. Anderson (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—J. H. E. Hart, R. Courtenay (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Ramsden, Inf., two months ; Major J. P. C. Neville, S.C., two months.
Madras Estab.—Major H. M. Dale, Inf., six months ; Capt. C. H. Simpson, S.C., six weeks.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Sahizada Wahid-ud-din, three days' extraordinary leave and to return ; L. R. Roberts, furlough to Sept. 1, 1888 ; E. J. Kitts (Cov.), three months' extraordinary leave (this does not cancel leave, previously given, to return) ; C. H. De Mello, three months' furlough ; T. E. Coxhead (Cov.), six months' s.c. ; H. T. Geoghegan, six months' s.c.
Bombay Estab.—G. Druitt (Cov.), six months' extraordinary leave on s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Major J. J. Monteath, M.D., Major the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., Lieut. C. Le G. Justice, S.C., Capt. H. M. Briscoe, S.C.
Madras Estab.—Col. F. S. Fitzpatrick, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. H. Jackson, Inf., Lieut. G. F. Chenevix Trench, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. A. Patten, E. S. Byrne, J. L. Pigot, R. Cornish (Cov.), A. R. Colquhoun, R. Sadler.
Madras Estab.—J. Hannen, C. D. J. Carmichael.
Bombay Estab.—W. A. East (Cov.), F. A. Dashwood.

OCTOBER 21.

The Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.—Capt. Edward Willock Chalmers.
To be Captains.—Lieut. William Charles Pollard ; Lieut. George Walter Brandon Swiney.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade Surgeons —Surgeon-Major Robert Gray ; Surgeon Major Joseph MacNaughton Fleming, M.D.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. and Colonel in the Army James Cavan Berkeley.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Colonel.—Major Alfred Lionel McNair.
To be Captains.—Lieut. Edward Rawdon Penrose ; Lieut. Mordaunt Broome Salmon.

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INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. Atwill Curtois, Madras Cavalry.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Capt. J. W. Currie, Madras Staff Corps, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and Governor-General; Lieut. T. J. Johnston, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Col. G. T. Pretyman, Royal Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, in India; Capt. E. O. F. Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regiment, to be a Brigade Major, Bengal Establishment, vice Major J. C. R. Glasgow, who has been appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Col. F. Smalley, Madras Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. J. G. R. D. MacNeill, who has vacated; Major W. W. James, Durham Light Infantry, to be Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia, Bombay Establishment, vice Lieut.-Col. R. C. Græme, who has vacated.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

LAFFAN—Oct. 21, at 1, Manor-road, Folkestone, Kent, the wife of Edward Sidney Laffan, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

LIPTROTT—Oct. 14, at Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. B. B. Liptrott, M.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTLETT—BARROW—Oct. 19, at All Saints' Church, Southampton the Rev. Pemberton R. H. Bartlett, Chaplain Bombay Establishment to Alicia Mary, eldest daughter of Major-General J. L. Barrow, C.B. late R.A.

CAMPBELL—FELLOWES—Oct. 18, at Warblington Church, Hants, Major William Campbell, of the Royal Marine Artillery, to Frances Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Butler Fellowes, Captain in the 3rd Regiment Madras Cavalry.

MONEY—WHEELER—Oct. 19, at St. John's, Malden, Surrey, Captain Robert Cotton Money, K.G.L.I., eldest son of Major-General R. C. Money, late B.S.C., to Geraldine, second daughter of the late Frederick Wheeler, Esq.

PRUEN—HUTCHINSON—Sept. 22, at the Mission Church, Frere Town, Septimus Tristram Pruen, M.D., M.R.C.S., Church Missionary Society, youngest son of the late Dr. Pruen, of Penang, to Constance Helen (Nellie), second surviving daughter of Surgeon-General G. A. C. Hutchinson, Indian Medical Service (retired).

RUMBOLL—PURVES—Oct. 20, at Edinburgh, Sydney Rumboll, L.R.C.P., and S.E., Grangemouth, second son of the Rev. A. H. Rumboll, M.A., Vicar of Thorpe-le-Stoken, Essex, to Margaret Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Purves, H.E.I.C.S., Edenholme, Dunbar.

THOMPSON—BELL—Oct. 25, at St, Stephen's Church, South Dulwich, the Rev. William Francis Thompson, M.A. Oxon, H.M.'s Junior Chaplain, Bengal (Calcutta) Establishment, to Lucy Ellen, eldest daughter of the late John D. Bell, barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, and Standing Counsel to the Government in India.

DEATHS.

BAYNES—Oct. 14, at Figueras, Spain, Edward, late Colonel of the 20th Bombay Native Infantry, second son of General Baynes, late of Woolbrook Glen, Sidmouth, aged 76.

BIGGS—Oct. 25, at the residence of his brother-in-law (Commander Thomas Tickell, R.N.), The Lypiatts, Cheltenham, Colonel James Andrews Mouat Biggs, Bengal Staff Corps, of Forest-hill, Bideford, aged 57.

COWPAR—Oct. 19, at Falcon House, Blairgowrie, suddenly, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Cowpar, late of the First Bombay European Fusiliers.

HAGARTYE—Oct. 20, at the Convent Bon Secours, Norfolk-terrace, Bayswater, Eliza Martha (in religion Ste. Hedwige), eldest daughter of the late Daniel Hagartye, M.D., H.E.I. Co.'s Service.

HARRIS—Oct. 21, at 7, Crowhurst-road, Brixton, of pleuro-pneumonia, Maria Theresa Frith Harris, youngest daughter of the late Major Harris, Madras Army, and Mary Anne, his wife.

JULIUS—Oct. 21, at Kent Lodge, Grange-road, Ramsgate, Eliza Julius Julius, widow of Alfred Alexander Julius, of Stanley Lodge, Mortlake, Surrey, and second daughter of the late Major-General James Alexander, H.E.I.C.S., formerly in command of the Benares Division of the Bengal Army, aged 74.

MAGAN—Oct. 26, at Kensington, Lieut.-Colonel Tilson Shaw Magan, Madras Staff Corps, aged 46.

ROBINSON—Oct. 25, at Leyburne-terrace, Dover, Barnes Slyfield Robinson, C.B., youngest son of the late Major Robinson, 50th Royal Rifles, and late Colonel Commandant 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (89th Regiment Princess Victoria's), of malarial fever, contracted in the Soudan Campaign, aged 54.

THOMSON—At Kenfield Lodge, Ramsgate, John Buck Thomson, M.R.C.S., aged 77.

WOOD—Oct. 19, James Templeton Wood, of 10, Pembridge-gardens, W., youngest son of the late Henry Wood, H.E.I.C.S., aged 68.

WODEHOUSE—Oct. 25, at Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W., Sir Philp Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., aged 76.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BEDDY—Sept. 15, at Belle Vue House, Cheltenham, the wife of Colonel E. Beddy, of a son.

BRANDON—Oct. 4, the wife of the Rev. Dr. R. J. Brandon, Chaplain of Coonoor, of a son.

CLIFFORD—Oct. 6, at Almora, the wife of Mr. W. W. Clifford, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

HICKIE—Oct. 3, at Lucknow, the wife of N. C. Hickie, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, P.W.D., of a daughter.

KINGSCOTE—Oct. 1, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Kingscote, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of a son.

MCNEILL—Sept. 28, at Saugor, C.P., the wife of Colonel D. McNeill, of a son.

MILLER—Oct. 2, at Secunderabad, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. Miller, of a son.

PORTER—Oct. 4, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon A. Porter, M.D., of a daughter.

SMITH—Sept. 29, at Murree, the wife of Major C. M. Smith, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HODGES—SMITH—Oct. 4, at Lucknow, John Joseph Hodges, to Ann Prince, daughter of the late Mr. E. C. Smith, Superintendent of Post-offices.

RAMPINI—MATHEW—Oct. 5, at Darjeeling, R. F. Rampini, Bengal Medical Service, to Margaret Edith, daughter of Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, Bengal Medical Service.

STANFORD—CARTER—Oct. 10, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Henry Bedell Stanford, Lieut. Royal Artillery (Ordnance Department), to Florence Coutart, youngest surviving daughter of the late Colonel Carter, C.B., 53rd Regiment, and stepdaughter of Sir James Hanbury, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

BAKER—Oct. 11, at Byculla, after a lingering illness, Edward Colston, second son of Robert Baker, Esq., of Bristol, late Stationmaster G.I.P. Railway, aged 57.

FARLEY—Sept. 25, at Calingapatam, Captain W. S. Farley, Fort Conservator and Superintendent of Sea Customs of the Port of Calingapatam, aged 68.

KING—Oct. 7, at Bombay, of cholera, Charles Henry King, son of the Rev. C. King, Vicar of Bolton, Bradford, county Yorkshire, aged 31.

MONEY—Oct. 2, at Ootacamund, of puerperal fever, Susan Harriett, the wife of Captain George E. Money, Central India Horse.

O'FARRELL—Sept. 28, at Jullundur, Mary Frances, infant daughter of Surgeon-Major T. O'Farrell, Medical Staff.

WALKER—Oct. 1, at Murree, Henry Stuart Garde, infant child of Surgeon-Major Walker, Army Medical Staff.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RELIEFS.

The following is the full programme of the movement of troops this season as finally arranged:—

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

K B, from Rawal Pindi to Umballa, on termination of Camp of Exercise at Lawrencepore Dec. 27, date of arrival Feb. 3.

N. B, from Umballa to Rawal Pindi, Oct. 15, date of arrival Nov. 23.

FIELD ARTILLERY

A 1, from Dinapore to Cawnpore, Nov. 1, date of arrival Dec. 6.

B 1, from Mooltan to Agra on relief, Dec. 2, date of arrival Jan. 31.

G 1, from Cawnpore to Ferozpore, leave Artillery Camp at Kushairi Feb. 11, date of arrival April 6.

R 2, from Jullundur to Mooltan 1st November, date of arrival 1st December.

L 3, from Meerut to Peshawur 1st November, date of arrival 5th January.

M 3, from Peshawur to Jullundur, on relief, 6th January, date of arrival 14th February.

R 3, from Fyzabad to Dinapore 1st November, date of arrival 29th November.

D 4, from Agra to England 21st December.

E 4, from Allahabad to England 24th December.

L 4, from Ferozepore to Fyzabad 17th November, date of arrival 18th February.

H 2, from England to Meerut, arrives Bombay 20th December, date of arrival 23rd January.

N 2, from England to Allahabad, arrives Bombay 20th December, date of arrival 27th December.

MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.

No. 1-1 Northern, from Murree Hills to Quetta 15th October, date of arrival 29th December.

No. 7-1 Northern, from Jutogh to Barrackpore 24th October, date of arrival leave Umballa 5th November, Barrackpore, 10th November.

No. 2-1 Scottish, from Quetta to Murree Hills, date of arrival February.

No. 2-1 London, from England to Jutogh, arrives Bombay 20th October, date of arrival Umballa, 29th October, Jutogh 29th March.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

No. 8-1 Northern, from Agra, to Fort William, moved 9th and 10th September, date of arrival 12th and 13th September.

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No. 5-1 Lancashire, from Fort William to Aden, moved 13th September, date of arrival embarked at Bombay, 22nd September.

No. 5-1 Welsh, from Allahabad to Quettah 1st March, date of arrival 8th March.

No. 5-1 Western, from Quetta to Agra March 9th, date of arrival 15th March.

No. 6 1 Southern, from Burma to Bombay.

No. 7-1 Southern, from Jhansi to Poona 24th November, date of arrival Kareli 18th December, Poona 23rd December.

No. 1-1 Scottish, from Aden to Allahabad about 29th September, date of arrival Bombay about 5th October, Allahabad 11th October.

No. 2-1 Eastern, from Delhi to Burma.

No. 1-1 Welsh, from England to Roorkee, arrives Bombay 3rd November, date of arrival Roorkee 14th November.

No. 2-1 Welsh and No. 4-1 Eastern, from England to Roorkee, arrive Bombay 20th October, date of arrival Roorkee 29th October.

No. 7-1 Scottish, from England to Jhansi, arrives Bombay 20th October, date of arrival 21st November.

No. 8-1 Scottish, from England to Delhi, arrives Bombay 20th October, date of arrival 29th October.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

2nd Dragoon Guards, from Umballa to Sialkot 11th February, date of arrival 9th March.

6th Dragoon Guards, from Sialkot to Mhow 3rd November, date of arrival, Nusseerabad, 10th January, to join Cavalry Camp at Rupaheli, near Nusseerabad, and exchange horses, saddlery, equipment, &c., with the 7th Dragoon Guards.

7th Dragoon Guards, from Mhow to Umballa, to exchange horses, saddlery, equipment, &c., with the 6th Dragoon Guards at the Cavalry Camp at Rupaheli, date of arrival, Umballa, 12th March.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, from Mian Mir to Rawal Pindi and Murree Hills 1st November, date of arrival, Rawal Pindi, 22nd November.

2nd Royal Irish, from Subathu to Nowshera 4th November, date of arrival 26th December.

2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, from Burma to Dagshai, on relief by 1st Cheshire Regiment from Egypt, to leave Rangoon 1st December, date of arrival, Umballa, 12th December, Dagshai 28th March.

2nd Cheshire, from Umballa to Upper Burma, in relief of 1st South Yorkshire Regiment, from Umballa 24th October, embarks at Calcutta on 1st November, date of arrival, Rangoon, 5th November.

1st West Riding, from Rawal Pindi to Mian Mir 12th December, date of arrival 2nd January.

1st South Yorkshire Regiment, from Upper Burma to England, embarks at Rangoon 10th November, date of arrival embarks at Bombay for England 25th November.

4th King's Royal Rifle Corps, from Peshawur to Chakrata 27th December, date of arrival Umballa 14th February, Chakrata 24th March.

2nd Highland Light Infantry, from Dagshai, to Peshawur 1st November, date of arrival 24th December.

1st Royal Irish Fusiliers from Nowshera to Peshawar 27th December, date of arrival 28th December.

2nd Wiltshire Regiment, from Peshawar to Subathu 29th December, date of arrival Umballa 16th Februray, Subathu 27th March.

4th Rifle Brigade, from Chakrata to Dinapore 26th October, Lucknow 9th December, leave 26th January, arrive Dinapore 29th February.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

3rd Cavalry, from Loralai to Cawnpore, will be notified hereafter.

6th Cavalry, from Cawnpore to Loralai 15th October, date of arrival Dera Ghazi Khan 31st December, to await further orders at Dera Ghazi Khan.

BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

6th Company, from Rawal Pindi to Roorkee 5th November, date of arrival 7th November.

3rd Company, from Roorkee to Rawal Pindi 1st November, date of arrival 3rd November.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

4th Bengal from Cachar to Jhansi first week in October.

6th Bengal, from Shillong to Cachar.

19th Punjab, from Ferozepore to Mian Mir, Head-Quarters and 6 companies on 1st November. Two companies on arrival of 22nd Punjab Infantry, date of arrival 5th November.

22nd Punjab, from Delhi to Ferozepore 10th December, date of arrival 5th January.

24th Punjab, from Mian Mir to Sialkot 5th November, date of arrival 15th November.

25th Punjab, from Mooltan to Peshawar, notified hereafter.

28th Punjab, from Agra to Jullundur Oct. 27, date of arrival Umballa Nov. 21, to detach 1 company to Fatehgarh in relief of companies 22nd Punjab Infantry, to halt at Umballa till further orders.

30th Punjab, from Peshawar to Mooltan, on relief by 25th P.I.

31st Punjab, from Sialkot to Delhi Nov. 1, date of arrival Dec. 10.

34th Pioneers, from Mian Mur to Jhelum on or before March 1, date of arrival March.

39th Bengal, from Cawnpore to Jhansi Dec. 12, date of arrival Dec. 28.

40th Bengal, from Jhansi to Cawnpore on arrival of 4th B.I., date of arrival Dec. 10.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh, from Kohat to Dera Ghazi Khan 4th January, date of arrival 1st February.

1st Punjab, from Dera Ismail Khan to Edwardesabad 18th February, date of arrival 24th February.

2nd Punjab, from Kohat to Dera Ismail Khan 28th January, date of arrival 10th February.

4th Punjab, from Dera Ghazi Khan to Kohat Head-Quarters Wing on relief by 4th Sikh Infantry 2nd February. Wing forming Peshin Road escorts on relief by a Wing of the 4th Sikh Infantry, date of arrival 1st March.

5th Punjab, from Edwardesabad to Kohat 17th January, date of arrival 23rd January.

THE NEW HEBRIDES AND THE SUEZ CANAL.—ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

It is officially announced that on the 24th inst. the Franco-English Conventions concerning the Suez Canal, the New Hebrides, and the Raiatea Islands, in the Tahiti Archipelago, were signed in Paris by M. Flourens and Mr. Egerton, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires. It is not technically accurate to describe the agreement arrived at respecting the Suez Canal as a Convention. It will only assume that shape when it is agreed to by the Powers represented at the London Conference which came to an abrupt close in 1885. The islands above mentioned are named Raiatea, Borabora, and Huahine. They lie to the north-west of Tahiti, in the Society group. When, in 1842, the French established a Protectorate over the Society Islands England laid claim to these three, and for some years the matter remained unsettled. Finally, on June 19, 1847, a Convention was signed by Lord Palmerston and M. de Jarnac, at that time French Ambassador in London, by which France and England mutually agreed to "recognise the independence" of the islands and to refrain from interfering in any way with them. We now formally recognise French Sovereignity over the three islands in question, withdrawing all British claims. Some confusion has arisen owing to the use of the term "Leeward Islands" in connection with this agreement, which, it is needless to say, has nothing to do with our possessions in the West Indies. The three islands are spoken of in the French papers as "sous-le-vent de Taïti," a phrase which simply describes their situation relatively to the main island of the group.

The official despatches which Lord Salisbury sent to Mr. Egerton, British Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, when forwarding the final draft of the Conventions for the settlement of the differences between France and England regarding the Suez Canal, the New Hebrides, and the Leeward Islands of Tahiti, have been issued from the Foreign Office. The following is the text of the Convention relating to the Suez Canal:—

"1. The maritime Canal of Suez shall be always free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to any merchant ship or ship of war, without distinction of flag. Consequently, the High Contracting Parties agree not to interfere in any way with the free use of the Canal in time of war as in time of peace. The Canal shall never be subject to the law of blockade.

"2. The High Contracting Parties, recognising that the Sweetwater Canal is indispensable to the maritime Canal, take note of the engagements of his Highness the Khédive with the Suez Canal Company concerning the Sweetwater Canal. They agree not to interfere in any way with the security of this Canal and its sources, the supply from which cannot be the object of any obstructive attempts.

"3. The High Contracting Parties undertake in like manner the *matériel*, establishments, constructions, and works of the maritime Canal and the Sweetwater Canal.

"4. There shall not be erected any fortification capable of being employed in any offensive operation against the maritime Canal on any point which commands or menaces it. No point commanding or menacing its course or its approaches can be occupied as a military post.

"5. The maritime Canal remaining open as a war passage, no act of war or of hostility can take place in its approaches or ports of access, nor upon the banks of the Canal within a zone to be determined by the labours of the International Commission for the surveillance of the Canal.

"6. In time of war the belligerent Powers shall not disembark nor take up in the ports of access either troops, munitions, or war *matériel*.

"7. Prizes are subject in every respect to the same regulations as the ships of war of belligerents.

"8. The Powers shall not maintain in the waters of the Canal (including Lake Timsah and the Bitter Lakes) any vessel of war. However, in the ports of access of Port Said and Suez they may station vessels of war, the number of which shall not exceed two from each Power.

"9. The representatives in Egypt of the signatory Powers of this treaty shall be charged to watch over its execution. In case of any menance to the security of the Canal they shall meet at the summons of their senior member to proceed to the needful verifications. They shall make known to the Government of the Khédive the danger

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which they shall have perceived, in order that it may adopt fitting measures to secure the protection and free use of the Canal. They shall, in any case, meet once a year to satisfy themselves that the present treaty is duly carried out. They shall especially demand the destruction of any work or the dispersion of any assemblage on either bank of the Canal which could have for its object, or might have the effect of, an attack upon the freedom of the Canal, or the perfect security of its navigation.

"10. The Egyptian Government shall, within the limits of its powers under the firmans, take the needful steps to render the execution of this treaty respected. In case the Egyptian Government should not have at command sufficient means, it must appeal to the Sublime Porte, which shall concert with the other signatory Powers of the declaration of London, 17th March, 1885, in order to decree by common accord the steps to be taken to respond to that appeal.

"11. In like manner the prescriptions of Articles 4, 5, 6, and 8 shall not impede the steps which his Majesty the Sultan and his Highness the Khédive, within the limits of the firmans granted, may be obliged to take to secure the defence of Egypt and the maintenance of public order. In case the Sultan or the Khédive may find it necessary to avail himself of the exceptions herein provided, the signatory Powers of the declaration of London shall be advised thereof.

"12. The steps which shall be taken in the cases provided for by Articles 10 and 11 of this treaty must not cause an obstacle to the free use of the Canal. In the same cases, the erection of permanent fortifications remains forbidden.

"13. The High Contracting Parties agree, as an application of the principle of equality in what concerns the free use of the Canal, a principle which forms the basis of this treaty, that none of them shall seek, as regards the Canal, territorial or commercial advantages, or privileges in the international arrangements which may follow. Further, the rights of Turkey as the territorial Power are also reserved.

"14. Beyond the obligations provided for expressly by the clauses of this treaty, no interference with the sovereign rights of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, or the rights and immunities of his Highness the Khédive, arising from the firmans, is attempted.

"15. The High Contracting Parties agree that the engagements resulting from this treaty shall not be limited by the acts of concession of the Suez Canal Company.

"16. The stipulations of this treaty shall not impede the sanitary measures in force in Egypt.

"17. The High Contracting Parties engage to bring this treaty to the knowledge of the States which have not signed it, inviting them to accede to it."

At the general quarterly meeting of the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, summoned for the 31st inst., Mr. J. C. Fielden has given notice of the following resolution which he intends to move, viz. :—"That in view of the recent very rapid increase of cotton spinning in India, and the exports of yarn therefrom, more especially to China and Japan, while at the same time there has been a very serious check to the growth of Lancashire yarn exports to those countries, the directors be requested to examine and report to a special meeting of the Chamber as to the causes and circumstances which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire."

Conference on the Silk Industry.—A conference of ladies and gentlemen interested in the silk industries of the United Kingdom was held on the 21st inst. at the Manchester Royal Jubilee Exhibition. The conference was convened by the Commission of the Silk Section, and Mr. T. Wardle, chairman of the section, presided. Sir Joseph Lee, in introducing Mr. Wardle, said that the real object of the meeting was the formation of what they might term a silk guild, or silk association. In a letter written to him last week, Lord Kimberley said that he could not see why India could not become the source of supply of our silk, as she was becoming for the supply of our tea. The Mayor (Mr. Alderman Harwood) said that neither as regarded silk nor anything else was there anything to be done which the nimble fingers of the Lancashire people could not do. Mr. T. Dickins read a paper on the revival of the silk industry of Great Britain and Ireland, with observations on the importance of technical education. Mr. Joseph Wright (Macclesfield) said that nothing but some sort of protection would permanently benefit the silk trade. Mr. Charles Lister (Bradford) read a paper urging the need of protection for a revival of the industry. The conference appointed a committee to draw up rules for an institution of silk manufacturers, merchants, and retail dealers, to promote the interests of the silk trade, and urged the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and the provision of further technical education.

Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., who for fifty years had served the Queen in the Civil Service and under the Foreign and Colonial Offices, died this week. He was born in 1811, and entered the Civil Service of Ceylon in 1828. From this time until his retirement, ten years ago, he filled several high posts in our colonies and dependencies. He remained in Ceylon until 1850, where he was promoted from a writership to the posts of assistant colonial secretary and clerk of the Executive and Legislative Councils in 1833. Seven years afterwards he was made district Judge of Kandy, and a few years later he was appointed Government agent for the western province of the island. In 1851 he was employed in America, where during ten years he served successively as superintendent of Honduras in 1851, Governor of British Guiana in 1854, and on a special mission to Venezula in 1858. He was in 1861 appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope and at the same time High Commissioner in South Africa, which post he resigned in 1870. For five years ending 1877 he was Governor of Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 26, Clan Ranald (s), Madras ; Nepaul (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 21, Asia (s), Liverpool.—26, Bedouin (s), Barrow.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 21, Roumania (s), Liverpool.—27, Ganges (s), London.
MADRAS.—Oct. 24, Ganges (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 22, Huzara (s), Bombay.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Pekin*, from London, Nov. 3 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Nov. 10 ; from Brindisi, Nov. 14.

For Bombay : Mr. J. J. Monteath, Surgeon H. Haig, Mr. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Surgeon W. H. and Mrs. Cadge, Mr. F. Dunsterville, Dr. and Mrs. Fayle, Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Burmall, Miss Langley, Surgeon-Major W. Woodforde Finden, Mr. F. Anthony and son, Major W. O. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. J. A. Begbie, Mr. W. Murray, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Coppin, Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Dane and infant, Mr. O'Rourke, Mr. Evans. *From Venice :* Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. Gallois, Mrs. Langley, Comte de Breteul and brother, Mr. Ali Bilgrain, Mr. Lehzen, Brigade-Surgeon J. M. Fleming, Rev. Mr. Marriette. *From Brindisi :* Mr. W. Bigge, Rev. F. C. and Mrs. Hill, Colonel F. Vanderzee, Mr. Crawford, Capt. Grey, Mrs. Bixwell, H.H. Thakur Sahib of Morvi and suite, Mr. T. R. Brook, Rev. F. A. Marriott, Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Fuller, Bishop of Rangoon, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Blathwayt, Mr. H. J. Thomson, Sir W. Young, Mr. J. Macintosh, Mr. Trotter, Colonel Jenkins, Mr. H. T. Dall, Mr. Warry, Mr. Lowinsky, Capt. Bishop. *From Suez :* Mrs. A. H. Millett, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. A. C. Marshall, Marquis di Mores, Marquise di Mores, Prince Henry d'Orleans, M. Paul de Boissy, Mr. C. Fouilloux, Mr. C. E. Patell.

For Calcutta : Colonel and Mrs. Plant, Misses R. and D. Heaven, Mr. and Mrs. Greenless, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Byrne and three daughters, Mrs. Westland and child, two Misses Campbell, Mr. S. Parker, Mrs. F. Beauclerk, Mr. J. and Mrs. McDowell and infant, Rev. H. Mackenzie, Miss Sankey, Mr. J. S. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Chrestein and infant, Mr. W. J. Marsham, Mr. and Mrs. Cairns, Mr. D. N. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Capt. Spratt, R.E., Mrs. Spratt and infant, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Holt, Miss Clark, Mr. H. S. P. Maxwell, Mrs. Lewis and two children, Mr. Morgan, Mr. T. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. J. G. Heard, Mrs. Glover, Miss Bayley, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. D. Clark. *From Brindisi :* Mr., Mrs. and Miss Murray, Mr. M. Hughes, Mr. W. H. Vincent, Mr. H. and Mrs. Spencer. *From Venice :* Mr. Wyatt, Rev. T. H. and Mrs. Taylor, Lady Petheram. *From Suez :* Mr. and Mrs. Heywood, Mr. Stratton, Mr. Hannan.

For Madras : Mr. A. G. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Michael, Mr. A. B. Strange.

For Port Said : Mr. W. and Mrs. Rycroft.

For Colombo : Miss Murray, Messrs. W. and P. Harinston, two Misses Harinston.

For Alexandria : *From Brindisi* : H.H. Kirwan Singh. *From Venice :* Mr. Nathan, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Müller.

For Malta : Capt. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Devitt and infant, Mr. A. Morris, Lieut. Dowell, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Arthur.

For Suez : Mr. J. Campbell.

For Aden : Mr. W. Gaze.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Arabia*, from Liverpool, Oct. 22.

For Bombay : Miss M. F. Abrams, Rev. J. O. Ashenhurst, Miss Abraham, Mr. W. Atkinson, Mr. Alfred Beart, Miss Brown, Mr. R. Buchanan, Miss J. Eltzholtz, Mr. P. J. Fagan, Miss E. Goldney, Mr. A. Garrett, Mr. J. W. Hartley, Mr. Herbert R. Heap, Miss Hides, Miss Haddath, Mr. D. K. Homan, Miss Kellie, Mrs. Masters, Miss McRedie, Miss Mead, Mrs. A. L. Morse, Rev. S. Martin, D.D., Rev. G. W. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Anisa Musa, Lieut. J. N. Newall, two Masters Pullan, Miss Pullan and maid, Captain Paul, Mrs. J. C. Pottinger, two children and maid, Miss Patterson, Miss Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Atwell Porter, Mr. W. B. Shewan, Major and Mrs. Owen Williams, Mr. H Warburton, Miss H. Walker, Miss C. E. Wilson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 3.

For Calcutta : Miss Aitchison, Mrs. Trowbridge.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, from Liverpool, Nov. 5.

For Bombay : Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dunbar and child, Mrs. H. L. Dundas, child, infant and governess, Miss Forman, Rev. and Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Janvier, Mrs. Jardine, Lieut. Leslie, Miss Lawson, Miss Mabel Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. J. C. B. Raper, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss C. R. Reid, Miss J. Reid, Miss E. B. Reid, Mrs. Stewart Rolland and maid, Captain Street, Mr. Sutherland, Captain H. M. Slater, Miss Owen Smith, Mrs. L. Thomas and child, Mrs. Thorburn and family, Mr. F. Wadia, wife, child and infant, Mr. L. P. Watson, Mrs. and Miss Sharp Young.

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Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Freaso, Mrs. Parry Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery, Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, Miss A. C. Proctor, Colonel Swifte, Miss Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Winter.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, Dec. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss E. Moor.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Sinclair*, sailed Oct. 19.

For Bombay: Lieut. and Mrs. Cidion, Mr. A. M. Balfour, Mrs. Hay and child, Capt. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Crawley, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, children, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Montressor, Mr. W. F. Mill, Colonel and Mrs. Martelli, Rev. and Mrs. McArtney and two children, Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Broderick. *From Suez:* Mr. Clark.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, to sail Oct. 29.

For Colombo: Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss F. Clarke, Miss E. Clarke, two children and maid, Miss Brandes, Mr. G. C. D. Guild.

For Madras: Mrs. C. H. Pelly, Miss A. Cuthbert, Miss B. Alexander, Miss Mead, Miss Chute, Miss Schuff, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Maplesden and two children, Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Mr. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle, Miss Tingey.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Longhurst, Mr. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Love, Mrs. Ronaldson, two infants and nurse, Mrs. F. C. Scott, Miss M. Hay, Miss Philips.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, to sail Nov. 1.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. King and three children.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Paterson and two children, Mr. J. A. Spence.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. Peddie.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Lyndall and child, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mrs. Grieve, Miss E. Shea, Mr. Hamilton.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Lieut. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. Brin, Mrs. Simpson, three children and nurse.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse, Mrs. Rivett Carnac and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, infant and nurse, Mrs. Russell, two children and lady, Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes-Hughes, Miss O'Rorke, Mr. Malony.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mr. E. H. Pollock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, Oct. 10.

From London: Mr. Alex Hill, Mr. F. Henk, Mrs. W. Loch and child, Mr. D. Morris, Mr. Peterson, Mr. G. J. Joseph, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Cockburn, Mrs. Madge, Miss Madge, Mrs. J. P. White and infant, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. A. Willes, Mrs. Carmichael Smyth and child, Mr. and Mrs. Castaway, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Jerkins, Mr. Charles Potter, Mr. W. Pickford, Mrs. Campbell and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. De Courcy Hamilton, Mr. F. G. Ashwood, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Banerjee, two boys and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Egerton, Lieut. G. S. Keith, Mrs. A. Salmon, Miss Durham, Mrs. and Miss Hawkins, two children and infant, Mr. Hyde, Mr. N. Lazarus, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. J. A. Buckley, Mr. Hammond, Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Mayoh, Lieut. MacLaren, Mr. Raoof.

From Brindisi: Mr. G. D. Macpherson, Mr. C. E. Kane, Dr. Pilcher, Major G'Gorman, Mrs. O'Gorman, Mr. R. Lang, Lieut.-Colonel Sandeman, Mr. W. Barry, Capt. Ferris, Mr. J. Denman, Surgeon Nicholls, Colonel A. Walker, Mr. H. Waldron, Capt. Dean Pitt, Mr. J. C. Hilton, Mr. W. M. Eley, Mr. G. Vibart, Mr. F. Whitney, Major-General Sir C. Gough, Colonel Skipwith, Mrs. Skipwith, Mr. H. G. Taylor, Capt. H. Goad, Lieut. Walton, Mr. Skinwell, Mr. C. H. Molloy, General L. D. Baker, Mr. R. D. Framjee, Mr. A. R. Swayne, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. G. K. Lawrie, Mr. Mookerjee, Capt. A. R. Scott, Mr. A. G. Orr, Mr. D. F. Shaw, Mr. Arnot, Mr. D. Miller, Mrs. Lawrie, Mrs. Ferris, Major Von Hugo, Herr Stein.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Australia*, Capt. W. J. Nantes, left Bombay, Oct. 14.

For London: Mr. Dunlop, Mrs. L. Home, Mr. Crowshaw, Mr. Deuchars, Colonel E. Stopford's children, Capt. Arm, Rev. A. McKune, Mr. Stewart, Miss Cockburn, Mr. Morris, Mr. Burk.

For Brindisi: Dr. Yeld, Mr. Parof.

For Marseilles: Mrs. Richey, Mrs. Thomas and two children, Miss Lee-Warner, Capt. J. J. Cooper, Major A. P. Thornton.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. Worcester, from London, Oct. 27.

For Bombay: Mr. H. W. Lyle, Mr. Windsor, Capt. H. W. King, Mr. R. R. Gales, Mr. J. Woodside, Mr. J. D. Couchman, Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Mr. G. T. Barlow, Mr. F. Reilly, Mr. H. N. Weldon, Mr. F. W. K. Yeoman, Mr. G. G. Stanley, Mr. R. G. Jacobs, Sir E. and Lady Grey, Mr. H. W. Gee, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. A. P. Marsden, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. E. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Bulman and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. C. Hill, Mr. J. C. Henniker, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. T. Carter, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. Penney, Miss F. Elstone, Mr. A. Fairweather, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Miss M. Koppermann, Mr. Jameson, Mr. H. M. Hopkins, Miss Langridge, Mrs. Skoll and child, Mr. Gingell, Miss Cox, Mrs. Yeoman, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Wilsworth and three children, Mrs. Liveredge and two children, Mr. H. C. Weekes, two Misses Wilsworth, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mr. R. M. Redhead, Mrs. Ward and infant, Mr. J. Harwood, Mr. Benson, Miss Annie Dahl, Mrs. and Miss Whitby, Mr. Goffin, Mrs. H. R. MacLennan, Mr. Morrison, Mr. W. R. Foster, Rev. E. H. Beale, Mr. Muir, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. MacConnell, Mr. F. W. Townsend, Mr. W. Smith.

For Suez: Mrs. Wade Dalton and child, Miss Callender, two Misses Baker, Miss Goodwyn, Mr. M. Barnsley, Mr. Capel, Mr. Fegen, Miss Woodland, Mr. D. McClure, Lieut. Fife, Mr. W. F. Sheppard, Mr. A. Sheppard.

For Malta: Miss Cowley, Mrs. Billing, Mr. C. Monreal, Mr. W. J. and Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. Tuffnell, Lieut. Burnett, Lieut. Talbot.

For Port Said: Mr. A. C. Browne, Mr. Blogg, Miss Sibyl Baker, Mr. and Miss Evans.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Goorkha*, from London, Oct. 27.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Halksworth and child, Miss Halksworth, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Keswick, Mr. Charles Ruxton, Mr. K. C. Jones, Mr. Montford Chamney, Miss Kitchen, Miss Kate Sanders, Mr. C. F. Forbes, Mrs. Mason and infant, Mrs. McGavin and child, Mrs. George Dickson, Miss Chamney, Mr. E. J. Gilliam, Mr. J. H. Herbert, Capt. A. and Mrs. Biddiard, Mr. J. Millaku, Mr. H. R. Grimes, Mr. T. G. Russell, Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Gimblett, Mr. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Croft and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Sanderson and four children.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. J. S. Murray, sailing on Oct. 21.

For London: Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot.
For Venice: Miss Schmarz.
For Brindisi: Mr. A. C. Brett.

Per s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Oct. 28.

For London: Miss Warburton.
For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Bruce, Major Mosley Mayne.

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on Nov. 4.

For London: Colonel and Mrs. Williamson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and three children.
For Brindisi: Major A. G. Begbie.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi, K.C.I.E., and suite, accompanied by Mr. T. R. Bridgwater, arrived by the White Star steamship *Germanic* at Liverpool on Friday from Canada and the United States, after an extensive tour reaching to the Pacific coast.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. P. SMITH, R.A., has been granted a Distinguished Service Pension of £100 per annum. He entered the service of the East India Company and was gazetted to the Indian Artillery on Dec. 11, 1849, and was promoted to his present rank May 25, 1886. He served in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-8, being present at the siege and capture of Lucknow and capture of Bareilly (granted medal). He also served in the Afghan Campaign, 1879-80, in the march from Quetta to the relief of Candahar (mentioned in dispatches *London Gazette*, and medal).

WRITING of the license of the Native Press, the *Englishman*, thus concludes its remarks:—"The efficiency of the administration is seriously impaired, and in such a matter there can be no question of stagnation or of a preseevation of the *status quo*—things must either amend or go from bad to worse. Our chief consolation lies in the fact that things are about as bad as they possibly can be, and that the grant of a few inches more rope must inevitably bring about a much-desired consummation."

THE depression in the opium trade continued throughout 1886 with a slight recovery during the latter months. The final reports, which close the year show that the total exports to Bombay for China during the last nine months of the year were 32,684 chests. This, as compared with 28,259 chests during the closing nine months of 1885, shows a considerable increase, but this represents no improvement in the price. The rate at Bombay per chest, on the last day of 1885, was Rs. 1,195 for new opium, and Rs. 1,225 for old. The prices on the 31st December, 1886, show a reduction on these low rates, and were Rs. 1,126 and Rs. 1,200 respectively. The continued depression in the opium trade is causing much anxiety to Native Chiefs, who see the principal source of their revenue in danger of decaying, while there is immediate loss and ruin to Malwa cultivators. The Native Darbars try to avoid reduction in their rates for opium lands, and compel the cultivators to pay the same rental for lands, the produce of which has enormously fallen in price. The consequence is great distress and general complaint. The new Minister of Indore, Dewan Ragunath Rao, has realised the danger, and is endeavouring to persuade the Darbar to sanction remissions of revenue which will be otherwise irrecoverable, and, in Gwalior, the agent to the Governor-General has persuaded the Council of Regency to adopt immediate measures to mitigate the general agricultural distress.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102⅝	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102⅝	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	775
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	880
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	700
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	126
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	230
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	all	15 ...	120
Colaba	200	16 ...	140
Dhollera Ginning ...	1,880	50 ...	625
East India	all	12 ...	100
Fort	1,000	150 ...	1,475
French	8,500	150 ...	1,100
Harvey & Sabapathy...	all	80 ...	600
Khangnum	500	25 ...	400
Mercantile	450	45 ...	350
Mofussil Co.	125	7½ ...	95
Munmar M.	400	55 ...	465
New Berar	all	40 ...	245
New Indian	500	60 ...	575
Prince of Wales ...	125	... ...	90
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	400	30 ...	320
Sassoon	500	75 ...	555
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	500	25 ...	500
Sind	1,000	120 ...	1,200
Volkart...	750	75 ...	530

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	570
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	890
Central India	500	85 ...	845
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	610
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	655
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	610
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	180
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	890
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	820
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	495
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,410
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,102½
Khandoish	1,000	80 ...	840
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	20 ...	760
Leopold	100	5 ...	132
Madras United ...	1,000	160 ...	2,300
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,235
Masagon	250	9 ...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,400
Naigam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	490
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	820
Oriental	625	15 ...	555
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	6¼ ...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,160
Soondersas	1,000	50 ...	635
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	300
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	265
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	35 ...	485
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	205
Bombay Ice Co.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,950
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	336
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,195
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—October 10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 99 8	to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 0	to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102 12	to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 12	to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887)	Nominal	—
6 of 1870 (1889)	104 0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	104 8	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102 8	to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102 8	to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103 0	to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103 4	to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	97 0	to 97 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	890 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	123 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Allpore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	160 to 165
Barnagore Jute	£10	96 to 97
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,590 to 1,600
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7½ to 8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,400 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	50 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	265 to 270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	75 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	92 to 93
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to 145
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	104 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	50 to —
Equitable Coal	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	46 to 47
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	217 to —
Gourepore	100	110 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to 87
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	99 to 100
India General Steam Navigation	100	92 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	119 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	120 to 125
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	65 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	113 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	58 to —
Riverside Press	90	40 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	77 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	51 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	81 to 82

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	90 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to 45
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22 to 25
Central Cachar	200	100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	17 to 20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	31 to 32
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	53 to 54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	15 to 16
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	102 to 103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Indian Terai	500	460 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to 15
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to 11
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	35	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)... ...	100	50 to 52
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	41 to 42
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	102 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	141 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—October 31.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91 to 91½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	102 to 102½
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	100½ to 101
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	104 to 106
4	Do. 1886-90	102 to 104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6	Do. 1893-96	107 to 110
4	Do.	101 to 103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	106 to 108
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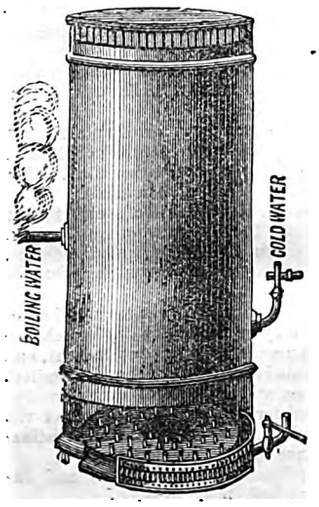
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 21st October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 19th October; and from Calcutta to the 17th October.

In consequence of representations made by the Surgeon-General the programme of the Viceroy's tour has been somewhat altered. Sir Benjamin Simpson has urged that, considering the present sanitary condition of the Quetta and Peshin districts, where there is still a certain amount of cholera, it would be very undesirable to hold durbars there, or otherwise bring together a large number of people in one place where there is very little ordinary accommodation, as a great outbreak of cholera might thereby be occasioned. The Viceregal tour to Quetta has, therefore, been postponed till next year.

The Viceroy, under the new arrangements, was to leave Simla on November 5th, travel to Karachi, arriving there November 11th, as originally intended. From thence the programme and dates as first published will be followed.

At a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Scoble, in moving that the Game Protection Bill be taken into consideration, said that there had been a general consensus of opinion as to the necessity of legislation on the subject. The principle of the Bill had now been extended so as to include peacocks and also insectivorous birds, which were largely destroyed for the sake of their plumage, which was often brightest during the breeding season. Power had also been given to the local Governments to extend the provisions of the Bill to animals and game other than birds.

The Commander-in-Chief and all the Presidency Governors and Lieutenant-Governors are "on tour."

General Luck has gone to Lawrencepur to fix the site of the forthcoming Cavalry Camp of Exercise. The Secretary of State has sanctioned General Luck's appointment as Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

The Sanitary Commissionerships are not to be abolished, as reported. Brigade-Surgeon Richardson and Surgeon-Major Stephen have been confirmed in their appointments as Sanitary Commissioners of the North-West Provinces and Punjab respectively.

A statement is now being prepared showing what public offices have been built at Simla during the past six years, and the cost thereof, which will probably see light at some future day in a Blue-book.

The Punjab Government have offered to contribute a lakh of rupees towards bridging the River Gugger, on the Umballa-Kalka road, the bridge to be made equal to carrying the railway across whenever the time comes for making the line.

In the matter of the measures sanctioned by the Secretary of State for remedying the block in the Telegraph Department a resolution embodying them will be published before the Government of India leave Simla. They must, of course, pass the ordeal of consideration by the Financial Department before being made known.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have offered to complete the Assam-Behar scheme and work the Tirhoot system. The offer is said to be strongly recommended by the Secretary of State for the acceptance of the Government of India.

It is considered probable that Mr. A. C. Tupp, at present Accountant-General in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, will be appointed Chief Secretary to the local Government when Sir A. Colvin assumes the reins of office.

Colonel Pole-Carew, who has arrived in Bombay, rejoins his appointment as Military Secretary to Sir Frederick Roberts, and accompanies his Excellency on tour.

The party accompanying the Viceroy on tour will consist of Sir Donald Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Major Cooper, Major Hamilton, Dr. Finlay, Mr. J. McFerran, Mr. H. M. Durand, and Captain C. Burn.

The escort for Major Peacock and Captain Yate left Chaman for Herat on the 17th October. They will travel at full speed to the scene of operations.

The Allahabad University will date its existence from November 15, when the Senate will probably meet and the University will be formally opened by Sir Alfred Lyall.

Dr. Burgess, Director of the Archæological Survey Department, is now in Simla, arranging in consultation with the authorities a programme for the re-organisation of the department.

Major-General Peile, R.E., late Public Works Secretary to Government in the North-West Provinces, is mentioned as probable successor to the late Major-General Hyde, Inspector-General of Railway Stores at the India Office.

Colonel Cooke, on vacating the command of the 17th Lancers some little time hence, will probably become Assistant Adjutant-General at Umballa.

Colonel R. Wheeler, of the 18th Bengal Lancers, is President this year of the North-West Provinces Remount Committee in the place of Colonel Willis.

Mr. Coldstream has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Simla, consequent on Colonel Beadon taking furlough.

Mr. M. A. Lawson, Government Botanist and Director of Cinchona Plantations, Nilgiris, recommends that an attempt should be made to grow the ipecacuanha plant in India.

Allahabad figures badly in one respect in the Civil Statements of the North-West Provinces for 1886. Summonses were, it seems, issued to attach the salaries of 458 judgment-debtors, all of whom were either railway servants or public officers, the former numbering 316 and the latter 142. And of these no fewer than 244 and 70 respectively belonged to the Allahabad district.

H.H. the Maharajah of Cashmere is on a short visit to Sialkot.

A resolution has been promulgated that no Chief Engineer of the P.W.D. on the State Railways, Accounts Establishment, or Secretary, or Deputy Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., shall hold the appointment for more than five years.

Private Mulligan, of the Scots Fusiliers, at present stationed in Rangoon, shot two of his comrades, Corporal Thomas and Corporal Christy, dead, and wounded another soldier, on the 17th October.

The Macgregor Memorial Fund is expected to reach thirteen thousand rupees, of which some seven thousand will be invested to secure an annual gold and silver medal, and money prizes to Native soldiers, while the picture for the Union Service Institution at Simla will cost three thousand rupees; but the latter expenditure will only be decided upon after the Madras and Bombay Committees have been consulted. The disposal of the surplus money will be settled next spring, when the subscription list will be closed.

In the Simla Bank case the district judge has decided that he has jurisdiction to hear the petition for removal of the present liquidators.

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THE New Madras Municipal Six per Cent. Loan of One Lakh, for Drainage Works, has been extremely well received. The loan was closed with the result that the whole of it was taken up at Rs. 106. No less than 6½ lakhs were tendered, at an average of Rs. 210-1-5, and Rs. 11,82,700 were tendered at an average of Rs. 99-0-9.

THE REV. MARSH KIRKBY, who recently joined the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and acted for a short time as chaplain at Fort William, has given up his appointment, and proceeded home, as he did not wish to go to Burma, where he had been appointed.

THE Bishop of Calcutta proceeds home in February for about a year, the Rev. J. Mitchell, officiating archdeacon, taking charge in his lordship's absence. Some difficulty has arisen regarding the creation of the proposed see at Allahabad, and it is understood that the Metropolitan's visit to England may enable him to settle the question.

THE Jubilee subscriptions to the Countess of Dufferin's fund have amounted to Rs. 4,78,000 in India. Of this sum four lakhs go to the Central Committee, and the remainder to branches. The above amount includes only money which has passed through the hands of the honorary secretary, and is exclusive of funds paid direct to branches.

GOOD results have been achieved by the Government in Burma in training Burmans and Karens in survey work.

THE Delhi Municipality, in conjunction with some Native gentlemen resident there, have undertaken to provide funds for a lady doctor at the local hospital. The committee of the Countess of Dufferin's fund has undertaken to engage a lady for the post.

THERE has been a fire in the locomotive workshops at Sukkur, which destroyed about forty thousand rupees' worth of property.

MR. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM, a gentleman well known in Bombay commercial circles, died on Oct. 13.

THE JUBILEE MUDDLE IN HONG KONG.

The *Daily Press* says:—It certainly would strike an intelligent stranger landing in Hong Kong in September as being very odd to find the Legislative Council discussing a vote towards the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Nor has the resident in this colony much less reason for irritation. The eventful day came and was celebrated with respect if not with acclaim and noise, and as the anniversary is now long since past it is exasperating to sensible persons to find a portion of the community bent upon making the whole of it ridiculous by a waste of money and silly fuss over an occasion excellent in itself, but now become matter of history. Possibly by this time, however, some of us have got confused as to whose jubilee Hong Kong is going to celebrate. We believe it was originally intended to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, and after many abortive meetings and much foolish talk it was decided to erect a statue in honour of Her Majesty. So far good, but the rejoicings, which would have been most appropriate on June 21, the date on which they were held throughout the Kingdom and Colonies, were here deferred to November 9. This was a grave mistake, but having made it, the best course to adopt would be to let the matter drop and devote the money that would have been expended in illuminations, &c., to the permanent memorial. If we are to have a statue of the Queen-Empress let it be one worthy of the colony—a work of art that we shall not be ashamed of, and one that will show the Chinese and foreigners who visit Victoria that the Queen after whom our city was named is fittingly honoured by its inhabitants. The Government have voted the sum of $25,000 towards the celebration and commemoration of the Jubilee, and we regret that the vote was unaccompanied by a stipulation that none of the money should be frittered away upon a too-late "jollification," as Mr. Ryrie dubbed it.

THE SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).

The half-yearly general meeting was held on the 1st inst., at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. R. S. Foreman presided, and in moving the adoption of the report stated that the gas and meter rentals showed increases compared with the accounts received in the corresponding period of the previous year. Orders were on hand for the erection of forty-four lamps in a new district, and when that extension was carried out they might reasonably look for a further increase in the private lighting. The sales of residual products had been well kept up. The collections had been very satisfactory. The profit on fittings and sundries showed a decrease of £343. The loss on exchange had been very small. The general result of the half-year's working was that they were enabled to recommend a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum. The motion was seconded and carried, and the dividend was approved.

NOTES.

NEITHER by telegram nor by overland mail is there much news of interest or importance from India to comment upon to-day. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and the lesser luminaries of the Provinces are on tour or visiting their districts. Lord Connemara appears to be winning golden opinions from Natives and Europeans wherever he goes, and in answer to the various addresses made to him he speaks with sound sense and good taste.

SPEAKING at Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, he said:—"I shall always be anxious and ready at all times to hear the opinions of the educated classes, no matter from what side they come, whether from British India or the Native States; and while anxious to hear all alike, I cannot pretend to pay the same attention to the views of the uneducated, because we know that such are often misleading and mischievous." This is candid and sensible, but it is sure to be misconstrued in certain quarters. The sentimentalists and seditious Native Press will declare that the Governor of Madras has no sympathy for the poor ryots, and will proceed to abuse him accordingly.

HOWEVER, he has fortunately confidence in himself. Referring to an allusion which was made to his brother, the late Lord Mayo, he said:—"I am very conscious that I could not walk in the footsteps of a wiser or more just, benevolent ruler, but men must be judged by their own acts, and it is my earnest desire to stand on my own merits." This is manly and straightforward.

COLONEL MARSHALL seems to be a most fortunate official. Not a mail has come from India for some weeks past but his name is mentioned with great praise attached to it. He has been much fêted, and many speeches have been made in his honour. He was the bearer of the Nizam's munificent offer to the Viceroy, and his return to Hyderabad from Simla is telegraphed to all the Indian papers with the remark that "Colonel Marshall was much missed at Hyderabad, both socially and politically." The Greek philosopher was wrong who declared that no man could be called happy before his death; Colonel Marshall in his surroundings exemplifies the fallacy of that aphorism.

THE Native newspapers seem to be as little impressed with the value of some of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent's telegrams as we are sometimes, especially with regard to those referring to Afghanistan. A vernacular journal says:—"The veracity of the gentleman who sends his weekly budget of news from Calcutta to the London *Times* has long been a matter of notoriety. Like Crabbe's journalist, he always coins his 'fresh tales,' and seems to live upon them. He has been more than once corrected, but he seems to have little regard for the claims of truth and fairness when he does duty as the *Times* correspondent."

WE need not say that we do not go so far as our Native friend in his indignant condemnation. The veracity of the gentleman who wires to the *Times* every Sunday from Calcutta is beyond suspicion; it is the veracity of those from whom he derives his information that we doubt. The bazaars of Peshawur and Simla are not the most authentic sources of information to go to for news beyond our frontier, but the "gup" they supply is weekly telegraphed from Calcutta to London.

TO-DAY, for instance, the readers of the *Times* are informed, under date, Calcutta, Nov. 6, that the Ameer has issued several proclamations that Ayub Khan had perished in the desert from thirst, sometimes that he was in custody at Teheran, and so on. Then rumour states he has fled to Russia. Who has seen any of these proclamations? Again, it is stated that "rumours are afloat regarding troubles said to be brewing in the Bajour, Dir, Swat, Kohistan, and Hazura country, and it is stated that Taj Mahommed,

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one of Ayub Khan's followers, is stirring up dissensions in the Herat Province." It is acknowledged that all these rumours are "unauthenticated." Why, then, help to circulate them?

One portion of the Afghan news telegraphed is certainly satisfactory, and that is, that the Afghans are beginning to appreciate the advantages of the railway and roads which are being made in the vicinity of Quetta. It is stated that Bostan, a point twenty-five miles beyond Quetta, to which the railway is open for traffic, has become an emporium for Candahar, and that last week 500 tons of dried fruits, wool, and other merchandise were brought there for carriage to India. This is promising, but it is not so satisfactory to learn that the intelligent ruler of Afghanistan has taken the opportunity of this increase of trade to raise his export duties and customs tariff. The trade, however, will grow in spite of this, and as it expands, the Amir, who is shrewd enough in business matters, will possibly see that it is to his own advantage and to the security of his rule to be a little less exacting.

There is still further matter for congratulation on the improved state of our relations with our turbulent friends in that direction:—

The new roads and railways also bring crowds of workmen across the frontier. There can be no doubt that these men will be struck by the contrast between the position of their countrymen in British territory, well governed, and lightly taxed and their own, obliged as they are to travel hundreds of miles to gain a few rupees to meet the exactions of the tax-gatherers. The great public works on the frontier have shown the Afghans our strength and resources, and familiarised them with us and our ways, and will probably lead them to hope for an extension of British influence over the country.

If British influence can turn cut-throats into peaceable traders it will be a blessing to many. But the British influence to be desired is over the Afghan character, not over the Afghan country.

Wanted, a bishop; at least the authority to make one. The good people of Allahabad in their desire for an episcopal ruler have forgotten the advice of the celebrated Mrs. Glasse, "first catch your hare;" in their case—your bishop. They have partly built a cathedral, and chosen a site for an episcopal residence, and made every arrangement for a suffragan in the North-West Provinces with jurisdiction over Oudh and the Central Provinces, when they are informed by Lord Cross that no territorial division of the Metropolitan See of Calcutta, under which Allahabad is at present, can take place without an Act of Parliament. So Allahabad has to wait, and content itself in the meantime with the loan of Aan rchdeacon.

The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, who, however, does not affix the well-known letters "J. M. M." tohis latest contribution to that journal, writes with regard to the Mehmandar's Department at the India Office:—

If Sir W. Fitzgerald's knowledge and experience of India were equal to his amiability and anxiety to make things pleasant all round he would be the right man in the right place; that he does not possess all the requirements of the holder of the office he fills is no fault of his, and if anybody is to be blamed it is those who were responsible for the selection of an untried man.

This is rather "damning with faint praise." We presume that there was some reason for Sir W. Fitzgerald's appointment beyond that of being the son of his father.

The selection of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot to the Secretary of State's Council is one which will, of course, be cordially approved of throughout India. Few Indian officials have done more varied or better work than he has. Joining the Madras Civil Service in 1842, he has filled nearly every appointment from Assistant Magistrate to Counsellor of the Empress that it was possible for a civilian to fill, and he has done well in all. His literary work has also been good and considerable. Besides the many papers he has published on matters connected with education and official affairs in India, and his memoir of Sir Thomas Munro, he has lately contributed to the *Encyclopedia of National Biography* the best monograph on Lord Clive which has yet appeared.

The Indian Press has assured itself that Sir Lepel Griffin will complete his political career in India next year, and commence his political career in England as soon as he can find a constituency to elect him to Parliament. The *Bombay Gazette* says (with just a *soupçon* of ill-nature running through its paragraphs) that Sir Lepel has not yet decided to which political party he will belong.

We accept (it says) with some reserve, of course, the statement that he intends to fight under the banner of the Liberal Unionists. For it seems only the other day that he chose the festive board of the Constitutional Union, an uncompromisingly Conservative body, for giving expression to a soul-stirring denunciation of certain traitors and assassins whom he had in his mind. However, he was once a Liberal and he is still a Unionist, and it is not to be taken for granted that one Conservative banquet has taken all the Liberalism out of him. The only thing that we need keep in view in this connection, until Sir Lepel Griffin definitely shows his colours, is that if there is anything that has less relation than everything else to the present opinions of an Indian official who takes to the game of politics it is his former political beliefs. For example of this the curious have only to consult their *Dod*.

Just so.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

Calcutta, Nov. 6.

The Viceroy, with Lady Dufferin and his Staff, left Simla on Thursday and proceeded on a lengthy tour, which will embrace the principal frontier stations. Several of these will be visited in conjunction with the Commander-in-Chief. The party will arrive in Calcutta about the middle of December.

The objection which the Nizam and his present Minister entertained to Sir Salar Jung's return to Hyderabad is said to have been removed, and the ex-Minister will return, and stay there for some months. Little is known regarding the exact nature of the reasons for this objection, but there appears to be no doubt that pressure was put upon Sir Salar to return to Europe, and it is believed that he will again leave Hyderabad in the spring.

During the sittings of the late Finance Committee in Bombay the Chamber of Commerce suggested that an economy would be effected by abolishing the Calcutta Mint, and confining the coining operations to Bombay. The Committee was unable to complete an inquiry into the matter, but recommended the suggestion for consideration. The Government has now issued a resolution, stating that the Bombay Mint can coin at least one and a quarter crores of rupees monthly, or can easily be made capable of doing so, so that the whole demand for rupee coinage is well within its capacity. The proposed economy, therefore, appears feasible, but before taking any steps the Government desires to obtains the opinions of the banking and mercantile community of Calcutta. Those opinions are accordingly invited. The fact that the bulk of the silver imported into India is landed in Bombay would seem to point to that city as the proper place for converting it into rupees, and it does not seem likely that the Calcutta bankers and merchants will offer any strong opposition. It is not clear whether it is proposed to abolish the Calcutta Mint altogether, or to retain it for copper coinage only.

The Court of Inquiry into the loss of the British India Company's steamer *Arcot* on the James and Mary Sands sat on Monday. The evidence tended to confirm the general belief that the accident was due to the parting of the steering gear. The report will not be published till it has been submitted to the Government, but the Court announced that it saw no ground for suspending anybody's certificate, or for reporting against the pilot or the officers.

The revised estimate issued by the Indian Tea Association places the season's crop at 86,135,859lbs., the consumption of Indian tea in India being estimated at 1,500,000lbs., and the exports to Australia and elsewhere at 2,000,000lbs. There should remain for export to England about 82,500,000lbs., against 75,750,000lbs. last season.

BURMA.

Rangoon, Nov. 5.

For the last ten days telegraphic communication with India has been seriously interrupted.

Conflicting reports have been current as to the condition of the Chindwin district. Private reports represented it as greatly disturbed. The official reports were more cheerful in tone. The

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condition of the district is now undoubtedly improving. Colonel Symon's force has failed to find the body of insurgents which killed Major Kennedy and Captain Beville. The dacoits appear to have dispersed and taken refuge in the dense jungle. They are represented to be much disheartened by their recent heavy losses.

The Chief Commissioner has to-day received trustworthy intelligence that Bayingan, or the Viceroy-Prince, the Alompra pretender who was disturbing the Chindwin district, is dead. He was shot through the chest in an affair on the 16th of October, and subsequently died in the jungle. The force in the Chindwin Valley is now so considerable that the district can be thoroughly worked.

Fuller details have been received of Captain Beville's and Major Kennedy's deaths. Captain Beville was shot while standing in front of his men, encouraging them, by an insurgent posted on the roof of the pagoda. The bullet struck him in the shoulder and penetrated downwards to the spine. Captain Beville only survived the infliction of his wound a few minutes. Major Kennedy was wounded later on, the bullet shattering his right elbow. He lived several hours after being wounded, and was removed to a distance. He bled to death. Had medical assistance been available, his life would probably have been saved.

Some very unsatisfactory affairs connected with the police are reported. Nine dacoits attacked a police station at Myinmoo, a large village on the bank of the Irrawaddy, south of Tsagain. On the dacoits approach the sentry bolted, and the police were surprised, six being wounded and seventeen rifles carried off. Much surprise is felt at the fact that such a small body of dacoits attacked a police station containing a much larger number of policemen with complete success. From Toungdwingyee it is reported that a small body of police (the number not being given) fell into a dacoit ambush. They lost all their arms, and one man was killed. In the Irrawaddy district, Lower Burma, Inspector Rogers has been murdered by dacoits. He was patrolling with a small body of police when he was fired on by dacoits and wounded. The police abandoned him to his fate and fled. When his body was recovered it was found that he had been wounded with dahs as well as with a bullet. There is a strong feeling that the number of European officers in the police force ought to be increased.

The Government of India has augmented Mr. Crosthwaite's salary as Chief Commissioner of Burma by Rs. 1,000 per month, and he has been granted back pay. This step is generally approved as a temporary measure. The necessary expenditure of the Chief Commissioner has been much increased by the recent changes. A strong feeling prevails that Burma should be a province ruled by a lieutenant-governor.

Trade with Upper Burma is very dull.

BOMBAY AND MANCHESTER YARNS.

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on the 31st ult., Mr. J. C. Fielden moved the following resolution, of which he had given notice:—"That in view of the recent rapid increase of cotton spinning in India, and the exports of yarn therefrom, more especially to China and Japan, while at the same time there has been a very serious check to the growth of Lancashire yarn exports to those countries, the directors be requested to examine and report to a special meeting of the Chamber as to the causes and circumstances which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire." He showed by carefully prepared statistics that Lancashire is being displaced in the markets of the Far East by the Indian spinners, and submitted that it is of the utmost importance, in the interests not only of cotton spinners, but of the hundreds of thousands of people who are dependent on the cotton industry in this country, that the Chamber should investigate the matter to the fullest extent. He did not think, he said, any one who had not paid attention to the subject could form any idea of where this Indian competition was going to lead, so far as the Lancashire industry was concerned. The resolution was drawn up to avoid any ground of opposition. No remedy of any kind was suggested. It confined itself simply to a request for an inquiry, and in the words he proposed to utter in its support he confined himself to making out a case for an inquiry.

In the course of a brief discussion which ensued Mr. Henry Lee said he had recently been in India, and went into several of the Bombay cotton mills, and his opinion was that the production per ring spindle in a Bombay mill was equal to, if not greater than, it was in a Lancashire mill. Wages were very small, and work was carried on without cessation from daylight till the sun went down. The workers were not allowed to leave the mills except for meals, and many of them bought their meals from men who were allowed to come into the mill yard in order to sell the men what they required. When pushed there was no scruple about working all night. It was a mistake, too, to suppose that those Indian children were not as quick as many of our own children. He never saw a frame "doffed" more quickly than it was done by those Indian children. For these and other reasons we were bound in future to look upon the Bombay mills as serious competitors with us in the China and Japan trade. At the same time he had pleasure in supporting Mr. Fielden's motion, as he believed that inquiry was desirable.

Ultimately Mr. Fielden's resolution was unanimously adopted, and the President stated that the directors would do their best to make the inquiry as full and complete as possible, and to arrive at a correct conclusion on this important matter.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

MOUNTED OFFICERS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

There is something almost humorous in the recent orders ruling that, in future, only four officers per battalion of Native Infantry shall appear mounted on parade. These fortunate gentlemen are the Commandant, those entirely mythical personages the senior and junior Majors, and the Adjutant; all their comrades being doomed to trudge on foot, though, with luxurious irony, they are still to be regarded as mounted officers as far as the necessity for keeping up chargers goes. This seems rather hard, for one would suppose that if they must keep chargers they are mounted officers, and therefore should ride them; or on the other hand, that if they are to walk about on parade, they might be spared the unnecessary expense of maintaining a horse while their duties could be performed equally efficiently with the assistance of a pony or a bicycle. Again, it is probable that most Native Infantry regiment serving in this Presidency might be searched in vain to-day for four British officers. In the whole Madras Army, or, for the matter of that, in the whole Indian Army, there are probably not half a dozen battalions which boast of a senior and a junior Major. Time was when officers of that description were to be met with in the service; but in British regiments the "mud" Major has swamped them, and in Native the lapse of time and a beautiful Staff Corps organisation have converted them all into Colonels. A few years hence we shall rejoice in a plethora of Majors, just as of late we have suffered from a superabundance of Colonels; but the senior and junior Major, as he existed when the regulations prescribing his position on parade were drawn up, will in any case have ceased to exist. The senior will be senior, the junior junior amongst a crowd. It was not so very long ago that Majors did Subaltern's work in the Staff Corps, and the time appears to be approaching when that state of things will once more exist.

The truth is, the new order illustrates afresh the absurdity of our present plan of officering Native regiments. The officers who are now to walk about on foot, but are nevertheless to keep up chargers and to consider themselves mounted officers, have nothing ing whatever to do in their regiments during peace time. When things go smoothly they are relegated to a mild description of supervision, and we are assured that the Native officer is a very fine fellow, and must on no account be interfered with in the command of his company—except on the musketry range, where, it would seem, he is not to be trusted. But as soon as trouble threatens or a war breaks out the Native officer is relegated promptly to a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, and the dismounted officer, who is, nevertheless, mounted, comes to the front and does all the work. A sort of compromise is, in fact, attempted, and compromises are proverbially unsatisfactory. Under the old regular system, a Native regiment had British officers to each company; under the later irregular plan it had only four at the most, and Native officers assumed the place of their British comrades and held command of companies. The present arrangement is neither one nor the other. There are enough officers to work the regular system; there are too many for the irregular, and British and Native officers alike occupy anomalous positions. Such as it is, this apology for a plan has invariably broken down even under the strain of one of our small wars against savages; and it needs no prescience to foretell that it will disastrously fail if ever the Native Army is pitted against an European foe.

HINDOO WIDOWS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

The parties who are moving for a home or asylum for Hindoo widows must have a very inadequate conception of the work they propose to undertake. It is very kind of our American cousins to listen to the relation of Mrs. Ramabai, and to offer generous help to found such an institution. But they cannot have considered that the sums named would be miserably inadequate to make even the least impression on the vast number of people they desire to befriend. We would not say a word in deprecation of their humane endeavours, were it possible to do anything to meet the evil which is deplored. But where it is sought to affect the whole social fabric of a country, counting its inhabitants by hundreds of millions, the establishment of an institution at a cost of £5,000 seems ridiculously inadequate. So indeed it is; and at once shows that, to meet the evil, it is not so much the effects as the cause that will have to be dealt with. So long as the system which manufactures widows continues, so long will every possible effort of philanthropists fail to deal with the misery attending it. Prevention will be far more effective than any attempts to cure an evil of such magnitude and antiquity. Patience will be sorely tried, but it is the only remedy; and those who are engaged in the cause must work on in patience and hope. They have a good ally in human nature against the tyranny of custom. The battle will have to be fought with intelligence and enlightenment, which are bound to spread, and the victory will ultimately be won.

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THE FOREIGN TRADE OF BENGAL, 1885-86.

(*Pioneer.*)

There are several points of considerable interest in connection with the foreign trade of Bengal during the past year. In both imports and exports there was a large advance on the year 1885-86, and but for a decrease of 156 lakhs in the imports of treasure, the total imports would have been the highest on record. As with the total foreign trade of India so with that of Bengal, by far the greatest part is carried on with the United Kingdom; but it is interesting to note that the percentage in the case of the Bengal trade, 65 per cent of the whole, is 10 per cent higher than holds for the total trade of the country. This is probably due to a larger proportion of the staple exports of Calcutta being consumed in the United Kingdom than is the case with those of Bombay. On the other hand, it is decidedly curious to find that the United States rank third in the Bengal trade, while they rank only seventh with India as a whole. The chief article of merchandise imported from the States is, of course, kerosine oil, which was last year shipped to India in larger quantities than ever, and we might have expected the oil would be landed at Bombay instead of Calcutta. The explanation is that the Indian products in chief demand in the States, such as indigo, raw jute and gunny bags, are found most readily in Calcutta. Of late years greater facilities in the way of communication have helped the development of a trade between Bengal and the States, the steamers of the lines plying between Calcutta and Liverpool and Glasgow having engaged to carry cargo through to the States. A curious feature of this trade during the past two years has been the export of raw cotton from Bengal to the States—surely a pre-eminent example of the carrying of coals to Newcastle. Turning to the trade with other countries, the most noticeable feature is the continuous decline in the shipments to and from Australia since 1882-83. In that year the value of the total trade was over 160 lakhs, whereas last year it was under 80 lakhs. It is especially disappointing to find that the exports of Indian tea, for which it was hoped there would be a great field in Australia, declined in value, no doubt only by a small amount, but sufficiently to show that the article is not making its way in the Colonies. As to the trade generally it may be noted that, according to the Superintendent of the Statistical Department, fluctuating exchange has again been a source of loss to importers. When goods had been sold at what appeared to be profitable rates before exchange could be covered, it fell heavily, often converting this profit into a loss. But then what business have importers to complain so long as exporters have their trade "stimulated?"

BENGAL.

THE report on the operations of the Factory Act in Calcutta for the year ending the 30th of June last shows that there were forty-three factories in existence during that period. Of these thirteen are jute mills, twelve jute presses, four cotton mills, three Government military factories, two dockyards, and the rest silk, paper, rice, shellac and other factories. There were 123 accidents during the year, of which six proved fatal.

THE death is announced of Mr. Dear, of Monghyr, whose name has long been a household word in Bengal and Behar. An up-country paper remarks that he was one of the few cases on record of a man spending in the country a fortune made in the country in the spirit of philanthropy that men generally keep in reserve for the benefit of their native land. "But Mr. Dear could not have done more for his adopted town if it had been his birthplace."

MR. MOOKERJEE, Assistant Curator in charge of the Economic and Arts section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, who has just returned from England, where he was deputed in connection with the Glasgow Exhibition, has resumed charge of his office, and relieved Mr. A. Macdonald, his *locum tenens*, a Professor of the Presidency College, who intends proceeding home shortly on twelve months' furlough.

THE indigo brokers of Bengal see no reason for making any change in their last estimate of the crop for the coming season. The produce of Behar is expected to be fully up to 67,700 maunds. Some of the Native agents consider that the estimate of 40,000 maunds for Benares and the North-West is too high, but there seems every reason to believe that that estimate will be reached. In all the districts the indigo is said to be drying quickly, and some boiling samples and a few chests of Native make have already arrrived in Calcutta. The anxiety which was felt in Behar owing to the long continued drought being likely to injure the prospects for next season has been somewhat relieved by a fall of rain at most factories.

THE Rev. J. E. Scott, of Rai Bareilli, writes to the *Indian Witness* that one morning lately his wife heard the piteous shrieks of a woman proceeding from a hut not far from the verandah where she was working. After the screams had continued at intervals for an hour she sent her *malee* to the hut, when it was discovered that a man had stripped his wife naked and strung her up by the wrists and ankles to the rafters and was thrashing her with a stick from time to time as she swung there. The wife was a girl of thirteen or fourteen years. The ruffian was placed before the Deputy Commissioner and sentenced to two months' hard labour.

AT a late meeting of the Calcutta Town Council a novel proposal for extending the water supply of the town, and more especially in view of the requirements of the Suburbs, was discussed. Dr. Sinders brought forward a proposition for a series of experiments to be conducted in well boring in different parts of the town, so as to strike springs, the yield from which would materially add to the existing supply. It was mentioned that Dr. Warden had bored wells two inches in diameter and some forty to fifty feet deep, from which excellent spring water was obtained. It was pointed out however that the engineer was of opinion that the cost of boring wells of any size would be something enormous, and that even if a bed of sand was reached, and a clay bottom followed, that the supply from the sand formation would soon be exhausted. It was also pointed out the low lying plain of Bengal was not rich in springs, and that to obtain good water a depth of about 200 feet was necessary to be reached. It was also stated that Dr. Simpson was at present engaged in drawing up a report on this very subject, and in view of the submission of this report it was agreed to postpone the further consideration of the question.

MADRAS.

IN supersession of former orders on the subject the Madras Government have authorised the Commissioner of Land Records, Settlement and Agriculture, and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to issue in future, on their own authority, certificates of proficiency to junior civilians who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed course of training in Settlement and Survey, respectively; a report of the grant of certificate in every case being made to the President of the Board of Examiners.

RECENTLY the collectors of the districts in the Madras Presidency were requested by Government to inquire and report regarding the fraudulent adulteration of indigo. This they have now done. Government on considering their reports have resolved not to have recourse to special legislation with a view to prevent the adulteration of indigo, which is found to exist in certain districts. The best means, they think, of putting a stop to the evil complained of would be for the purchasers to carefully examine the article offered for sale, and, if it is found to be adulterated, to institute criminal proceedings against the vendor. If this course were adopted in a few cases it is supposed that the practice of adulteration would soon cease.

OWING to the very large addition to the existing rolling stock of the Madras Railway, as also the large addition to the sister line, the S.I.R., pending sanction, the question of the supply of timber is at present engaging the attention of the authorities. Both these companies sent their Locomotive Superintendents to Burma, and these officers entered into special engagements with agents in that country for the supply of Burman teak to their respective companies, when wanted in sufficient quantities of good quality, and at cheap rates—the result being a decided saving. Now, however, as the Madras Forest Department have declared their ability to supply the necessary timber, a meeting of railway and forest officers is to be held shortly to discuss the matter, and decide whether Burma or India shall supply the teak timber required.

MR. M. A. LAWSON, Government Botanist and Director of Cinchona plantations, Nilgiris, recommends that an attempt should be made to grow the ipecacuanha plant in India. He writes as follows:—

The stock of this most important medicinal plant has, during the past year, been increased from about two hundred to over seven hundred plants, and the greater number of these, as Government have sanctioned the proposal, will be put out in the Government teak forest at Nilambur. As mentioned in my last year's report, the few that had been planted three years ago in this forest are growing vigorously, and I have little doubt but that the soil and climate of Nilambur will suit them far better than those of Barliyar. Last autumn it was reported that the stock of ipecacuanha in the European market was almost exhausted, and that there were faint prospects of this stock being much increased by fresh imports from abroad, and it was further reported that the price of the drug had risen from half-a-crown to ten shillings a pound. Whether this sudden failure in the supply of the ipecacuanha drug is due to the plant having been uprooted in its natural habitat, or whether it is due to some commercial ring having been formed I am not able to state, but it is certainly very desirable that the plant, which produces the best known cure for dysentery, a complaint so common in India, should, if possible, be grown in the country.

BOMBAY.

THE Rev. G. B. Streeten, M.A., Chaplain of Aden, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

THE Bank of Bombay on Oct. 13 reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 3 per cent.

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The Rev. A. B. Watson, M.A., Church of Scotland, has been appointed Honorary Chaplain of the Sind Volunteer Rifles.

Messrs. Nansey Kheyraz & Co. have purchased the property known as the Hamilton Hotel at Mazagon, comprising 40,000 square yards of land, for Rs. 2,20,000.

The following appointments have been made in the Forest Department:—Mr. G. K. Betham to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur; Mr. C. Greatheed to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Satara; Mr. G. P. Millett, on his return from leave, to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, South Tanna; Mr. S. Hornidge, on being relieved by Mr. Millett, to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur; Mr. W. G. Clabby, on being relieved by Mr. Hornidge, to do duty as Divisional Forest officer, East Khandesh.

There was heavy rain at Belgaum on Oct. 16. Two inches fell in the town, but much more all over the surrounding country, and there were inundations in many places. The mail tonga for Dharwar, with four persons, was washed away at the bridge at Moosenhall, and the coachman and syce were drowned. Their bodies and those of the horses have since been found some distance down the river. The passengers, one of whom is a clerk in Goverment service and the other a Brahmin, escaped. Two mail bags have also been recovered, but the others are still missing.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will not take leave until a week later than was originally supposed. The 23rd November will probably be the actual day of making over.

Since the opening of the Benares Bridge, the Oudh and Rohilkhund Company, says the *Pioneer*, have been laying themselves out for competing with the East Indian and North-Western for the through passager traffic between Moghul Serai and Saharunpore, trusting in shorter distance and cheaper fares to counterbalance the disadvantages of a change of carriages. Nor would any one wish to quarrel with them for this; what the North-West public do complain of is that in the Company's new arrangements the convenience of local passenger traffic is totally ignored. To get down from Naini Tal to Allahababad now, thanks to the new arrangements, involves a night in a bungalow, a start an an unearthly hour in the morning, a day spent in a creeping train between Bareilly and Lucknow, and yet another night in a railway carriage. Going the other way the journey has been converted from one of twenty-four hours' comparative comfort into one of thirty-six hours' misery, and simply because the Oudh and Rohilkund Company will not condescend to start their train from Cawnpore in time to catch the Bareilly train at Lucknow. The line has returned to its traditions again; and it is thoroughly characteristic that it should have chosen to do so just when the traffic from Kumaon is at its highest point.

Calcutta, Oct. 30.—Some confusion appears to prevail in the little Native State of Sikhim, adjoining the British district of Darjeeling. The Rajah has been residing for the last two years at Chumbi, in Thibet, leaving the care of the government to a Regency consisting of two chief Ministers. It is now said that some Thibetan intriguers around the Rajah are trying to manipulate Sikhim affairs in the interests of Thibet, and that a series of orders incompatible with the Rajah's duties as a British feudatory have recently reached the Ministers. It is doubtful whether those orders emanate direct from the Rajah himself or have been issued by persons who have improperly obtained possession of his seal. He appears to be of weak character, with little taste for State affairs, and as his mother and wife are Thibetans he is suspected of a strong leaning towards that nationality. The Deputy-Commissioner of Darjeeling, on the invitation of the Rejents, has proceeded to the capital, Tumloong, to make inquiries and advise them.

The Government of India (says the *London and China Telegraph*) are beginning to view with alarm the steady decrease of the opium revenue. The steady downfall in prices, due partly to the increase in the tax on Indian opium in China under the additional article of the Chefoo Convention, and also to the steady increase in local production and improvement in the quality of the Chinese drug, has undoubtedly seriously affected the revenue. The Indian Government must, however, have foreseen these consequences, and though they may not be able to remedy them they have not come on them unawares. Chinese opium has year by year been growing in quantity and in favour, whilst it has a pull over its Indian competitor in the way of taxation, and therefore of price. There will always be a certain demand amongst the wealthier classes for Indian opium, for it is a superior article. Whether a cheaper description can be produced in India to compete with the native and Persian products for favour amongst the poorer classes remains to be seen.

THE "FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW" AND THE BEHAR PLANTERS.

The following letter has been addressed by the General Secretary to the Behar Planters' Association to the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*:—

Sir,—In your issue for September you have permitted an article, signed by Mr. Stobie, entitled "An Incident of Real Life in Bengal," to be published.

In this article Mr. Stobie has been at much pains to malign the community of which he was formerly a member. Under cover of a so-called "incident of real life," he has defamed the whole planting community of Behar, and calumniated the servants of our Government.

For the sake of creating a temporary sensation he has held us—the planters of Behar—up to the opprobrium of the English reading public.

He has related his story in such a manner as to induce the English public to believe that such an act as he has related is of frequent occurrence among us, and that the members of the Medical and Police services invariably shield the offender.

He asserts that the incident occurred recently, and allows his readers to infer that he wrote from his own knowledge.

Now, Sir, the story Mr. Stobie relates is wholly fictitious—the child of his fancy.

Mr. Stobie came to Behar about 1866, and terminated his career as a planter in 1879. No instance has occurred within the boundaries of the three districts he names, during the last twenty years, of a *post-mortem* examination having been held on the body of a Native said to have been beaten to death by a planter for not cultivating indigo.

I can call to mind but two instances in the Province of Behar in which Natives were alleged to have met their death at the hands of a planter during the past twenty years, and in both cases the Natives were the servants of the planters concerned, not poor sick cultivating ryots. In the one case the planter underwent a long and anxious trial; in the other it was conclusively proved that the man died from natural causes.

The former case occurred many miles from where Mr. Stobie resided. If it has any secret history, or any history not disclosed at the trial, Mr. Stobie is not likely to be cognizant of it.

The latter occurred some 15 miles from where Mr. Stobie resided, and I do not think he will have the temerity to say that it had any concern with cultivation of indigo, or that, as Mr. Stobie puts it, a poor sick cultivator who begged for time was thrashed to death.

Mr. Stobie has omitted to give the name of the planter who beat his poor, sick tenant to death for not cultivating indigo, the name of the surgeon who gave the false certificate of death to shield his friend and countryman, or the name of the police officer who condoned the offence, and burked the evidence, nor has he told the public what it was which induced him—the writer—to keep silence while such acts were done and for so long since.

Mr. Stobie asserts that the "incident" occurred recently in one of the many factories that thickly besprinkle the large districts of Tirhoot, Chupra and Chumparum. Of Chupra he knows nothing. He never resided there, and seldom, if ever, visited it. Of Tirhoot, but little. He was there only a short time at the commencement of his career. From 1869 to 1879 he lived in Chumparun district.

I deny the truth of the story told by Mr. Stobie, and I challenge him to prove his case. I deny that the cold-blooded and brutal murder he relates ever took place. I deny that any *post-mortem* examination has been held on the body of any Native alleged to have been thrashed to death by a planter because he did not cultivate his lands in the districts mentioned by Mr. Stobie. During all the time Mr. Stobie was in India or since he left it, and excepting the two cases mentioned of the *post-mortem* examinations which followed on an accusation of violence resulting in death, none can be adduced by him.

Believing it is impossible for a whole community to seek redress under the law, he has ventured to libel us. Believing that for a community scattered over a country half as large as England, it would be impossible to bring the fiction home to him, he has ventured to hold us up to public reproach.

Mr. Stobie's opinion of us or our doings would of itself carry little weight with the reading public, none certainly with any acquainted with his career, and the reasons for his now being a disappointed man. But when his vapourings appear under the ægis of your name and reach the public under the cover of your influential journal, they attain an importance they little merit. Your countenance alone makes them deserving of our attention.

The maligned officials of our Government will, I have no doubt, be placed in a position by Government to defend their reputations if considered necessary; but we, the maligned non-official residents in India must rely on the right-minded *Press* of England to see justice done to us.

You, Sir, have permitted us to be libelled in your Journal; we now appeal to you to afford us redress. You can do so by assisting us to elict the truth from Mr. Stobie.

We ask you to give us up the name of the planter who was guilty of the atrocity related, and this we ask you to do in

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justice to the planting community and to the individual maligned.

A member of a community may, in a hasty moment, be guilty of doing another person grievous hurt without such an act necessarily reflecting on the character of the community to which he belongs. That the planters are exempt from doing hasty acts I do not assert, but what I do most emphatically assert is that in these districts which I know personally, a planter has not for many years past been guilty of, or even charged with manslaughter for the sake of profit on indigo.

Awaiting a reply to the above, and hoping you will make my protest to the article as widely known as you have made known the original,

W. B. HUDSON,
Secretary, Behar Planters' Association.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. M. D. HILL, General List, Infantry, officiating Second-in-Command of the 20th Punjab Infantry, is about to retire from the Service.

THE following officers have been appointed Brigadiers and Staff Officers at the Cavalry Camp of Exercise to be assembled at Lawrencepore on November 21 next:—

Divisional Staff: Brigadier-General G. Luck to command the Division; Colonel F. M. Wardrop, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Captain H. M. Mackenzie, 9th Bengal Lancers, and Captain F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Generals; Lieutenant G. C. C. D'Aguilar, 17th Lancers, and Lieutenant L. Gordon, R.A., to be Orderly Officers; Colonel H. de G. Warter, R.H.A., to command the Royal Horse Artillery; and Captain W. A. Plant, R.H.A., to be Staff Officer.

1st Brigade: Colonel T. A. Cooke, 17th Lancers, to be Brigadier; Captain S. B. Beatson, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigade-Major; and Lieutenant C. Coventry, 17th Lancers, to be Orderly Officer.

2nd Brigade: Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigadier; and Captain C. J. Anstruther-Thomson, 17th Lancers, to be Brigade-Major.

3rd Brigade: Colonel A. P. Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigadier; and Captain E. J. F. Wood, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Brigade-Major.

Brigade Surgeon H. Potter, 18th Bengal Infantry, to be Principal Medical Officer.

MAJOR E. F. CAMBIER, R.A., has been appointed Commandant, Dalhousie Depôt.

CAPTAIN H. R. TATE, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is to be employed on special duty in connection with collecting statistics in the Punjab for the Transport Department.

CAPTAIN S. D. GORDON, 19th Bengal Lancers, continues to officiate in the Military Department.

THE following troops have been ordered to join the Camp of Exercise not later than Nov. 21:—King's Dragoon Guards; three squadrons of the 5th Bengal Cavalry; the 12th Bengal Cavalry; the 14th Bengal Lancers; the 15th, 16th, and 17th Bengal Cavalry; the 18th Bengal Lancers; the Guides Cavalry and K-B and N-B Royal Horse Artillery. The following Batteries will take part in the Artillery camp at Kushairi in January:—E-A Royal Horse Artillery; A-1, G-1, O-3, and L-4 Royal Artillery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. T. WHISH has been appointed Garrison Quartermaster, Fort William, in exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. T. Welchman, who has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Fyzabad.

CAPTAIN A. J. R. HUTCHINSON, 12th Bengal Lancers, has been promoted to be Squadron Commander, vice Captain H. Goad, moved up in grade succession.

VETERINARY SURGEON E. TAYLOR has been placed under orders for India, to replace Veterinary Surgeon J. Mills on the Madras Establishment.

The following postings are ordered:—

To 1st Battalion: Second Lieutenant H. McN. Patterson, Suffolk Regiment.

To 2nd Battalions: Lieut. R. P. Wyley, Warwickshire Regiment; Second Lieutenant C. C. Renton, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant G. T. Dickson, Wiltshire Regiment; and Lieutenant A. H. Baldwin, Manchester Regiment.

ON arrival in India Lieutenant G. F. H. de B. Simmons, R.E., is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Biluchistan Command.

THE 4th Bengal Infantry have left Silchar *en route* for Jhansi, where they will arrive on November 17.

On account of the Rurki Wing of the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment having to make room for the three garrison batteries coming from England in the beginning of November, the headquarters of the regiment will move into camp at Meerut shortly, sending a detachment to Delhi, to relieve the Left Wing, which, on account of fever, is also going into camp at Meerut. The regiment will remain at Meerut for the winter, taking part in the Camp of Instruction to be held there between Jan. 10 and March 10, after which, in all probability, the Left Wing goes into garrison at Cawnpore and the headquarters proceeds to Delhi.

IT has been decided to send the 1st Battalion King's Own (Yorkshire) Light Infantry by sea direct to Bombay from Rangoon, instead of *viâ* Calcutta and Allahabad. In the interests of discipline this is perhaps the wisest course, as it is well known that soldiers returning from a campaign get somewhat out of hand. The regiment will be concentrated at Mandalay on the 29th October, embark for Rangoon on the 2nd of November, where it will arrive on the 9th idem, and will embark next morning and will leave Rangoon the same day for Bombay, where it is timed to arrive on the 20th idem.

THE Government of India have decided that rice money is not to be given to the Native reserve soldiers of the Madras Army.

THE new compressed forage and compressed fodder are to have an extensive trial this autumn. A squadron of cavalry is to have 900 maunds of the concentrated food at the Lawrencepur Camp, and is to be kept on the same nutriment for a month to see how it answers. It will also be issued for the same period to three squadrons of British cavalry and a batch of mules at Meerut; and at Umballa experiments will be made on the person of a battery of horse artillery and some transport bullocks. Finally, 400 maunds of compressed forage mixed with the compressed fodder (bhoosa) are to be stored for a year at Calcutta, Quetta, Mean Meer, and Allahabad.

THE RELIEFS, 1887-88.

The Army in India will be augmented by six garrison batteries of Royal Artillery this trooping season, four of which will be quartered at Rurki, one at Karachi, and one at Umballa, for Jutogh. In addition to the above 1,068 men will be sent out to India to complete corps to the increased establishments. This extra number will be included with the drafts of the season, and will embark at such times as the drafts for the corps to which they are proceeding embark. The troops to proceed to and from India in the season 1887-88 are estimated at the following numbers of non-commissioned officers and men:—

OUTWARD FOR INDIA.

	No.
21st Hussars	600
5 Field Batteries (O 2, N-2, H-2, F-3, J 4) ...	373
7 Garrison Batteries (1-1 and 2-1 Welsh, 4-1 Eastern, 7-1 and 8-1 Scotch, 4-1 South Irish, and 2-1 London)...	735
3 Infantry Regiments (1st Cheshire, 1st Royal Fusiliers, and 1st Cornwall)	2,796
Cavalry Drafts	293
Artillery „	80
Infantry „	5,125
Total	10,002

HOMEWARD.

12th Lancers	400
5 Field Batteries (A, B, and C-2, E and D-4) ...	358
1 Garrison Battery	37
3 Infantry Regiments	1,800
Time-expired and invalids	5,817
Total	8,412
Net gain for India	1,590

Of Indian Tea the sales have been about the same size as those held last week, and there is no material change in quotations to note. The proportion of fine and finest continues small, and the best liquoring parcel from 1s. 4d. upwards have met with more attention. The figures just issued are very satisfactory, as the deliveries for October amounted to 8,294,000 lbs., against 6,620,000 last year. To the end of last month about thirty million pounds of this season's crop had been sold, against about twenty-three millions to the same date in 1886, so that of the nine millions excess shipped from Calcutta to 31st ult., seven millions have been disposed of in this market. Ceylon: A larger quantity has been brought to auction, amounting to 4,400 packages. The demand continues good, especially for Teas for price, and some of the fine and finest now show comparatively good value. Java: In the absence of sales there is nothing to report. Some Teas, however, from recent arrivals are advertised. The figures for the past four months, as compared with previous years, are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.
Imports.		
Indian	34,889,000 lbs.	26,564,000 lbs.
Ceylon	4,426,000 lbs.	2,803,000 lbs.
Java	691,000 lbs.	1,463,000 lbs.
Deliveries.		
Indian	26,675,000 lbs.	21,917,000 lbs.
Ceylon	4,547,000 lbs.	3,055,000 lbs.
Java	1,192,000 lbs.	1,467,000 lbs.
Stock Oct. 13.		
Indian	27,016,000 lbs.	21,055,000 lbs.
Ceylon	2,616,000 lbs.	1,668,000 lbs.
Java	656,000 lbs.	1,012,000 lbs.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

The recent decline in the value of agricultural produce, which has more or less affected production in many parts of the world, and to which the recrudescence of the ever open Irish sore is, in part at least, attributable, has been very severely felt, and bids fair to be a cause of very serious trouble, in England. To theorists it may be a consolation that, if agriculturists starve, they do so strictly in accordance with rule, and that Nature is merely "weeding out the unfittest"; but, to well-wishers of the true prosperity of their country, the prospect of the utter ruin of the largest, and a most important, section of its population is fraught with the deepest anxiety. It is refreshing to turn from theory to facts: and these Mr. W. J. Harris gives us, from his own experience, in the first article of the November *National*. Mr. Harris, himself a considerable corn merchant in Liverpool, purchased 2,000 acres between Dartmoor and Exmoor about fifteen years ago; less as a desirable investment than "with a view to healthy recreation and (he being then a Radical and 'under the conviction that landowners had far too many advantages accorded to them') political study." He appears to have been liberal as regards allotments, and to have farmed well, though not too highly. Yet he has had to reduce his cultivation, and allow land to be made pasturage; prices having "gone far below what a tenant can live at, and labourers' wages can no longer be paid. Tillage," he adds, "cannot be encouraged with our present system of free imports . . . it is the manifest duty of every nation to defend its own taxation; and if foreign products, which pay no taxes to our exchequer, are allowed to come in free, with all our taxes and burdens still remaining on our own production of similar goods, the production must in time cease here, and, on some of our most productive soils, there will be nothing to tax. By divorcing the workers from the soil we are incurring a fearful responsibility:" we are driving them into cities already much overcrowded. Mr. Cripps, who contributes an essay on "Competition and Free Trade," deals with a cognate subject, and points out that the increase in our food imports is by no means necessarily a sign of growing prosperity. It has "coincided with a widespread depression in English agriculture, and the town populations are complaining of the influx of workmen from the country . . . who only gain occupation by competition in our overcrowded labour market." Both writers see, what indeed seems obvious, that "in connection with agriculture the question of protection for the sake of protection has become prominent." It is, indeed, a burning one; nor should we be surprised if the next *volte-face* of a politician so eminently skilled in the art of "turning his back upon himself" as the old Parliamentary hand, should be a sudden discovery that Codlin's the farmer's friend, and that Protection (to be introduced by him) is the only true way to benefit the depressed and undeservedly maligned agricultural interest! Allied to this matter, of the importation of foreign food products, which contribute nothing to the Exchequer, is the unrestricted influx of foreign paupers, to which is, in part at least, attributable whatever distress may prevail at the East-end of London; the results of which threaten trouble as winter advances.

This, too, is noticed by Mr. Norris in his article on "Fresh Work for Parliament," as well as by Mr. Tregarthen, who deals with "Pauperism, Distress, and the Coming Winter." The former writer asks the pregnant question, "whether it is more important to find employment for our own people or for the foreigner?" To the latter, both by importing what we can, and ought to, produce, and by employing him in doing what our own people can do as well, we have shown most undue favour, and our unwisdom, like curses, has "come home to roost." We sincerely trust that Parliament may be induced to give, during the next session, something like adequate attention to the question of English *v.* foreign interests. But the first requisite is the oiling of the now rusty and creaking Parliamentary machine. And to this end the amendment of the Closure Rule is indispensable.

Events in France are in a delicate state; and, though Mr. Kaufmann's paper on "The Latest Phase of French Socialism" contains little that is absolutely new, it presents matter which well deserves consideration. The outlook is gloomy. The leaven of Socialism has dangerously permeated the masses; respectable politicians there are but few; and a severe blow has been dealt to the influence of the most highly placed, and perhaps the most respectable, among them. Nothing is certain, as we write, in French politics: only one thing will, probably, be certain for many years to come, "Rien n'est si certain que l'imprévu"; a war, likely enough, *imprévu* by many, let us hope, not *imprévu* by the British ministers, who have to provide for the safety of their Fatherland!

We commend to notice Mr. Floris' sensible remarks on "Comfort and Safety in London Theatres," and Miss Layard's notes on female authorship "What Women Write and Read." Mr. Kebbel contributes some interesting facts regarding the relations between the Iron Duke and George Canning, which so greatly influenced "Tory Foreign Policy Sixty Years Ago," while the cause of "Dogs in Disgrace" is well pleaded by Lord Onslow.

* "The National Review." November, 1887. (London: W. H. Allen and Co.)

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE CATARACTS.*

"Too late in its grand conception, too late in its immense effort, tried upon a theatre of unexampled magnificence, too late in its labours, its trials, and its sufferings; too late in all, even in the glory that remains to one name, and the sorrow that belongs to an entire nation." Such is Sir William Butler's comment on the chapter of England's history, which is written in blood and shame—the blood of the hero, who alone, single-handed and deserted, upheld the honour of his country and the dignity of his race—the shame of the Ministry which, while turning its eyes to Heaven and thanking God that it was not as other Ministries, allowed a most noble-hearted servant of the State to be massacred upon the altar of expediency, and his bones to lie unburied on the plain of vacillation of purpose. And what is the tale which the author of the "Great Lone Land" has to proclaim?

On the 4th August Sir W. Butler received an intimation that Lord Wolseley wished to see him on the morrow; and what a startling question he was asked on arrival at the War Office! Can you build in England 400 boats capable of carrying 4,000 men, with provisions for three and a half months, ship them from this country, land them at Alexandria, carry them by train 350 miles to Assouat, thence, partly by train, but mostly by river, reach Khartoum during the approaching winter season, and return from Khartoum before the Soudan summer is at hand? The answer was "Yes, provided you set aside governmental red tape, and run a line straight through the densely crowded streets of the great city of 'Departmental Administration.'" But what a task! First the pattern of boat had to be selected. It "must sail well, pull easily, and draw only 20 or 22 inches of water when freighted with a load of four tons. It must have keel for sailing, beam to give steadiness in the rush of rapids, freeboard to allow rowing, elasticity to bear the strain of transport, depth to store the immense load it will have to carry. It must be seasoned in every timber, for the Italian sun is fierce, and the desert winds are parching." But all was accomplished on the 18th August, the model was finally[settled, and on the 16th September the whole of the boats were *en route* to Egypt, and right nobly they played their part. On an average they accomplished ten and a-half miles per diem, cataracts included. Only a few were lost, and nine-tenths were in as good condition as on the day they left the English yards. They equipped the whole Desert Column, and supplied it with food to last for two months, and lastly, only one officer and six men were drowned.

But all was in vain, for the expedition arrived thirty-two hours too late! Poor Gordon had passed to the "Unknown Land," and an outraged country had to mourn in sackcloth and ashes the fatal imbecility of purpose, the scornful indifference, the bitter *insouciance*, which is recorded in letters of national humiliation upon the pages of Time.

This is the story which is comprised in the "Campaign of the Cataracts." It will well repay perusal. Heroism is not always confined to the field of battle or the plains of war. There is greatness in the deeds of a soldier's everyday life at times of danger; and never, we venture to assert, have England's sons played a nobler part than when, toiling beneath a Nubian sun, they laboured and struggled to help a comrade in distress, and tried on their part, to undo the melancholy doings of those who had no heart to pity, no soul to commiserate. They failed; but time will write, with the pen of honour and renown, the nobility of purpose, the immensity of zeal, which characterises the heroes of Sir W. Butler's "Campaign of the Cataracts."

STATISTICAL ATLAS OF INDIA.†

It would be difficult to praise too highly the Statistical Atlas of India recently produced by Sir Edward Buck. Its object and scope cannot be better expressed than in the words of the preface. It is intended only "to give a general idea, to a great extent through the agency of maps, of the character of the country, its inhabitants and agriculture, with the addition of such statistics as may serve to illustrate its commercial and educational progress." The programme is modest, but its execution is worthy of the highest commendation. First, as to subjects. There are chapters on Physical Configuration, Geology, Rainfall and Climate, Irrigation, Crops, Food Supply and Famine, Revenue and Rent Systems, Forest Conservation, Area and Population, Emigration, Foreign Trade, Finance and Taxation, Public Instruction, and Feudatory States. What more could be wanted, or indeed, if wanted, be given? Next as to authors. What an array of names—Mr. Medlicott, Mr. Blandford, Mr. Ribbenthrop, Mr Justice Cunningham, Sir W. Hunter, and lastly, but by no means least, Mr. Pedder, who contributes the most masterly essay on Revenue and Rent which has perhaps ever been presented to the public.

Of course, a work of this nature is intended primarily for reference, and its interest should be subservient to its solidity;

* "The Campaign of the Cataracts." By Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B. (Sampson Low and Co.)

† "Statistical Atlas of India." (Edward Stanford.)

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but in this instance the chapters might with advantage be read as a pleasant and easy mode of acquiring general information in regard to the Queen's Eastern possessions. The volume is accessible to unfavourable criticism in one, and only one, quarter—its size is terribly uncouth, so large that no library shelf can possibly hold it. A baby table is needed for this

"Monstrum, horrendum informse ingens."

Perhaps, however, even from this point of view, a critic must not dip his pen in gall, for the diagram and tables, unless folded, would necessitate large pages.

POEMS OF MANY YEARS AND MANY PLACES.*

In the introduction to his book of poems the anonymous author makes his excuses for having "held sweet converse with the muses." No such apology is needed, for, high praise though it be, it is true that there are not a handful of men living who could write such exquisite lines as are scattered broadcast throughout the length and breadth of a work of which its author may well be proud. But who is this unrecorded poet? Clearly he was a member of the Indian Civil Service. The evidence on that point is overwhelming, unless, perchance, he may have held high place as one of the famous school of military officers in Civil employ. Then he is a linguist. Latin, Greek, Italian, German, Sanskrit, Persian, and Hindi all flow fluent from his pen. Again, who is the great "unknown?" Many names have occurred to us, but none that could fitly bear a chaplet of fame not destined for the brow of the mere rhymester and dabbler in verse, and we abandon the attempt to pry where prying is forbidden by anonymous publication.

To single out selections where all is good is neither easy nor profitable—the reader must choose his own pets. Some will like the invocations to the Deity who rules the universe, others will admire the allusions to Indian scenery; some, again, will love to dwell upon the passages betokening pious resignation and happy serenity, while others, once more, will seek pleasure in lingering amidst the portals of love and the place where the soul resteth in peace. Mothers will weep over the "Empty Cradle" and the "Twin First-born." Fathers will view with pride the homage of the writer as a dutiful son, albeit not every parent has added seven years to the allotted span of three score years and ten. But be they who they may all will be pleased. The volume can be read again and again, and each time new beauties will peep forth, new gems glisten in the sunshine of sweetness. The fountain is pure, and the waters gush forth free from all taint of indelicacy, or spleen. There is the voice of gentleness and the lisping of fervent piety—'tis an atmosphere of universal love.

Go, gentle reader, read and be at rest.

UNA'S REVENGE.†

Una's revenge is a prettily-written tale which, without any pretence at high art, is yet calculated to pleasurably while away an hour by the fireside. The characters, too, are carefully delineated. In one case, a frank, free, open-hearted, guileless maiden inspires the confidence which always attaches to candid simplicity and gentle modesty; such was Una Meredith. In the other, an unscrupulous, designing intriguer, full of hatred and malevolence, occasions disgust—the reader recoils in aversion from a being the beauty of whose face masked the hideousness of her mind; such was Eva Maitland. What happened and how it happened, what was the revenge and how it ended, must not be told. Suffice it to say that Una shines bright, while Eva sinks low in the horizon of shame and degradation. Melville Gray's work is pretty and attractive; the young may read it with pleasure and profit, and those of older years may ponder with advantage over the danger of deceit and the end of evil doing.

The *Indian Magazine* (London: Kegan Paul; Bristol: Arrowsmith) for November contains some papers of interest, especially those referring to the all-important "woman question." Pundita Ramabai's Home for Child-widows is the subject of a few lines from herself, and we are glad to see that she continues hopeful, while the sale in America of the entire first edition (2,000 copies) of her book, "The High Caste Hindu Woman," and the demand for a second edition, lead to the hope that "Our American Cousin" may be induced to part, in the Pundita's favour, with some of those dollars the acquisition of which so greatly engrosses his attention. The miserable lot of the weaker sex, under "The Hindu Family System," is depicted in colours not a whit too dark by Pundit Bishan Narayen Dar of Lucknow, and is touched on by Mr. J. B. Knight in his notice of Mr. Wilkins' "Modern Hinduism."

We are glad to see Mr. Pinhey's very favourable account of the working of the new Abkari laws in Tanna and Kolaba, districts "formerly notorious for the drunken habits of their population." We believe that the craze, that the Indian Government encourages drunkenness in order to profit thereby, is now discarded by all rational beings, and abandoned to "ideologicies" like Mr. Samuel Smith, and fanatics like Sir W. Lawson. Some good translations of Native legends give variety to the present number.

In the *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for November, Colonel Rivett Carnac has another historical paper showing the progress of the English in India from 1700 to the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1748. The "Experiences of a Volunteer during the late Riel rebellion in Canada," by Mr. Carew-Reynell, late 90th Battalion Winnipeg Rifles, contains some interesting information regarding that revolt, which was not put down without some hard fighting. Mr. Melville Grey commences a series of "Scenes in Burma, from an Eye-witness," which will be welcomed by many readers. The opening chapters of a serial, "The Old Adam, a tale of an Army Crammer," by Mr. Coleman Davidson, promise well. The magazine is further lightened by a very readable sketch by L. S. G., entitled "We shall meet again;" and an account of the Beaufort Club by Dr. Dickinson, and Furlough's pleasant gossip of the month, help to make up a very good number of this popular service magazine.

The November number of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) is an excellent one, containing as it does many papers of varied interest to service readers, with many illustrations. Captain Gall's papers on "Modern Tactics" constitute a valuable contribution in themselves. The "United States Navy of the Future" is also important, short, but full of information. A description of Meerut, by Dr. Dickinson, with an account of the outbreak of the Mutiny there, and of the fatal falter which was made in not pursuing the mutineers, is not less interesting reading because it is a story which has been told before. It will always carry with it a terrible fascination for the reader. Major Burgess's paper on the "Civil Employment of Soldiers" is a very practical one, and an account of the Rifle Regiments (60th and Rifle Brigade) which is commenced in the present number by an officer of the staff, enters a field of rich historical research. A description of Messrs. Haight and Wood's electrically steered sub-marine boat, with illustrations, shows an important advance in torpedo-boat management. Another valuable paper, also illustrated, is that on "Safety Screens for Rifle Ranges." It tells the story of Royal Engineer blundering and the opposition shown to the simple, but exceedingly ingenious method suggested by that very clever inventor, Mr. Richard Morris. Other useful and interesting papers are given, which will help to make this the only illustrated magazine in the services extensively read by naval and military men.

The *Art Journal* contains an excellent engraving of Gerome's well-known picture of "Consulting the Oracle." In other respects the number is, perhaps, a trifle below par. But maybe invariable excellence has made us fastidious, and obviously there must be degrees of perfection. No journal can be uniformly in the highest rank of merit. But if we are captious in one direction we will make amends in another, and avow that the *Art Journal* for 1887 by the same firm (Messrs. J. S. Virtue and Co.) is truly beautiful. It is no small modicum of praise to assert that giving as it does an account of the life and work of the best known, and in some respects the greatest, French painter, Meissonier, it is every way worthy of the man whose pictures are reproduced. The engravings are first-class and the letterpress equally good.

Books for Review.—"On a Surf Bound Coast," by A. P. Crouch (Sampson Low, Marston and Co.); "Little Peter," by Lucas Malet (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.)

The *Englishman* says that the Military Department of the Government of India has been unable to sanction a proposal made by the officer commanding the Calcutta Volunteers that the loan of Rs. 31,000 sanctioned for the building of a head-quarters for the Volunteers be granted free of interest and repayable at the rate of Rs. 200 per mensem.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., the marriage of Mr. J. R. Hardy, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansi, India, with Miss Charlotte Anne, eldest daughter of Admiral Luard, C.B., of the Lodge, Witham, took place at Bombay. On Tuesday afternoon Admiral Luard received the following brief but comprehensive telegram:—"Bombay, 6.10. Witham, 3.15. Married." Miss Luard started from England for India on Oct. 1st by the P. and O. s.s. *Victoria*. She was accompanied by her mother. The journey out occupied twenty-one days. The wedding was celebrated with great rejoicings at Witham, where the family of the bride is deservedly honoured. A salute was fired from several guns (including a brass cannon captured in Burma) immediately on the receipt of the telegram. The Union Jack was at once displayed from the tower of St. Nicholas Church, and the bells rang out merry peals, which were repeated during the day. A large wedding party assembled at The Lodge, including representatives of both families.

* "Poems of Many Years and Many Places." (Longmans, Green and Co.)

† Una's Revenge." By Melville Gray. (W. H. Allen and Co.).

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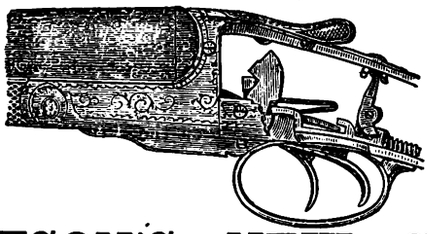
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

THE "FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW" AND THE PLANTERS.

IT may be remembered by many, if not by all, of our readers that in the September number of the *Fortnightly Review* there appeared an article from the pen of a Mr W. Stobie, describing an "Incident of Real Life in Bengal." The incident was an alleged outrage on a Brahman, who had been flogged to death by a brutal indigo planter for neglecting to keep his allotment in order. The story was told in a most sensational way, with all sorts of harrowing details, so as to stir up the ordinary British reader to a high pitch of virtuous indignation against his own countrymen in the East.

When this story appeared we did not think it necessary to notice it or comment upon it. Although headed an "Incident of Real Life" we took the liberty to regard it as a fiction, or to think that it was made up from some long-forgotten tale of bygone years, when stories got abroad about the unwillingness of ryots to cultivate indigo, and of the harsh measures adopted by certain planters (of a very old school) to make them do so. In nine cases out of ten, perhaps, those stories had very little foundation in truth, but it cannot be denied that with a certain class of people they found considerable credence. The agitation which arose about the publication of the Bengali play of the *Nil Durpan* is forgotten even in Calcutta to-day, although it was a very strong and bitter agitation while it lasted. The Rev. Mr Long, the translator of the drama, and who was sentenced to imprisonment in consequence, and Sir Ashley Eden, at whose instigation it is said that the translation was made, are now dead, but both lived to see old hatreds and bitter feelings succeeded by sentiments in which confidence and esteem mingled; and acting upon the impulse of such sentiments both of these men could not help regretting much that had occurred in the past, and they were only too willing to let that dead past bury its dead. The war of words that raged then would be inexplicable to the present generation. The planters were held up by the missionaries and their political friends to all manner of scorn. The indigo crops, it was said, were sown in the blood of the ryots. Tortured and maddened by misrepresentations which blackened a whole class for the misdoings of a few, the planters were not less fierce in their animosity towards their opponents. The contest was one which exemplified to the fullest the folly and falsehood of extreme opinions. No bitterer contest of words ever waged in India than this. But time, which is the soother of all personal sorrows, laid his healing hand upon this trouble too. Both sides have long ago "buried the hatchet," and agreed to "forget and forgive." It would appear now, however, that a writer—for what object we are not prepared to say—has wilfully attempted to stir up the strife anew by bringing forward a calumny against the planters as an incident of real life in Bengal, and written as if it had occurred only yesterday. The result is the very indignant letter from the secretary to the Behar Indigo Planters' Association, which we publish in our columns to-day. It is addressed to the editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, and enters most fully and carefully into all the details of the story as told by Mr. Stobie. It shows most conclusively that the incident described could not have taken place within the memory of any planter now in India, and it challenges every one of the harrowing and revolting statements made by Mr. Stobie, who it appears went to Behar as assistant in an Indigo factory in 1866, and terminated his career as a planter in India in 1879. Mr. Hudson's powerful appeal to the editor of the *Fortnightly* cannot well be left unanswered :—

The maligned officials of our Government will, I have no doubt, be placed in a position by Government to defend their reputa-

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tions if considered necessary, but we, the maligned non-official residents in India, must rely on the right minded Press of England to see justice done to us. You have permitted us to be libelled in your journal; we now appeal to you to afford us redress—you can only do by assisting us to elicit the truth from Mr. Stobie.

It may, perhaps, be open to question whether Mr. Stobie is worthy of the expenditure of so much indignation. Many Anglo-Indians, like ourselves, no doubt thought the story a fiction when they read it, and will perhaps be surprised that the members of the Behar Association should consider it worthy of such serious notice. But, having taken the step they have, we are sure that the sympathies of all Anglo-Indians will be with a body of gentlemen than whom a more kindly, just, and honourable set of men do not exist in India to-day.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 15.)

AITCHISON, Hon. Sir C. U., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, returned to India from the leave of absence granted to him, and resumed his seat on Oct. 8.

PRENDERGAST, General Sir H. N. D., K.C.B., V.C., Royal Engineers, officiating resident in Mysore and chief commissioner of Coorg, to act also as judicial commissioner of Coorg, from Oct. 11, during the absence of Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., C.S., on furlough.

RICHARDSON—With effect from Aug. 4, 1886, Brigade-Surgeon J. Richardson, M.D., sanitary commissioner for the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in that appointment.

STEPHEN—WILKIE—With effect from Nov. 14, 1886, Surgeon-Major A. Stephen, M.B., sanitary commissioner of the Punjaub, and Surgeon-Major D. Wilkie, M.B., statistical officer to the Government of India in the sanitary and medical departments, are confirmed in their respective appointments.

HORST, Mr. H., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from Nov. 15 next, or any subsequent date from which his services can be spared.

VINCENT, Major H. A., squadron commander and officiating second in command 1st Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to be political assistant at Goona, from Sept. 8.

The following promotions are made in the graded list of the Political Department, from Aug. 9, consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Colonel H. P. Peacock, officiating political agent of the 1st class.

WILSON, Lieut.-Colonel F. A., political agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a political agent of the 1st class.

ROBERTSON, Mr. P. J. C., political agent of the 3rd class, substantive pro tem., to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class.

TEMPLE, Captain H. M., officiating political agent of the 3rd class, to be a political agent of the 3rd class, substantive pro tem.

GAISFORD, Captain G., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a political agent of the 3rd class.

MILITARY.

DEANE, Major T., Bengal Staff Corps, secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to officiate as director of Army Remount Operations for India, vice Colonel B. Williams, C.B., who has proceeded on furlough, dated Oct. 14.

Q'FARRELL, Lieut. H. P. C., 6th Dragoon Guards, officiating squadron officer 18th Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from March 9, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BRENTON, Lieut.-Colonel W. T., Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel, from Oct. 10.

BUYERS, Mr. W. L., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted special leave for a period of one year.

TAIT, Mr. J., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed officiating deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for railways, Central Division.

The following transfers are ordered in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

HEAVEN, Mr. F. G., deputy examiner, from the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-West Provincesand Oudh.

LEMAISTRE, Mr. G. H., deputy examiner from the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to that of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

DENNYS, Mr. E. A., examiner of accounts, attached to the North-West Railway, is posted to the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

GLASCOCK, Colonel T. B. M., B.S.C., has been permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 5, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BROWNE, Captain G. U., B.S.C., has been permitted to resign the service from Oct. 15, subject to H.M.'s approval.

FURLOUGHS.

THORNTON, Major A. P., B.S.C., political agent, 3rd class, additional political agent, 1st class, Bikanir (p.a.), for one year.

VYVYAN, Lieut.-Colonel R. O., General List, Infantry, 40th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced March 11.

O'MEALY, Captain W. A. D'O., B.S.C., 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, adjutant Behar Light Horse (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 15th year, commenced Feb. 12.

CONES, Surgeon G. A., 17th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 9th year, commenced March 14.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Oct. 8.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

MORRIS, Colonel R., commander 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be commandant, vice Chapman, vacated, dated Sept. 10.

BURTON, Major F. C., squadron commander 1st Bengal Cavalry, to move up in grade succession, vice Morris, dated Sept. 10.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. N., wing officer, on probation, 25th Madras Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on probation.

ADAMS, Captain R. B., squadron officer, Corps of Guides, to be squadron commander on augmentation, dated Sept. 11.

ROBIN, Lieut. N. E., officiating wing officer, on probation, 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 7th Bengal Infantry.

CUMBERLEGE, Lieut.-Colonel H. O., wing commander 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be commandant, vice Rutherfurd, vacated, dated Sept. 4.

BROWNE, Captain L. J., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Cumberlege, dated Sept. 4.

BERESFORD, Lieut. J. H. B, wing officer, on probation, 23rd Madras Light Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

BOND—On arrival in India Captain F. G. Bond, Royal Engineers, is attached to the Militry Works Department, and posted to the Rawal Pindi command.

HAY, Lieut.-Col. E., 7th Bengal Cavalry, squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Ferris, vacated, and to remain seconded for appointment in the Military Department, dated July 31.

CHALMERS, Major E. W., squadron commander, to be second in command, sub pro tem, vice Hay, dated July 31.

RENNY, Capt. A. MacW., squadron commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Chalmers, dated July 31.

POLLOCK, Capt. F. G., squadron officer 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, to fill an existing vacancy and to move up in grade succession, vice Renny, from date of joining.

POLLARD, Capt. W. C., squadron officer, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem, vice Pollock.

WIMBERLY, Lieut. C. L., 8th Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Pollock, appointed squadron commander 7th Bengal Cavalry.

With the approval of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War, the undermentioned Paymasters, of the Army Pay Department, who have completed, or are about to complete, a tour of foreign service are transferred to the following corps proceeding to England, during the present trooping season:—

SAWYER, Captain M. J., from the 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment to 12th Lancers.

MAYCOCK, Captain F. M., from the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment to 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

BROMFIELD, Major J., from the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment to 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

MOORE-LANE, Major G. H., from the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment to 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment.

Consequent on the above the undermentioned officers are transferred as paymasters to the following corps, from such dates as they may be relieved, by the officers named above:—

IRVING, Major J. C. S., from the 12th Lancers to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

GARDNER, Captain A. G. H., from the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry to 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment.

SANDES, Captain C., from the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment to 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment.

STUBBS—BEECHER—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War having sanctioned an exchange on the roster of foreign service, between Paymasters A. G. B. Stubbs and C. L. Beecher, of the Army Pay Department; the former officer is posted as paymaster to the 7th Dragoon Guards, vice Becher, who is present on leave in England.

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FURLOUGHS.

RUSTON, Lieut. R. S., 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

BLACKBURN, Capt. H., 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to Malta and to England :—

LLOYD, Captain W. R. De-la-p, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 12.*)*

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., magistrate and collector of Cuttack, on leave, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Puri.

SANDILANDS, Mr. P. A., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to the district of Mozufferpore.

KIRBY—The services of the Rev. M. Kirby, chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, from the 8th inst.

MITCHELL, Rev. F. R., chaplain of St. James's Church, Calcutta, on leave, is appointed to be chaplain of the Garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, from the 8th inst.

KITCHIN, Rev. W., chaplain of Dacca, is appointed to be chaplain of St. James's Church, Calcutta, from the 8th inst.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Oct. 13.*)*

DIACK, Mr. A. H., assistant commissioner, is transferred to the Kangra District, and placed in charge of the Kulu Sub-Division, relieving Mr. D. C. Johnstone, appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the financial commissioner.

DALE—The services of the Rev. T. F. Dale, chaplain of Ferozepore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for temporary employment as joint chaplain of Kurrachee.

MASON—The services of the Rev. C. A. Mason, acting chaplain of Meean Meer, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for temporary employment as chaplain of Kurrachee.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Rawal Pindi.

YOUNG, Surgeon L. T., M.B., professor of chemistry and chemical examiner, Lahore, is granted furlough to Australia for one year.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. A. C., assistant district superintendent of police, Gurgaon, has been granted sick leave for one year.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 15.*)*

CLIFFORD, Mr. M. H., assistant conservator of forests, Saharanpur Division, is granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from Oct 15.

LLOYD, Mr. R. A., educational officer, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Agra Division as inspector of schools.

BLOOD, Surgeon J., civil surgeon, 2nd class, on return from furlough, is posted to the civil medical charge of the Gorakhpur District.

WALLERSTEIN, Major P. H., cantonment magistrate, is transferred from Jhansi to Cawnpore.

BILLINGS, Lieut. C. H., cantonment magistrate, Cawnpore, on being relieved by Major P. H. Wallerstein, is transferred to Jhansi.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 15.*)*

MCLEOD, Mr. N. C., is appointed to officiate as sub-assistant conservator of forests in the Central Provinces, on probation, and he is posted to the Mandla Division.

STEEL, Colonel J. P., R.E., chief engineer, 2nd class, who under orders of the Government of India has been transferred to the Central Provinces, assumed charge of the duties of chief engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner, P.W. Department, Central Provinces, on the 8th current.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 1.*)*

DOBSON, Mr. J., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class, in the Salween district.

PALMER, Mr. C. W., deputy conservator of forests, transferred to Upper Burma, is posted to the Bhamo division.

HEWTSON, Mr. J., C.S., first judge of the Civil Court, Mandalay, is transferred to Rangoon.

RICHARDSON, Mr. E., extra assistant commissioner, Prome, is transferred to Mandalay, and appointed to be first judge of the Civil Court of Mandalay, vice Mr. Hewetson.

STANHOPE, Mr. L. C., inspector of police, Akyab, is posted to the Arakan Hill Tracts.

FORKGEN, Mr. J. W., inspector of police, Arakan Hill Tracts, is posted to Akyab.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 11.*)*

HADEN, Mr. R. L., assistant inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, is transferred from the Calicut to the Adirampatnam Circle.

SHERMAN, Mr. H. C., assistant inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, is posted to the charge of the Kistnapatnam Circle.

BRUCE—The Officiating Commissary-General has granted privilege leave of absence to Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Bruce, assistant commissary-general, for ninety days.

MILITARY.

PORTEOUS, Major J. E. Staff Corps, officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Nagpore Force, to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Major A. W. H. Hornsby Drake, retired, dated September 30.

FORMBY, Lieut. R. F. R., Staff Corps, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

STOKE, Major, R., General List, Infantry, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Rajahmundry, is tranferred to St. Thomas' Mount, vice Colonel G. S. Keith, deceased.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

MAXWELL, Lieut. G. W., to be captain, dated Oct. 11.

MACMAHON—The services of Captain E. E. MacMahon, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, from October 16.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, pending retirement from the service :—

ANDERSON, Colonel W., Staff Corps, commandant 13th Madras Infantry (u. p. a.), for 182 days ; pension service, 32nd year, commenced April 1.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 14.*)*

HENRY, Major G., Royal Engineers, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, now on furlough, is transferred from the Nagpur Force to the Southern district.

IND, Captain H. W., Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Southern district, during the absence of Major G. Henry, Royal Engineers, on furlough.

DUFF, Lieut. G. M., Royal Engineers, to be company officer Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, dated Sept. 10.

PORTEOUS, Major J. E., 4th Madras Pioneers, who has been brought on the district staff as a deputy quartermaster-general, is posted to the Nagpur Force.

GRAHAM, Lieut. S. B., wing officer 14th Madras Infantry, for 122 days, from Sept. 21, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 20.*)*

STACE, Lieut.-Colonel E. V., is appointed to act as first assistant to the political Resident at Aden during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PARSONS, Mr. H. J., barrister-at-law, to do duty as judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri.

SOUTER, Mr. W. L., to act as assistant district superintendent of police, Kandesh.

GREEN, Mr. E. F., to act as assistant district superintendent of police, Hyderabad.

SHEPPARD, Mr. W. D., C.S., assistant collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in that district.

SILCOCK, Mr. H. F., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Poona.

BAGNELL, Mr. H. W. J., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Kolaba.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. W. Wordsworth, M.A., C.I.E. :—

KIRKHAM, Mr. T. B., to act in the first grade of the Educational Department.

JACOB, Mr. H. P., to act in the second grade of the Educational Department.

HATHORNWAITE, Mr. J. T., M.A., to act as principal, Elphinstone College.

BARROW, Mr. R. P., C.S., to be an assistant collector in Sind.

LITTLEWOOD—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss E. Littlewood to be second physician, Pestanji Hormasji Kama

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Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, from the date of Miss Charlotte Ellaby, M.D., resigning her appointment.

MILITARY.

HOGG, Captain H. C., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from Oct. 12, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

WATLING, Major J. T., to act as deputy quartermaster-general Bombay army, for a period of six months, from Nov. 1.

SEXTON, Lieut. J. J. O'B., 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is appointed a probationer for she Bombay Staff Corps, from Oct. 12.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. E. D. H. Vibart, S.C.; Capt. F. D. Welchman, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Col. S. F. M. T. Grant, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. P. Grant (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—J. F. Somers-Eve.

Bombay Estab.—F. R. Desai.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brigade-Surg. G. S. Sutherland, M.D., 182 days; Capt. C. B. Brownlow, S.C., one month.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. G. Lecky, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Goulding, six months' furlough; F. H. McLoughlin, three months' furlough; H. W. Harris, to be on furlough for fourteen months, instead of the commutation of leave previously sanctioned; Lieut.-Col. E. W. Peters, R.E., one month's furlough; J. C. Ledger, furlough till Dec. 26; Surg. S. Little, M.D., three month' s.c.

Madras Estab.—H. W. Foster (Cov.), six months' s.c.; G. F. Nepean Smith, two months' extraordinary leave on s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. J. Bailey, S.C.; Lieut. W. A. Cairnes. R.E.

Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. G. D. Walker, Cav.; Capt. J. H. Anstey, S.C.; Lieut. E. M. Reed, S.C.; Lieut. W. N. M. Cooke, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. E. Mardall, S.C.; Lieut. W. A. Cairnes, R.E.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. C. Plant, M.S.C.; Surg. G. H. D. Gimlett, W. Barker, Staff Commander T. C. Pascoe, R.N.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BERGER—Oct. 30, at Cleveland House, Bathwick, Bath, the wife of Hermann Berger, of Calcutta, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEARDMORE—BUCKLE—Nov. 2, at St. Nicholas', Brighton, the Rev. Henry Leslie Beardmore, Vicar of Halton in Hastings, son of the late Nathaniel Beardmore, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., &c., to Charlotte Florence Sophie, daughter of the late William Boyd Buckle, Bengal Civil Service.

EALES—COWAN—Nov. 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, William John Eales, of Madras, eldest son of the late William John Eales, of 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C., and Enfield, Middlesex, to Margaret, fourth daughter of the late Captain Cowan, of Ayr, N.B.

KOE—ASHBY—Oct. 27, at St. Jude's Church, Southsea, Frederick William Brooke Koe, Chaplain A.D.C.G. (R.M.L.I.), eldest son of John Heber Pemberton Koe, Esq., J.P., of The Lodge, Nenagh, county Tipperary, to Beatrice Florence, eldest daughter of Richard W. Ashby, Esq., of 48, Clarence-parade, Southsea, and at Cobham, Surrey.

LLOYD—EVANS—Nov. 2, at St. Saviour's, Bath, Herbert, fifth son of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of 17, Delahay-street, St. James's-park, London, to Christina Mabel, third daughter of Dr. William Evans, Madras Army, of 5, Beaufort East, Bath.

WYATT—HUDDLESTON—Oct. 27, at St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, Arthur James Hervey, youngest son of the late James Wyatt, F.G.S., to Katharine Laura, eldest daughter of the late Major Graham Egerton Muddleston, 70th Regiment.

DEATHS.

ADAMS-WILLIAMS—Oct. 28, at Bangalore, youngest daughter of the late William Adams-Williams, of Llangibby (Mon.) and Clifton, aged 21.

ALLAN—Oct. 31, at Stafford-road, Croydon, Mary, the wife of Henry Allan.

CLUNES—Oct. 25, at 43, Chesterton-road, North Kensington, John Randal Mackenzie Clunes, late Lieut. 16th Foot, son of the late Colonel Clunes, H.E.I.C.S., of Cheltenham, aged 44.

DAVENPORT—Oct. 25, at 7, Clifton-road, Brighton, Mary Sarah Davenport, the wife of James Davenport, M.D., late of the H.E.I.C.S.

DELAFOSSE—Oct. 29, at her brother's residence, Chelsea, Louisa Maria, widow of the late Major Delafosse, C.B., Commissary of Ordnance, Bengal, East Indies, aged 79.

GRYLLS—Oct. 28, at Falmouth, Gerveys Richard Grylls, Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Staff Corps (Retired List), aged 48.

PYM—Oct. 26, at 5, Lansdown-place, Frederick Granville Edward, eldest son of Major-General F. G. Pym, C.B., late R.M.L.I.

ROSE—Oct. 26, at Ruallan, Nairn, N.B., Jamesina, the wife of Henry Rose, H.M. Bengal Civil Service (Retired), the youngest daughter of the late James Augustus Grant, Esq., of Viewfield, Nairn, N.B.

SMITH—Sept. 30, at Edinburgh, J. Y. Smith, Esq., M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General (retired), Bombay Medical Service.

WISE—Nov. 1, Alfred Wise, of 16, West Kensington-gardens, W., and of Colombo, Ceylon.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BOURDILLON—Oct. 15, at Chuprah, the wife of J. A. Boudillon, C.S., of a son.

COLE—Oct. 12, at Nowshera, the wife of Lieut. and Quartermaster E. C. Cole, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter (Annie Rosie).

DAWSON—Sept. 25, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon A. W. Dawson, M.B., I.M.S., 19th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

IRWIN—Sept. 30. at Pegu, Burma, the wife of A. M. B. Irwin, C.S., of a son.

KING—Oct. 8, at Madras, the wife of Mr. T. E. King, of the Government Chief Secretariat, of a son (stillborn).

NORMAN—Oct. 6, at Chunglagali, the wife of W. W. Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

OLIVER—Oct. 13, at Goa, the wife of Norman Oliver, Assistant British Delegate, of a son.

PEMBERTON—Oct. 4, at Simla, the wife of J. S. Pemberton, Survey of India, of a daughter.

STEWART—Sept. 7, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut. J. Fearnley Stewart, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son (stillborn).

STEWART—Oct. 17, at Poona, the wife of Mr. W. S. Stewart, late Superintendent Customs Preventive Service, of a son.

WILSON—Oct. 11, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COOKSON—PLOWDEN—Oct. 10, at Meerut, Lieut. W. W. Cookson, Royal Artillery, son of Major-General Cookson, to Frances, daughter of Colonel G. Chichele Plowden.

RAMPINI—MATHEW—Oct. 5, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, Bengal, India, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Wilson, Robert Fulton Rampini, Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret Edith, second daughter of Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, Bengal Civil Service.

WOOD—BARKER—Oct. 4, at Monghyr, F. S. Wood, Manager, Huttowrie Indigo Concern, Darbungah, Tirhoot, to Ada Mary, daughter of Mr. W. Barker, Hawthorne Lodge, Wylde Green, Warwickshire.

YOUNG—DONALDSON—Oct. 11, at Barrackpore. William P. Young, to Amelia Young Donaldson.

DEATHS.

FEARNLEY—Oct. 11, at Delhi, Mr. J. H. Fearnley, aged 54.

PINTO—Oct. 15, at Mhow, Mr. Joseph C. Pinto, Head Clerk, Ordnance Department, aged 46.

BOMBAY AND MANCHESTER YARNS.

THE question of the competition which Bombay yarns were offering to the older Manchester trade has been a source of considerable anxiety to many of the Lancashire spinners for some years, and now at last it has reached a somewhat acute stage. The matter has been brought prominently before the public by the discussion which took place at the usual quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the 31st ult. Mr. J. C. FIELDEN brought forward a motion that, in view of the strides of the Bombay spinners and the damage done to the interests of Manchester and Lancashire, it was desirable an inquiry should be made into the subject. He backed his resolution by carefully-prepared figures, showing the quantities of Bombay and Manchester yarn exported respectively to China and Japan. Many present were only too conscious of the competition, but the figures gave them considerable food for reflection. Mr. FIELDEN was supported in his request for an inquiry by Mr. HENRY LEE, whose experiences in India he retailed for the benefit of those present. His remarks can scarcely be called of a hopeful character, as will be seen from the report we give elsewhere. Manchester now, somewhat tardily, begins to realise that Bombay competition for the markets in that country, and in China and Japan, means very serious

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menace to her interests. Nor does our own information point to its becoming less severe. Month by month, and year by year, for the last five years, Bombay has been increasing, now fast, now slow, in the delivery of yarns to China and Japan, which has all been done at the expense of Manchester. We have at different times drawn attention to the increasing Bombay figures, and anyone may turn them up who cares so to do.

Hitherto India has only been able to supply the coarser descriptions of yarns for export, and cloths for her own consumption. Great progress is, however, being made in the latter class of goods, which is in the main retarded, however, by the fact that long stapled cottons have not been successfully grown in India. There is no reason to believe that this will always prevail, however, and with a better growth of cotton the competition with Lancashire will become keener. Already the yarn demand for China and Japan has given a stimulus to the growth of cotton in the North-West Provinces. The cotton there grown makes up into yarns which are eminently suited to make the coarser cloths wanted by the Chinese and Japanese. It is in this class that they are so successfully competing with Manchester, and it well behoves the merchants of Lancashire to institute a rigid inquiry into the way that they are losing ground. If feasible the inquiry will likewise, we presume, suggest what steps they consider in their opinion the spinners can take to retain the trade they have held for so long.

Mr. HENRY LEE pointed out to the meeting in Manchester that a great factor was the question of cheap labour, which was available in India. The wages are considerably less than in Lancashire, and the hours are longer, whilst Indian children seemed as quick as our own; he had never seen "a frame 'doffed' more quickly than it was by those Indian children." There is one other powerful element which did not receive the attention at the meeting which it certainly merits. We refer to that of exchange, which must undoubtedly be in favour of India, where more or less fixity of values is in force as between the two countries. Both China and India are silver using countries, whilst Japan, though nominally having a gold basis, deals far more in silver, and is *de facto* a silver using country. Between India and China and Japan there are not those fluctuations which are so uncertain, as between the Far East and England. Dealing with India one is not likely to get caught on differences, and this must act as an element in its favour. As far as merchants in the Far East are concerned it matters little whether they buy from India or Manchester—outside the question of exchange—but in Manchester itself it is becoming a question of the first import, and the report of the committee of the Chamber will be awaited with considerable interest.—*London and China Telegraph.*

NAPLES AND THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

The P. and O. Company are adding Naples to the list of their numerous ports of call, and from Dec. 1 and once a fortnight thereafter one of their large ocean-going steamers will call there on its outward voyage to the East, thus affording a new and pleasant route to travellers to Rome, Southern Italy, and the Riviera. Many, *en route* for Italy, will be glad to exchange the tedium and vexation of the long railway journey for a pleasant and healthful sea trip on board a large and luxuriously-appointed passenger steamer. It has another and far greater value attaching to it, and that is that it affords to the passenger whose destination lies further afield another fresh route to the Far East, and whether he be bound for Egypt, India, China, Japan, or Australia, he will find this fortnightly steamer connecting in Egypt with all the lines of the company's steamers running to the above destination a valuable addition to the facilities already afforded by this company. The new Naples service is in addition to the P. and O. Company's existing Continental service, *vid* Venice and Brindisi, the route by which the mails are conveyed, and will be, therefore, quite a new and additional feature in Eastern voyaging.

AN ACT OF REVENGE.—An extraordinary occurrence is reported to have recently taken place at Howrah. The wife of a fireman, in the employ of the East Indian Railway, was asleep in her bed, when a Native servant entered her room, and, by means of a knife, severed the tip of her nose clean off. The man, it appears, had been sentenced to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft, and his sentence had expired the day previous to his committing the offence. He is still at large, though he will be, it is believed, shortly apprehended.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Oct. 30, Vega (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Oct. 29, Bokhara (s), Colombo.—Nov. 1, Surat (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Oct. 29, Navigator (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—Oct. 28, Clan Macintosh (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Peshawur*, from London, Nov. 10; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Nov. 17; from Brindisi, Nov. 21.

For Bombay: Mr. W. A. Cairns, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart, Mr. A. Urquhart, Mrs. Mitchell and two daughters, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mrs. L. Jameson, Mr. Bolland, Colonel Todd, Mr. H. Lennard, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. Kirk, Colonel J. E. P. Mosley, Mr. H. O. Beirne, Rev. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. E. H. Collins, Mr. Hosack, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Despard, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Alice Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Jones, Miss Gavin Jones, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Rowbotham, Miss Sexton, Mr. Smalley, Mrs. Allen, Mr. H. Allen, Mrs. Buskin, Miss Puzey, Mrs. Thomas and two children, Rev. F. Black, Mr. Phillips, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. Bichols, Messrs. N. and H. McCorquodale, Mr. Monterill, Mr. A. T. Hill, Mr. L. Benford, Mrs. Clements, Mr. Cox, Mr. Samuel Godfrey, Mr. J. Stott. *From Venice:* Colonel V. H. Trail, Mr. F. Von Bock, Mr. Brandt, Mr. Clift. *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. and Mrs. Benn and child, Mr. T. T. Bolland, Mr. Lillington, Mr. Rantenberg, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr. Mackillican, Mrs. Martyn, Mr. Sharpe and Son, Mr. Urquhart, jun., Capt. Rieve, Veterinary-Surgeon Durrent, Mr. T. R. Gregson, Mr. D. A. Dickson, Mrs. Oakes, Rev. M. C. Saunders, Mr. Arthur, Mr. C. Menzias, Mr. Begie, Mr. Murray, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Mr. W. R. Macdonald, Colonel Walker. *From Suez:* Mr. G. W. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. Ismay, H.H. Kirwan Singh and suite, Mr. Nathan, Mr. Wilkinson, H.H. Thakur Sahib of Morvi and suite, Mr. G. G. Butler, Mr. P. H. P. and Mrs. Duncombe, Mr. de Saone, Mr. Garraway, Miss Matheson.

For Malta: Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, five Misses Gore, Mrs. Rogerson.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. A. W. B. Watson, General Dalrymple.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Sir Archibald and Lady Campbell, Mr. Carleton, Mrs. Charley, Mrs. Shanner, Mr. J. J. Hawkins, M. and Mme. de Gonzenbach, Mlle. de Gonzenbach, Miss Hucker, Signor Marielli. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Dougall, Miss Miller, Miss Freeley, Mrs. Carleton and three daughters, Mr. R. M. Logan, Mr. Davenport, Mrs. Davis, Colonel and Mrs. Evans, Rev. C K. and Mrs. Chatterjee and child.

For Port Said: Miss E. Beck, Miss M. Beck, Mr. J. and Mrs. Burry, Miss Burry, Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. L. Mason, Miss Mason, Mr. J. Gilder, Mr. Coulson.

For Aden: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Brinkley, Capt. Bishop.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, to sail November 10.

For Madras: Rev. G. O. and Mrs. Newport, Rev. and Mrs. Stephenson and three children, Rev. and Mrs. Hawker, Rev. Mr. Coles, Miss Coles, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mrs. Howard Newport, two Misses Hawker, Mr. Ross Porter, Mr. G. R. Oliver, Mrs. Mullaly, Miss Mullaly, Mr. W. S. Brodie, Miss J. Plumer, Miss G. Cobbold, Mrs. J. W. Hanley and two children, Miss Wilkinson, Colonel F. C. St. John, Mrs. Stanborough, Mr. Dende, Mr. H. E. Lawson, Mrs. Lambert and two children.

For Calcutta: Rev. A. Parker, Miss Gill, Miss Abbey, Miss Robinson, Mr. W. H. Lee, Mrs. A. H. Biggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Monteath, Miss Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Smith and child, Mr. Alexander Forbes, Rev. M. J. Stone, Mr. H. D. Douglas, Miss Stone Wigg, Messrs. Smith, Mr. Baker Baker, Mr. Duff, Mrs. Ridges and three children, Miss Brown, Mrs. Bradford, Mr. R. G. Monteath, Mr. Sydney Thuillier, Mr. W. W. Beverill, Capt. H. M. Briscoe.

For Colombo: Mrs. Burmister, Miss Hampton, Mr. E. F. Taylor Mr. Owen Gould, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. Thomas Oatway, Mr. W. Tindall.

For Suez: Mr. Eli Lees, Mr. Charles Lees.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Britannia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 3.

For Calcutta: Miss Aitchison, Mrs. Trowbridge.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Victoria*, from Liverpool, Nov. 5.

For Bombay: Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Dunbar and child, Mrs. H. L. Dundas, child, infant and governess, Miss Forman, Rev. and Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Janvier, Mrs. Jardine, Lieut. Leslie, Miss Lawson, Miss Mabel Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. J. C. B. Raper, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Miss C. R. Reid, Miss J. Reid, Miss E. B. Reid, Mrs. Stewart Rolland and maid, Captain Street, Mr. Sutherland, Captain H. M. Slater, Miss Owen Smith, Mrs. L. Thomas and child, Mrs. Thorburn and family, Mr. F. Wadia, wife, child and infant, Mr. L. P. Watson, Mrs. and Miss Sharp Young.

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Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Freaso, Mrs. Parry Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery, Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, Miss A. C. Proctor, Colonel Swifte, Miss Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Winter.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macarthur*, sailed Oct. 30.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Wicks.

For Colombo: Mrs. F. C. H. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss T. Clarke, Miss E. Clarke, two children and maid, Miss Brandes, Mr. J. E. Cliffe, Mr. A. J. Miller, Mr. G. C. D. Guild.

For Madras: Miss A. Cuthbert, Miss Chute, Miss B. Alexander, Miss Mead, Miss Schuff, Mr. and Mrs. Maplesden, Rev. W. L. P. Shaw, Rev. D. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Lavelle, Miss Tingey, Colonel Thomas, Mr. J. Coombe, Mr. E. Jeffrey, Mr. R. Booth.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Longhurst, Mr. Logan, Mr. W. A. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Love, Mrs. Ronaldson, two infants and nurse, Mrs. Scott, Miss Mary Hay, Mr. A. Symington and servant.

Per s.s. *Clan Ogilvie*, sailed Nov. 2.

For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. King and three children, Mr. Samuel Coen.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, two children and nurse, Mr. A. P. Booth, Mr. J. A. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Neale.

For Madras: Mr. McKeay, Mr. and Mrs. Peddie, Mr. and Mrs. Murray and two children, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Pelly, Miss Underwood, Mr. J. A. Cumming.

For Calcutta: Mr. Williams, Mr. Villiers, Mrs. Greaves, Miss Shea, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Lyndall and boy, Mr. Yates, Mrs. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Ritchie and boy, Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Robertson and three children, Mr. James Hunter.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse, Mrs. Rivett Carnac and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, infant and nurse, Mrs. Russell, two children and lady, Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes-Hughes, Mr. O'Rorke, Mr. Malony, Mr. J. Brandenburg.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mr. E. H. Pollock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Ravenna*, Capt. A. B. Daniell, Oct. 17.

From London: Mr. R. Brook, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Jopp, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd and infant, Mrs. M. B. Bruce, Mr. J. H. Ivens, Mr. Barnard, Miss Bairnsfather, Miss H. E. Abbott, Mr. W. J. Smith, Mr. W. A. W. Ray, Miss Mackirke, Mrs. E. Shapoorjee, Mr. Husselby, Mrs. and Miss C. Travis and two sons, Miss Ledwith, Mr. H. W. Lindsay, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Jefferies and infant, Mr. J. W. McNeil, Mr. Lushington, Mrs. G. Walton, Mrs. Gibbons, Captain and Mrs. Tindall, Mr. Birkenshaw, Mr. E. Proctor Sims.

From Brindisi: Mr. W. T. Woods, Mr. J. N. Grant, Mr. Eubark, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Straight, Mr. R. H. Greaves, Mr. Craob, Mr. J. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst, Mr. H. J. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pope, Major Greenstreet, Mr. A. Rowland, Mr. Lumsden, Captain Gough, Colonel Bushman, Mr. P. T. Longe, Mr. H. C. Williams, Mr. G. H. Hickee, Dr. J. Clark, Captain C. E. Mein, Mr. H. L. Monk, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. H. J. Fergusson, Mr. Higgins, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Mr. W. C. Peppe, Mr. A. C. Orr, Dr. McLaughlin, Mr. C. C. Macleod, Mr. T. H. Ward, Mr. E. M. Leiois, Colonel Pole Carew, Captain Rawlinson, Mr. B. Struss, Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson, Mr. J. H. Holloway, Mr. H. G. Taylor, Mr. Ingram, Mr. C. Tweedie, Mr. N. Douse, Mr. M. Douse, Mr. G. A. Venelle, Mr. W. D. Jackson.

From Venice: Mr. J. Frizell, Mr, and Mrs. Grimwood, Mr. Tileman, Mr. O. Möller, Mr. Reid, Mr. C. A. Möller, Mr. F. A. Möller, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Sims, Mr. M. Currie, and Capt. de Leissol.

From Aden: Mr. Felter, Mr. W. Craig, Mr. P. R. Foorkey and four children, and Captain Baldwin.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Ballaarat*, Capt. Tomlin, Oct. 28.

From Bombay: Sister Avice, Dr. Tuthill, Miss Mannsell, Mrs. Drury, Mrs. Mylne and family, Rev. W. Clarke and family, Capt. Welchman, Dr. Singleton, Mrs. Reid, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Ward, Mr. Latimer, Mr. Royal, Mrs. Lewis and family, Mr. Target and family, Mr. Todhunter.

From Aden: Mr. Molyneux, R.N., Mr. Curtis, Mr. Haden, Mr. Grant, Mr. Poynter.

For Suez: Dr. J. Owen.

From Port Said: Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lidderdale, Mr. Mann.

From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Cheesman, Mr. Watt.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. J. S. Murray, left Bombay, Oct. 21.

For London: Mr. R. J. H. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Newell, Mr. A. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. Bomford, Mrs. G. Bass, Colonel Grove, Mr. E. S. George, Mr. S. G. Hill, Miss Barker, Miss E. Bell, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Cottlin, Miss Handyside, Miss Meredith, Mrs. Loftee, Mr. and Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Sheppard and three children, Major Corbett, Mr. F. Sommerbell, Mr. S. Sommerbell, Mr. Jackson, Rev. and Mrs. Baynham.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. C. Brett, Miss Toone, Miss Rooke.

For Venice: Miss Schwarz.

For Suez: Rev. A. C. Maitland.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Pekin*, Capt. Symons, from London, Nov. 3.

For Bombay: Mr. J. J. Monteath, Surgeon H. Haig, Mr. H. and Mrs. Sheppard, Surgeon W. H. and Mrs. Cadge, Mr. F. Dunsterville Dr. and Mrs. Fayle, Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Mr. E. J. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Burmall, Surgeon-Major W. Woodforde Finden, Mr. F. Anthony and son, Major W. O. Thompson, Mr. F. W. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Coppin, Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Dane and infant, Mr. O'Rourke, Mr. Evans, Miss Dempster, Mr. J. A. Harrop.

For Calcutta: Colonel and Mrs. Plant, Misses R. and D. Heaven, Mr. and Mrs. Greenlees, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Byrne and three daughters, Mrs. Westland and child, Mr. S. Parker, Mrs. F. Beauclerk, Mr. J. and Mrs. McDowell and infant, Miss Sankey, Mr. J. S. C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Chrestein and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cairns, Mr. D. N. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Capt. Spratt, R.E., Mrs. Spratt and infant, Mrs. A. Parker, Miss Holt, Miss Clark, Mrs. Lewis and two children, Mr. Morgan, Mr. T. and Mrs. Foster, Mr. J. G. Heard, Mrs. Glover, Miss Bayley, Mr. D. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. Maxwell and infant, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Marsham.

For Madras: Mr. A. G. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Michael, Mr. A. B. Strange.

For Port Said: Capt. and Mrs. Rycroft.

For Colombo: Miss Murray, Messrs. W. and P. Harinston, two Misses Harinston, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Hope.

For Malta: Capt. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Devitt and infant, Mr. A. Morris, Lieut. Dowell, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Arthur, Mr. Buchanan.

For Suez: Mr. J. Campbell.

For Aden: Mr. W. Gaze.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. M. de Horne, sailing on Oct. 28.

For London: Miss Warburton, Miss Crittall and child, Mr. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child.

For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Bruce, Major Mosley Mayne.

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on Nov. 4.

For London: Colonel and Mrs. Williamson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and three children, Master Gough.

For Brindisi: Major A. G. Begbie.

Per s.s. *Victoria*, Capt. G. F. Cates, sailing on Nov. 11.

For London: Mr. G. E. Guylee, Miss Fuller, Mrs. J. F. Finlay, Mr. A. Smith, Hon. J. B. Peile, Mrs. Lance, Mrs. Walter Lawrence, Major W. C. Madden, Mr. G. Hart, Miss Hart, Mr. Furneaux, Mrs. Ashburt, Miss Greenfield.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. Maude.

For Venice: Mr. J. C. Vertennes.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Serapis.....	—	—	—	—	—	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Crocodile	—	—	—	—	10 Nov.
Malabar	—	9 Nov.	11 Nov.	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	12 Nov.	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102⅝	to	—
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to	—

BANKS.

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	775
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	880
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	126
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	1,050
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	...	100	...	750
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	230
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	...	15	...	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	140
Colaba	1,880	...	50	...	625
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	150	...	1,475
Fort	8,500	...	150	...	1,100
French	all	...	80	...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	25	...	400
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	350
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	55	...	465
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	245
New Berar	500	...	60	...	575
New Indian	125	...		...	90
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	75	...	555
Sassoon	500	...	25	...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,200
Sind	750	...	75	...	530
Volkart	500	...	45	...	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	20	...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	...	2	...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	...	17½ p.ct.	...	570
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	...	90	...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	...	18½	...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	9	...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	30	...	—
Bombay United ...	100	...	20	...	890
Central India	500	...	35	...	845
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	20	...	610
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	75	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	655
Framjee Potit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	610
Golam Baba	400	...	20	...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	—	...	180
Hindustan	1,000	...	40	...	890
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	60	...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	30	...	820
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	20	...	495
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	70	...	1,410
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	...	40	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	30	...	1,102½
Khandeish	1,000	...	30	...	840
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	20	...	760
Leopold	100	...	5	...	132
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,300
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	—	...	1,235
Mazagon	250	...	9	...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	50	...	1,400
Naigam	100	...	—	...	60
National	1,000	...	40	...	490
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	20	...	820
Oriental	625	...	15	...	555
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	—	...	0¼	...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	30	...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	...	40	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	35	...	1,160
Soonderdas	1,000	...	50	...	635
Southern India ...	500	...	20	...	300
Southern Mahratta ...	250	....	—	...	265
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	485
Western India ...	1,000	...	50	...	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	205
Bombay Ice Co.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,950
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	336
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,195
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—October 15.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.				
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 99 8	to	—
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 0	to	—
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102 12	to	—
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 12	to	—
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to	—

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1867 (1887)	Nominal		—
6	of 1870 (1889)	104 0	to	—
6	of 1872 (1891)	104 8	to	—
6	of 1878 (1903)	102 8	to	—
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	102 8	to	—
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103 0	to	—
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103 4	to	—
4½	of 1882 (1902)	97 0	to	97 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Assam	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—
Allahabad	100	185	to	186
Alliance of Simla...	100	146	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	890	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	140	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	108	to	110
Mussoorie	£12½	123	to	—
National of India...	100	103	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	500	—	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	100	70	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...				

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
Alipore Coal	100	120	to	—
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.		
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.		
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	160	to	165
Barnagore Jute	£10	96	to	97
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,590	to	1,600
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13½	to	—
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¾	to	8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,400	to	—
Bengal Silk Co.	100	50	to	45
Bonded Warehouse	445	265	to	270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	75	to	—
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	92	to	93
Burrakur Coal	100	140	to	145
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50	to	55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	104	to	—
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100	to	—
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50	to	52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105	to	—
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	50	to	—
Equitable Coal	250	130	to	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	46	to	47
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	217	to	—
Gourepore	100	110	to	—
Great Eastern Hotel	100	86	to	87
Howrah Docking	550	110	to	115
Howrah Mills	100	99	to	100
India General Steam Navigation	100	92	to	—
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	110	to	—
Landing and Shipping	100	59	to	—
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300	to	—
Murree Brewery	100	150	to	—
Naini Tal Brewery	100	120	to	125
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	65	to	—
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	113	to	—
Ramkistopore Press	100	35	to	—
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	58	to	—
Riverside Press	90	40	to	—
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240	to	—
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	77	to	—
Strand Bank Press	100	51	to	—
Watson's Patent Press	100	81	to	82

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.		
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18	to	20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Amluckie	100	60	to	—
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50	to	—
Assam	£20	530	to	—
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70	to	—
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39	to	40
Do. contributory	80	29	to	30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	90	to	—
Do. contributory... ...	100	40	to	45
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22	to	25
Central Cachar	200	100	to	102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	17	to	20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27	to	28
Chota Nagpore	100	24	to	—
Colonial (Assam)	100	10	to	—
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16	to	—
Darjiling	100	100	to	—
Dehing (Assam)	90	30	to	31
Dehra Doon	100	45	to	—
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50	to	—
Dhunsiri	100	95	to	—
Durrung (Assam)...	100	31	to	32
Eastern Cachar	100	20	to	—
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28	to	—
Endogram	10	Norminal.		
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	53	to	54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190	to	—
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.		
Grob (Assam)	100	15	to	16
Holta (Kangra)	100	63	to	65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	102	to	103
Hoolungoorie (Assam)	100	30	to	31
Indian Terai	500	460	to	—
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17	to	18
Kangra Valley	100		par	
Korr. fuli (Chittagong)	100	45	to	—
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12	to	—
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	70	to	—
Do. contributory	200	60	to	—
Kurseong and Terai	—	—	to	—
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198	to	—
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31	to	32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53	to	—
Loobah	100	110	to	—
Lower Assam	£7½	5	to	—
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60	to	—
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19	to	20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	—	to	—
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14	to	15
Do. contributory ...	90	10	to	11
Moran (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mozhola (Assam)	100	100	to	—
Do. contributory	90	90	to	—
Mungledye (Assam)	—	—	to	—
Mutiuck (Assam)	200	—	to	—
Do. contributory	125			
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	—	to	—
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.		
New Mutual (Cachar)	50	100	to	—
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	—	to	—
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27	to	—
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50	to	52
Puttureah (Sylhet)	100	40	to	—
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	—	to	—
Sapakati	100	110	to	—
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5	disct.	
Seemah	—	—	to	—
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85	to	86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	41	to	42
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75	to	—
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65	to	—
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15	to	16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26	to	—
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90	to	—
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	102	to	—
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	141	to	—
Upper Assam	£10	15	to	—

LONDON.—November 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.		
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91½	to	91⅝
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	102	to	102½
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	100½	to	101
4	India Enfaced Paper	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1885	—	to	—
4½	Do. do. 1893	—	to	—
4½	Ceylon, 1882	104	to	106
4	Do. 1886-90	102	to	104
4½	Mauritius, 1881	107	to	109
6	Do. 1895-96	107	to	110
4	Do.	101	to	103
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106	to	108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.		
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	106	to	108
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	118	to	120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	108	to	110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105	to	107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116	to	118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	8	to	9
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¼	to	4⅝
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165	to	167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22½	to	23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23⅜	to	23¾
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	24½	to	25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	112	to	114
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154	to	156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	130	to	132
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	122	to	124
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	115	to	117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126	to	128
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100	to	102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	22½	to	23¼
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	24	to	24⅛
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127	to	129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	108	to	110
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112	to	114
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	108	to	110

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	11¼	to	11⅜
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14	to	14½
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106	to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100	to	102
Do. Exten., Austra. & Ma	all	11⅛	to	11⅜
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104	to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103	to	105
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100	to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	36	to	38

BANKS

Agra	all	7¼	to	8½
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	22	to	23
Chartered Mer. of L., L. and C. ...	all	16½	to	17½
Delhi and London	all	—	to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	46	to	48

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Showing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

CIVIL.

Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 3,'87.
Acklaud, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Aldridge, D., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '87.
Alexander, E. B., Ben.Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Anderson, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11½ mos., Sept. 30, '87
Anderson, J.D., Ben.Cov., AssamComn., 24mos., May26,'87.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 19 mos.
Avron, E., Bombay Judl., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
Ayerst, Lt. W., Burma Comn., 11 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Baker, Surg. R., Bo. Medl., 9 mos., June 11, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barclay P D., India Rails., 8 mos., May 12, '87.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Oct. 6, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 12 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben.Cov., India Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 29,'87.
Barrow, W. D., India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Sept. 6, '87.
Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N.W.P.Judl., 20 mos., July 3,'86.
Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Bayley R D., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25,'87.
Bernard, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., Ben.Cov., Chief Com., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Bewley, A., India D.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 24 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bilderbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 12 mos.
Bird, C. A. Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 16½ mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Birkbeck, M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.
Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 10 mos., May 6, '87.
Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.
Boughey, Maj. G. F. O., India Rails., 10 mos., May 24,'87.
Boyce, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
Bradbury, J. F. Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 10 mos., Mar.22.'87.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brereton, C. H., Railway Dept., 30 mos., June 11, '85.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Bruce, R. J., C.I.E., India Political, 11 mos., 6 May, '87
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 11½ mos., 8 Jan. 87.
Byrne, E. S., Financial Dept., 8 mos., Apr. 1, '87.

Campbell, Maj. D., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 14½ mos., '87
Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.
Carmichael, C. D., Ma. Police, 15 mos., Sept. 14, 86.
Casey, A.E.C., Bn.Cov., N.W.P. Rv.&Gen., 21ms., Ap.16,'86.
Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 15 mos., March 2, '87.
Chanter, F. W., Pun. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 26, '87.
Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 15,'87.
Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 29 mos., 13 April, '87.
Chester, E. G., Ben. Forests, 15 mos. Sept. 23, '87.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 7½ mos., Nov. 5, '86.
Clay, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev.&Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6,'87.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 15 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
Cockerell, H. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 8 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Clarke, W., Burma Railways, 6 mos., Aug. 15, '87.
Cole, P A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos.
Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 5, '87.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 58 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 18, '87.
Collins, A.H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 18ms., May 10,'87.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.
Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 13 mos., May 6, '87.
Cornish, R., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 9mos., Apr.22,'87.
Conybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12½ mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 13½ mos., 1 Feb. 87.
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 4, '86.
Critchley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 6 mos., Aug. 3, '87.
Cruickshank, A., Ma.Cov., Ma.Rev.&Gen., 24 mos.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

D'Arcy, W E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., June 28, '87
Dashwood F. A., Bo.P.W.D., 12 mos., Jan. 21, '87.
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.
De Mello, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Desai, Framji, Sind Forests, 6 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
De Winton, T. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., July 27, '86.
D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff-Bruce, W. Gen P.W.D. 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos.
Dunlop, J. B., Burma Comn., 6 mos., May 1, '87.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen. 20 mos., Sept.29,'86.
East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos. June 7, '87.
Ellison, T.E., Bn.Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 19ms., May31,'87
Erskine, H. N. B., Bo.Cov., Comr. Sind, 16½ms., Apr.14,'87.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Ferrar, M.L., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev. &Gen., 24ms., My1.'86.
Fiddian, W., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 20mos., Mar.22,'87.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 15 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 6 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20,'87.
Foster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 9ms., May 6,'87.
Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D., 12 mos., 15 April, '87.
Franc's, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 7, '87.

Gael, C. E., Central India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 23, '87.
Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.
Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 9 mos., May 27, '87.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 5 mos., July 13, '87.
Gibbs, H. M., Sind Police, 12 mos., March 26, '87.
Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.
Gimlette, Surg. G. H. D., Nepal Mission, 6 ms., June 20,'87
Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., May 1, '87.
Glass, J. G. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 2,'87.
Godfrey, G., Ben.Cov., AssamComn., 18 mos., Mar.18,'87.
Gordon, H. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.
Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen., to Nov. 4, '87.
Graham, G. D., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22. '87.
Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20,'87.
Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Sept 15,'87.
Grant, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 16, '87.
Greer, R. T., Assam Comn., 21 mos., July 4, '86.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 29, '86.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos. July 13, '86.
Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., April 29, '87.
Grindlay, W., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 37ms., Mar.16,'85.

Hampton, G. H., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Handley, F.F. Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 24ms., Mar.24,'86.
Hannan, J., Mad. P.W.D., 6 mos., June 7, '87.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 22 mos., April 29, '86.
Harington, H. B., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25,'87.
Harris, C. V., Burma Police, 12 mos., July 1, '87.
Harris, E. B., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 12mos., Apr., 1,'87.
Harris, F., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mos., May 7, '87.
Harrison, A.G., Bom.P.W.D. Accounts, 12mos., Apr.16,'87.
Hart, J. H. E., Bo. P.W.D., 10½ mos., Sept. 30,'87.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Hatten, J. J., Punjab P.W.D., 11 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Hebbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 mos., June 8, '86.
Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 18 mos.
Holdich, Lieut.-Col. T. H., Survey Dept. 17 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Holme, C. H., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 22½ mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Hope, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 18 mos., June 8, '87.
Housden, W. P., N.W. Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 10 ms., Ap. 21,'87.
Hunt, E. L., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 19mos., Apr.5,'87.

James, H. E.M., Bo.Cov., Postal Dept., to Nov. 22, '87.
Jeffery, T. J. P., Punjab, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 28, '87.
Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87.
Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., 3 April, '87.
Jones, F. C., Sind Police, 12 mos., April 22, '87.
Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 7 mos., May 25,'87.
Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 12 mos., July 24, '87.
Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 23 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

King, W. H., Biluchistan P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Kingsmill, J., Bo Govt. Press, 15 mos., Mar. 21, '87.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Lala Falleh Chand, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Langley, Capt. L., R.E., Ma. P.W.D., 6 mos. Aug. 23,'87.
Larminie, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 2, '87.
Lawrence, E., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 20 mos., May14,'86
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86
Leman, G. D., Mad.Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 39 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Lister, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 29, '87
Lillingston, C. A. G., Ben. Forests, 8 mos., May 10, '87
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N.W P., Medl., 12 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lord, W. F., Bo.Cov., Bo Rev.&Gen., 34 mos., July 26,'85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P. W. D., 20 mos.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., 6 mos., May 20, '87.
Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 12 mos., June 28, '87.

Macleod, N. F., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20,'87.
Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maguire, H. F. J. T., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 15 mos. Apr. 15, '87.
Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Mallet, F. R., Geological Survey, 12 mos., June 28, '87.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 18 mos., Apr. 27, '86.
Mann, J., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Mathew, G. F. (C.I.E.), India Railways, 18mos., Oct.17,'87.
Maude, W., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 15mos., Aug. 2,'87
May, H., Cent. Ind. Agency, 12 mos., May 1, '87.
McCalman, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
McIvor, W., Ben. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C.J., Ma. Med. Col., 12 mos., May 26,'87.
McRonald, J., Burma Railways, 12½ mos., Dec. 1, '86.
McLaughlin, F.H.M., Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 8mos. Mar.4,'87.
Michell, W., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 28, '87.
Middleton, J. R., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.&Gen., 18mos., Dec.1,'86.
Monies, W., India, P.W.D., 22 mos., June 3, '86.
Morris, Capt. C. H., B.S.C., Punj. Comn., 12mos., Apr.20,'87.
Morris, N., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 26, '87.
Morris, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
Morse, A., India P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Morton, A., State Railways, 24 mos., Sept. 7, '86.
Moylan, E. C., Bo. P.W.D. Accounts, 6 mos., May 5, '87.
Mullen, Surg. D., Ben. Medl., 19 mos., July 8, '86.
Muntz, W. E., Burma, P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 5, '87.

Nicholson, Surg. G. F., Punjab Medl., 12mos., Mar.23,'87.
Nicholson, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.
Nicolls, J. R. C., N.W.P. P.W.D., 10 mos., May 16, '87.
Nisbet, J. Burmah Forests, 24 mos., Feb. 20, '86.
Nuthall, Lt.-Col. H. J., Railway Dept., 6mos., July10,'87.
Nugent, J., Bo. Cav., to Feb. 22, '88.

O'Connell, H. H., Madras P.W.D., 18 mos., April 7, '87.
O'Flynn, J. J., Mil. Accts. Madras, 24 mos., Nov. 28, '85.
Ollivant, E. C. K., Bo. Cov., Bo. Municipal Comr., 9 ms., April 29, '87.
Oman, J. C., Punjab Educl., 24 mos(, Apr. 12, '87.
Osborn, Maj. W., P.W.D. Bombay, 12 mos., April 9, '87.
Ovens, J. L., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., June 14, '87.
Owen, Surg. W., Ben. Medl., 1 yr. 257 dys., Apr. 8, '87.

Palliser, H. G., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., April 8, '87.
Palmer, A. L., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Aug. 12, 86.
Parkes, B., Punj. P.W.D., 20 mos., Mar. 23, '87.
Parsons, Lt. J. H., Burma Comn., 16 mos., July 6, '86.
Pascoe, Commr. T. C., Marine Survey, 12 mos., Jan.12,'87.
Pennington, J. B., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Peters, Lt.-Col. E. N., India P.W.D., 12 mos., Feb. 14, '87.
Pigot, J. L., Punjab Forests, 6 mos., July 19, 87.
Pinhey, H. T., Telegraph Dept., 12 mos., Mar. 14, '87.
Plant, Col. W. C., Burma Comn., 6 mos., June 23, '87.
Pollen, Lt. W. H., Survey Dept., 9 mos., June 7, '87.
Pope, F. J., India P.W.D., 8 mos., 22 April, '87.
Pope, Surg. T. H., Ma. Medl., 12 mos., Sept. 1, '87
Portman, M. V., Port Blair Police, 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Pudan, T. G., India Rails, 12 mos., Apr. 23, '87.

Quinn, J., Ben. Cov., Oudh Comn., 24 mos., Mar. 12, '

Raban, C., Assam Police, 12 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Rawlins, T. W., Ben. Cov. Agent, Pun., 12 ms., May 1, '87.
Rawson, F., India P.W.D. Accounts, 18 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Rees, F. W. J., Ben.Cov., Ben.Judl., 15 mos., July 26, '87.
Reid, J. R., Ben. Cov., Chief Sec. to Govt., N. W. Provs. 24 mos., June 16, '86.
Reilly, H. M., Ben. Police, 24 mos., Jan. 19, '87.
Rennie, W. C., India P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Ring, R., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., Mar. 27, '87.
Roberts, L. R., Ben. P.W.D., 8 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Robertson, F. A., Ben. Cov., Punjab Comn., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Robertson, W. R., Ma. Agricultural, 18 mos., Apr. 14, '87.
Rogers, P. P., Cent. Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Mar. 6, '87
Ross, D., State Railways, 24 mos., Apr. 15, '86.
Rossman, J., Telegraph Dept., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Routh, R. S. J., Ben.P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 22, '87.

Sadler, R., Punjab P.W.D., 16 mos., Aug. 10, '86.
Saunderson, G. P., Elephant Kheddahs.
Savi, Maj. T. B. B., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 19 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Scotland, J. P., Ben. P.W.D., 9 mos., Mar. 31, '87.
Scott, M. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Segrave, W. H., Burma Police, 6 mos., Aug. 2, '87.
Selby, F. G., Bom. Educl., 24 mos., Apr. 16, '86.
Serres, C. H., Burma Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Sewell, E. J., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 12 mos.
Seymour, L. W., Bombay Survey, 32 mos., May 2, '85.
Shaw, W. M., Telegraph Dept., 27 mos., Feb. 7, '86.
Smith, Maj. A. C., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 18 mos., Feb.17,'87.
Smith, G. F. N., Madras Salt, 32 mos., Feb. 1, '85.
Smith, T., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 11 mos., Apr. 8, '87.
Smyth, G., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 22 mos., Dec. 10,'86.
Smyth, T. W., Ben.Cov., Punj. Judicial, 12mos., Apr.29,'87.
Snow, P. C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 14½ mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Somers-Eve, J. F., Ma. P.W.D., 12 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Spedding, R. D., Ben.Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Spence, J., India P.W.D., 12 mos., June 14, '87.
Sperling, A. H., Postal Dept., 12 mos., Aug. 4, '87.
Staley, A.E., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 24ms., Sept.16,'86.
Stogdon, A. W., Ben. Cov., Pun. Judl., 8 mos., May 1, 87
Stulpnagel, C. R., Punjab Educl., 18 mos., May 7, '87.
Sutherland, A. R., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18mos., Apr.8,'87.
Symes, E. S., C.I.E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., Apr. 19, '87.

Thackwell, Lt. O. M. R., Rail. Dept., 6 mos., May, 31, '87
Thompson, G., Cent. Provs. Educl., 12 mos., May 14, '87.
Thomson, A. S., Bengal, P.W.D., 12 mos., July 20, '87.
Thorburn, S. S., Ben. Cov., Punjab, Rev. and Gen., 6½ mos., Oct. 3, '87.
Twigg, J.H., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev.&Gen., 21ms., Ap.23,'86.

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Vander- traaten, E., Bo. Judl., 18 mos., Sept. 22, '86.
Venning, F., Bn.Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 18mos. Dec.10'86.
Vernon, H.C.E., P.W.D., N.W. Provs., 21 mos., Mar. 9,'85.
Vernon, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 20 mos., Mar.25,'87.
Von Ahn, C., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 12, '87.

Wahid-ud-din-Sahebzada, Pol Dept., 15 mos., 20 Aug. 86.
Waller, Capt. E. A., R.E., P.W.D. Accounts, 24 mos., Nov. 19, '86.
Watson, C. J. K., Ben. P.W.D., 18 mos., July 27, '86.
Weekes, A., Ben.Cov., Ben.Rev.&Gen., 24mos., Mar.5,'86
Weir, T., Bo. Cov., 12 mos., Sept. 23, 87.
White, J., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Whitsey, S., Ishapore Factory, 16 mos., Aug. 27, '86.
Wigley, F. G., Legislative Dept., 36 mos., Oct. 1, '86.
Wilkieson, H. F., Madras Police, 12 mos.
Williams, E. de C., Postal Dept., 14 mos., Oct. 3, '86.
Williams, F. T., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Oct. 22, '86.
Williams, G. R. C., Ben. Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 20 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Wilmot, S. E., N.W.P. Forests, 12 mos.
Wilson, J. H., Ben.P.W.D., 24 mos., Nov. 13, '86.
Wilson, W., Ma.Cv., Director of Sotmnts., 24ms., Mar.19,'86.
Winchester, C. B., Bo.Cov., Bo.Rev.& Gen., 16 mos, Nov. 10, '86.
Winmill, G., Railway Dept., 12 mos., May 24, '87.

Yates, R. B., Punjab, P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 5, '86.

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CHAPLAINS ON FURLOUGH.

Adams, Rev. J. W., V.C., 24 mos., Feb. 25, '87, Ben.
Atlay, Ven. B. T., Ben., 24 mos., Feb. 6, '87.

Badham, Rev. C. H., 12 mos., June 2, '86, Bo.
Baynham, Rev. A. W., 24 mos. Jan 18, '85, Bo.
Blunt, Rev. J. T. H., Bo., 12 mos., Dec. 17, '86
Blyth, Ven. G. F., 24 mos., Mar. 25, '85, B.
Briscoe, Rev. J. D., 6 mos., Mar. 26, '87, Ben.

Cassels, Rev. J. W., 12 mos., June 7, '87, Ma.
Clarke, Rev. D. G., 24 mos., June 1, '85, M.

Gillan, Rev. G. G., 12 mos., July 19, '87, Ben.
Gittens, Rev. F. C., 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87, Ma.

Hammond, Rev. B., Ben., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Hill, Rev. F. C., 6 mos., May, '87, Ma.
Hume, Rev. C. W., 24 mos., May 18, '87, Ben.

Lewis, Rev. G. H., 6 mos., May 25, '87, Bo.
Liston, Rev. W. A., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, M.

MacCarthy, Rev. W., 20 mos., May 1, '86, Ben.
Mackay, Rev. J. H. 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
Matthew, Ven. H. J., 24 mos., Dec. 1, '85, B.
Mitchell, Rev. A. L., 24 mos., Apr. 2, '86, Ben.
Moulson, Rev. J., 12 mos., Ben.

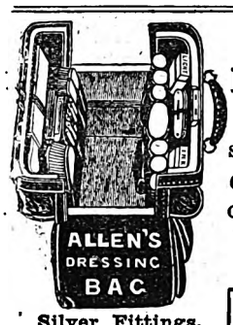
O'Connor, Rev. H. K., 24 mos., June 8, '87, Ben.

Sharpin, Ven. Archdeacon, 6 mos., Oct. 1, '86, Bo.
Smith, Rev. C., 12 mos., Sept. 24, '86, M.
Spring, Rev. H. C., 24 mos., Apr. 29, '86, Ben.
Swynnerton, Rev. C., 24 mos., Jan. 1, '86, Ben.

Taylor, Rev. H. S., 10 mos., Feb. 16, '87, Ben.
Trend, Rev. J. B., Mad., 24 mos., Feb., '87.

Ulyatt, Rev. W., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87, Ben.

Walford, Rev. C., 9 mos., Mar. 19, '86, Bo.
Williams, Rev. H. A., 24 mos., Mar. 24, '86, Ma.



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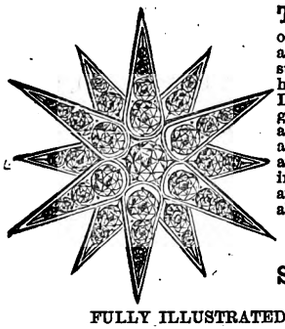
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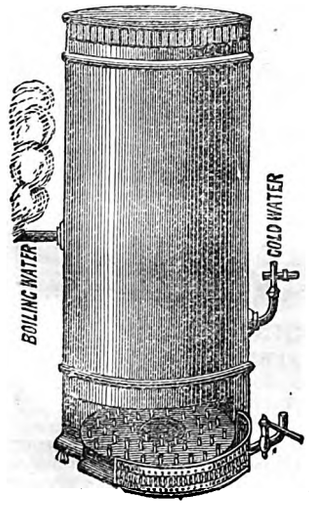
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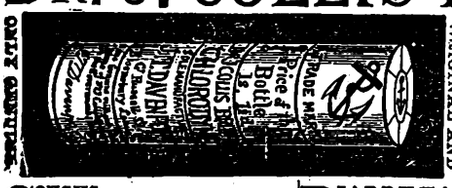
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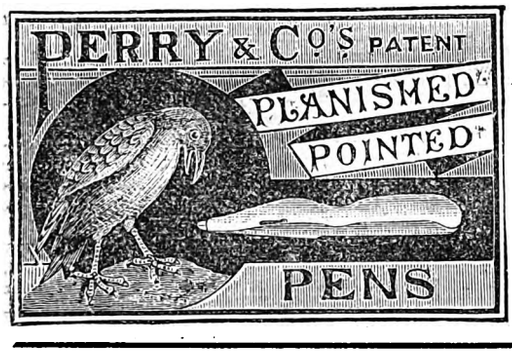
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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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ESTABLISHED 1844.

OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scene from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 28th October; from Allahabad and Madras to the 26th October; and from Calcutta to the 25th October.

H.E. the Viceroy is expected to leave Simla on the 3rd November.

The P. and O. steamer *Victoria* arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, October 22, making the shortest passage between England and India on record.

Sir Alfred Lyall has arranged to leave Allahabab possibly on the evening of the 20th November, and certainly not later than the 21st.

Colonel Wallace returns from leave by the *Victoria*, and Mr. Horace Bell, who is now acting for him as Director, North-Western Railway, returns to his appointment on the Tirhoot Railway.

Dr. Pollen, Collector of Hyderabad, considers the line from Hyderabad to Umarkot a crying local want.

A notice in the *Gazette of India* has been published, sanctioning the survey of a railway line to Bannu, which is considered an indispensable adjunct to the strategic system.

Mr. Wynne, the Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur line, who arrived in Bombay by the *Victoria*, brought with him from England twenty-three Civil Engineers for service in the construction of the line.

Sir George White and Staff have returned to Mandalay from Bhamo.

Further reinforcements have been sent to Pagyee, where Major Kennedy and Captain Beville were killed.

In an attempted outbreak from Bassein jail three under-trial prisoners were killed and others wounded. Some members of the jail staff were also injured.

Major Kennedy, who was killed in action in Burma a short time ago, was for some years Assistant Adjutant-General of the Hyderabad Contingent, and had the reputation of being a gallant soldier.

Captain De Lassoe, who was associated with Sir West Ridgeway in the recent negotiations at St. Petersburg, has rejoined his appointment in the Foreign Office at Simla, after three years' absence on the Boundary Commission.

The total net decrease in the receipts from Indian railways, both guaranteed and State lines, from the 1st of April to the 10th of September this year, has been Rs. 17,69,646, while on the assisted companies and those in Native States there has been a net increase of Rs. 2,24,167.

It has been decided that the Allahabad University shall date its existence from the 15th of November. On that day, or as soon after it as possible, will be held the first meeting of the Senate, and the University will be formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, has been inspecting the Calcutta theatres with a view to suggesting any additional precautions that may be considered necessary against fire and fire alarms.

Surgeon-Major Hume, M.B., having returned from furlough, takes up his appointment as Civil Surgeon, Amraoti, and Surgeon Roe returns to his station, Yeotmahl. Mr. Callaghan, Civil Surgeon, Buldana District, proceeded on three months' privilege leave. Assistant Apothecary Montgomery will be his *locum tenens*.

The retirement of the Lord Bishop of Lahore will take place on December 21st.

Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, C.S., now at Hissar, has been selected to write the monograph on brass and copper ware for this year.

It is understood that the question of sending columns or parties of exploration into the little-known country between the Kurram and the Zhob has been decided in the negative, for this cold weather at any rate.

The net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue for the first six months of the current official year, exclusive of the salt revenue, has amounted to Rs. 54,49,000, as compared with Rs. 49,45,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

More cases of cholera having occurred among the British troops at Mian Mir, the Northumberland Fusiliers will be railed two marches out *en route* to Rawal Pindi, halting ten days in camp.

Captain Sutherland, once of the Bengal Staff Corps, has returned to India and rejoined his post as Personal Secretary to the Minister of Hyderabad.

The Maharajah Holkar has contributed Rs. 500 to the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Herbrand Russell, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, and Miss Tribe, daughter of the Acting Archdeacon of Lahore.

Captain Taylor, Port Officer of Madras, died on Oct. 21.

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Gondal celebrated his 23rd birthday by remitting outstanding debts due to the State.

The Indian Telegraph Department is to be reorganised.

The Government of India has declined to sanction the survey of a railway between Hyderabad (Sind) and Pachpadra, and suggests a feeder line from the Indus to Mirpore Khas.

Colonel A. Toker succeeds Major Deane as first Deputy Secretary, Military Department, and is succeeded by Major A. D. Anderson as second Deputy Secretary.

Major Lord W. Beresford has been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

A few of Ayoub's followers have drifted into Mashed, all telling the same story that his followers have been dispersed and that Ayoub is in hiding.

The troopship *Malabar* with reliefs arrived in Bombay on Thursday, Oct. 27.

The *Pioneer* holds that the ruling under the new warrant that no officer with less than three years' rank as Lieutenant-Colonel is to be considered eligible for Staff employment as assistant adjutant-general and posts higher than this, will affect the prospects of officers in India very materially indeed. "As a matter of fact the application of this provision of the warrant to India would result in a serious deterioration of the Staff, for the picked men who are now chosen for the Staff are, as a rule, well below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. We venture to say that in no army in the world is so much attention paid to using good men just when they are at their best; whereas if the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of three years' service in that grade is to be made a *sine qua non* for the important posts there will be such a small field for selection that the work cannot possibly be discharged efficiently. It may be all very well in England, where the duties in peace time are light and of the easiest routine kind, to have only senior officers on the Staff; but here in India the conditions are entirely different, and we want officers in their prime. The lessons taught by the Mutiny, where, in a few weeks, the old officers broke down and disappeared altogether giving place to younger men, should not be forgotten."

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NOTES.

The surrender of Ayub Khan, which Lord Salisbury announced at the Mansion House dinner on Lord Mayor's day, is the most satisfactory information which has come from India for some time. He has been rather an expensive captive, having already before his escape cost the Indian Government some £50,000 paid to the Shah in order to keep him in a respectable position and safe custody. He will cost less as a prisoner in India, and he will have less chance of disturbing the peace. That is to say, if he be kept in India. It may be that influence will be brought to bear upon the Government by sentimentalists of the Wilfrid Blunt school, in which case Ayub may be transferred to England in time to become the lion of the London drawing-rooms next season.

Of course, Professor Vambéry improves the occasion by writing to the newspapers about it. When the news of Ayub's escape first reached him he immediately published a statement showing that Russia was at the bottom of the whole business, and that Muscovite statecraft and intrigue had quite outwitted British diplomacy. Now, when he hears that Ayub has surrendered, and that there is no trace forthcoming of Russia having had anything at all to do with his escape, the Professor praises Lord Dufferin for having managed matters so admirably. His Lordship, he says, "is without doubt by far the most sagacious, the ablest, and most courageous diplomatist of whom the England of to-day can boast. While maintaining the best relation with Abdurrahman he, at the same time, approaches his enemies and rivals with a view of securing British influence in Afghanistan, whatever might happen. His endeavours have now been crowned with brilliant success." M. Vambéry thinks that there have been secret negotiations between Ayub Khan and his brother, Yakub Khan, and that these have been winked at by Lord Dufferin, who "even had a long conference with Yakub Khan at Dehra Doon." This is a repetition of an old scandal which Professor Vambéry ought to have known was contradicated by all the Indian Press long ago.

However, it is reassuring to learn from the Professor that if England has sufficient courage and determination to support Lord Dufferin there is still time to baffle Russian designs on India :—

"England," he adds, "still disposes of sufficient power to check Muscovite designs in Inner Asia and to break the chain of causality which the St. Petersburg Cabinet has striven hard to establish between Sofia and Herat. Russia, to-day isolated in Europe, will not long hesitate to inflate herself in Asia. The Northern Bear, vexed at the Central European alliance, will henceforth growl on the left bank of the Oxus ; but England will no doubt profit by the advantages which she has meanwhile attained."

After this we may calm our fears and take a little rest from the wakefulness of Russophobism until the next alarm is manufactured.

Poor Dhulip Sing must have almost exhausted his stock of sensational surprises, which have been going off in India like damp fireworks. His latest telegram to the Nizam, telling him that he made a mistake in offering his money to the English, as Russia intends to take India, arrived a little too late except to create some merriment, no doubt, at the Hyderabad Court. "The inveterate foe" of England, as Dhulip now delights to call himself, must, we fancy, be getting a little chagrined at the want of sympathy which his Punjab "subjects" show towards him ; and after he has experienced, which he will do in time, Russian apathy and coldness too, he will perhaps return, if he can, to his English pheasant preserves and common sense.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* informs the readers of that journal by telegraph to-day that Sir Theodore Hope is not popular, but that no one can deny that he has energy. This is valuable news, and well worth its cost, of course. The correspondent praises the energy of the minister because it has been displayed in pushing on the Frontier railway schemes, some of which have met with considerable and not altogether undeserved opposition. He (writing from Calcutta) adds that :—

The one thing wanting to finish them, so far as they can be finished in existing circumstances, is their continuation to the actual frontier beyond the Khoja Amran range. It is now settled, so far as it can be settled in India, that the best line would be one running over and through the Khojak Pass. The advantages of the rival route *vid* Nushki are said to be problematical, since it would be quite as expensive as the first, 100 miles longer, and more exposed to attack, while its sole superiority would consist in its less steep gradients.

It is not stated how the money is to be found for these extensions.

The Mauritius papers seem by no means pleased at the prospect of the speedy return to the island as Governor of Sir John Pope Hennessy, and they laugh at the idea that he will make any change in his behaviour. They admit that Lord Onslow, in explaining his reinstatement as Governor in the House of Lords, said that Sir John had received a warning which no man could disregard. But, as one paper says, Sir John has received more warnings than most men, and there are few men who have paid so little attention to them. The same paper also says that if Sir Henry Holland expects that Sir John will bear carefully in mind the recommendations which have been given for his guidance, the chances are that Sir Henry will find himself mistaken.

The desire to "take care of Dowb" still survives, if the following from the *Pioneer* is to be believed. The custom remains ; the names only change.

General Dennehy, we learn from a trustworthy source, owed his C.I.E. to the direct interposition of the Queen with the Secretary of State for India, Her Majesty having being moved thereto by the Duke of Connaught, once the General's guest. The remaining link in the business may be left to surmise. No wonder the telegraph substituted "Donnelly" for Dennehy in announcing the decoration ; there was no record of any special service to this country to illumine the way to a more obvious recognition of the gallant General's identity.

The sporting papers of India have a serious grievance against the military authorities. They have discovered that the cold weather camps of exercise are the "bane" of racing. The *Asian* complains that "last season the various camps in Northern India necessitated the postponement of several sporting fixtures, and the year before the Delhi manœuvres not only led to the abandonment of many small race meetings, but interfered with the practice of the polo teams for Umballa." This complaint, which appears to be made in all gravity, and under a sense of deep wrong, has rather upset the gravity of some of the *Asian's* contemporaries, in one of which journals it is asked—What would be the effect of a war on Indian sport? It might put an end for the time to Gymkhanas altogether !

But the *Pioneer* comes to the rescue. It suggests that the authorities should convene a committee, consisting of a few sporting men, a bookmaker or two, and the writer of the irate observations we have quoted, to go into the matter, when a compromise might be effected and a cold weather programme made out, which, while "interfering in no way with the Indian turf, might still leave facilities" within reasonable limits for the assembling and exercise of troops. "Such a committee might often be able to give the adjutant-general useful advice regarding promotions and transfers, and prevent the removal of a sporting officer to a non-sporting station or *vice versâ*, and other such scandals which are now too frequent." The alternative of having the camps of exercise during the hot weather, so as not to interfere with the racing fixtures, might be a little hard on Tommy Atkins, lover of sport as he undoubtedly is.

But Tommy continues to be well cared for by those in authority over him in India. The various regimental institutions connected with his recreations are to be placed on a more comfortable footing, and generally improved. The canteen is to be remodelled and joined to the coffee-

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shop, the two together forming a refreshment department, with arrangements to enable the soldier to obtain a comfortable meal. The issue of raw spirits will be discouraged, and in the case of corps arriving now in India raw spirits will not be issued at any regimental refreshment bar for consumption in quarters unless diluted with water or ærated waters. In the "Regimental Institute" of the future a temperance room with a separate branch of the refreshment department is also to be established. Tommy Atkins in India, with all the care which is now being taken of his body, stomach, and mind, should be the model soldier of the world.

THERE have been some extraordinary feats of hard riding performed in England even since Nimrod rode and wrote, but the following record would be hard to beat:—

We have in past years had to record some hard riding done between Simla and Umballa; and we have now to add another to the list of "good times." Colonel Gatacre, Deputy Quarter-master-General, having laid a dâk of fourteen ponies left Simla at 5.15 A.M., arrived at Kalka at 10.15 A.M., and at Umballa at 2.30 on the afternoon of the same day. The distance actually covered was 96¾ miles. Between Kalka and Umballa he over-rode one dâk and had to go back to find the pony, which cost him twelve minutes' delay; while the average time taken in changing saddle was 2½ minutes for each of the thirteen ponies, which equals 32½ minutes. The total time not spent in the saddle was thus 44½ minutes, and the 96¾ miles were actually ridden in 8½ hours: good going certainly. Resting only an hour-and-a-half at Umballa Colonel Gatacre started back at 4 P.M. (lost 15 minutes' valuable time through a vicious pony), and arrived at Kalka at 8.15 P.M. Leaving there at 8.30 P.M. he reached Simla at 3.6 A.M. the next morning. Allowing the deduction for changes of saddle and the loss of 15 minutes the return journey was ridden in 10 hours 19 minutes. The 193½ miles were thus covered well within 22 hours, even with all halts and delays—a feat which, it is said, has never been done before.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

General Roberts has spent some days in the inspection of the garrisons and military works in Beloochistan. On the 6th inst. he and Sir Oliver St. John rode to Quetta from Gulistan. Next day the Commander-in-Chief held a parade of the Quetta garrison. The magnificent appearance of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment and the Worcestershire Regiments, each over 700 strong, is said to have particularly struck his Excellency, especially as it afforded strong evidence of the present salubrity of Quetta. On Tuesday the Commander-in-Chief and Sir Oriel Tanner, commanding the district, inspected Pishin fort, garrisoned by the 19th Bombay Infantry. On the same afternoon the Quetta garrison marched out eight miles on the Candahar road and bivouacked for the night. On the following day General Roberts, Sir O. Tanner, and their staffs witnessed a series of manœuvres. His Excellency and Lady Roberts left the same evening by the Bolan railway for Kurrachee to meet the Viceroy.

Sir Theodore Hope, Minister of Public Works, has been inspecting the Hurnai and Bolan railways during the past week. He will leave India next month. During his visit he sanctioned the immediate completion of all the subsidiary works required to enable the Beloochistan railways to be worked up to full power should occasion rise.

The districts of Pishin, Thal Chotiali, and Sibi, which have been administered by us since 1879, have now been formally incorporated in British India, and constituted a Chief Commissionership under the name of British Beloochistan, the Governor-General's agent at Quetta being Chief Commissioner.

The first halt in the course of the Viceroy's winter tour was made at Kapurthalla, where the members of the party arrived on the afternoon of the 4th inst., the Rajah meeting them at the frontier. The greater part of their stay there was devoted to shooting, but the usual formal visits were interchanged, various public works were inspected, and other business was transacted. Lady Dufferin had an interview with the ladies of the zenana, who presented her with a handsome gift for her Female Medical Aid Fund. The Rajah's preparations for his guests appear to have been made on a sumptuous scale.

Lord Dufferin left on Tuesday evening, and proceeded to Kurrachee, where he arrived on Friday afternoon. Replying to an address of welcome presented by the municipality, the Viceroy referred to the recently much-debated question of railway communication between Kurrachee and Northern India. No one, he said, could help sympathising with the desires of the people of Scinde in this matter. But in a subject so technical as that of the cost and profit of the suggested lines, he was naturally disposed to be guided by the views of the specialists whose duty it was to advise the Government on such points. Moreover, the powers of the Indian Government as to expenditure on railways and the granting of guarantees were strictly limited, and it was hampered by the necessity for maintaining a continuity of policy in the completion of certain famine lines. There also lay upon it the obligation of providing railways for Burma. He would, however, be happy to receive information regarding the aspirations and wants of Kurrachee

The Viceroy will, after all, pay a flying visit to Quetta. He will arrive in Sibi on Wednesday, go up the Khojak next day, and to Quetta on the same evening, returning to Sibi on Friday.

In connection with the Viceroy's Kurrachee speech it may be mentioned that the refusal of the Government to sanction the proposed railway between that town and Upper India, known as the Hyderabad-Pachpadra scheme, has been severely criticised on all sides, more especially since it has been discovered that by a mistake in the calculation the cost of this scheme was over-estimated by seventy lakhs.

The Government has at last pronounced a decision on the question of the proposed railway from Umballa to Kalka and Simla. It is not prepared to construct the line as a State railway or to offer any guarantee or subsidy to private enterprise. But if any substantial private company is disposed to embark in the undertaking the Government will permit the construction on terms similar to those granted to the Tarkeshur Railway Company or to the Bengal and North-Western Company.

On October 29 a party of the Abors, an aboriginal tribe beyond the Assam frontier, made a raid across the border and attacked a Duffla village near the Harmutty tea-garden. They carried away eleven persons, three of whom are known to have been afterwards murdered. A woman who escaped states that all the captives are cruelly treated. Messengers have been sent to the Abor villages with a message demanding the immediate release of the surviving captives and requiring the chiefs to come in and explain their conduct, but no active steps have yet been taken to punish the raiders.

A fire broke out in the North-Western Provinces secretariat offices at Allahabad last Sunday morning. A great part of the building was completely destroyed, and a mass of valuable records was burnt. Fortunately very many of these records exist in duplicate elsewhere, so that the actual loss is not very great, although it will cause much temporary inconvenience. A local newspaper states that the most serious disaster is the destruction of all the papers relating to the Sardah Canal project scheme for irrigating Oude. The building itself, too, was comparatively new, and cannot be rebuilt without heavy outlay. The origin of the fire is wrapped in mystery, but suspicions of incendiarism appear to be entertained. The Municipality is blamed for not providing a sufficient supply of water.

The Bengal Board of Revenue, reporting on the first year's working of the Bengal Tenancy Act, says that a sufficient time has not yet elapsed to admit of a decided expression of opinion and adds that it is doubtful whether its provisions are yet sufficiently appreciated by either landlords or tenants. The local officers, however, are almost unanimous in considering the measure an improvement. The Board remarks that if the fears of the opponents of this Act have not been realised, neither has it proved an immediate panacea for all the difficulties which surround the relations of landlord and tenant.

The details of Ayoob Khan's surrender are not yet known, but it is stated that it was brought about mainly through Sirdar Hashim Khan, son of Mahomed Sharif Khan, who has been living as a refugee in Persia since General Roberts defeated Ayoob in September, 1880. The news has been received with general satisfaction, and a hope is expressed on all sides that the Government will detain him in India for the future.

AFGHANISTAN.

Southern Afghanistan remains quiet, and now that there is no danger of Ayoob appearing on the scene it will probably continue so, at least till the spring, when the Ghilzai rebellion may possibly break out again. It is to be hoped, however, that the Ameer, being relieved from the fear of a rival, will not renew his severities, which he has recently somewhat relaxed. Meanwhile, winter having set in, the Ameer's troops have been withdrawn to Ghazni and other strongholds. Sadu, a notorious Ghilzai robber chief, is said to have lately died of fever, and it is reported that the disaffected tribes are greatly weakened by the departure of certain sections.

By the death of the Earl of Carnwath, who was a retired colonel of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Artillery, the title devolves upon his nephew, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Harris Carnwath Dalzell, formerly major in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders who becomes 12th Earl of Carnwath, in the peerage of Scotland. The new Scotch peer is the eldest son of the late colonel the Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell, C.B., some time of the 63rd Foot and Grenadier Guards, by his marriage in 1846 with Sarah Bushby, eldest daughter of Mr. John Harris, of Eldon House, London, Canada West, and was born on July 1, 1847, being therefore in his 41st year.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

FOUR WEEKS A PRISONER AMONG DACOITS.

[By a Native of India.]

(*Pioneer.*)

I am a Native of India, and came over to Burma about eighteen months ago as a follower in the Indian army. At the beginning of August last I left my fort with the intention of going down to a post on the Irrawaddy, and I travelled alone on foot and unarmed. I was caught the same day, as I was going along the road, by three Burman dacoits, who jumped on me from the jungle, and wounded me on the head with dahs, tied my arms behind my back with a cloth, and took me away to their Boh or chief, who was about a mile off in the jungle.

I found the Boh seated under a tree, surrounded by seven Burmese women—his wives. He had a small tent pitched behind him, and was drinking a liquor called "shumshoo" with his wives. The dacoit band, numbering 45 or 50 men, were lying down, sleeping or eating in the jungle around; one man being posted as sentry, up a tamarind tree among the branches, with a bamboo horn in his hand to sound in a case of alarm. Each dacoit was armed with a cap gun and a dah; and I noticed two spare guns. The Boh had a double-barrelled gun, which opened in the middle into two parts (a breechloading fowling-piece). The dacoits had a good supply of caps and powder, and the villagers gave them lumps of lead which they cut with dahs and hammered into bullets.

The Boh, on my appearing before him, asked me why I was travelling alone and unarmed. I answered that I was leaving the Government service, and was on my way to the Irrawaddy. The Boh then said he would not kill me, but would keep me on as his servant, to look after his pony, and to draw water for himself and for his wives. He did not specify the amount of pay he proposed giving me. I was then searched for money, and had all my clothes taken off and was given some new Burmese clothes and some "shumshoo" and food. My hair, moustache, and beard were shaved off. The dacoit band then gathered round me, and I treated them to some Hindustani music, accompanying myself on a Burmese musical instrument, at which the dacoits laughed immoderately. We stayed in this camp that night; the next morning we moved off through the jungle about four miles, and again encamped. We obtained supplies from the villages near which we passed. The Boh used to send a few armed men into the village requisitioning all he required under pain of firing the houses. We never stayed in one camp more than one day or night, but were constantly on the move. No fires nor lights of any description, nor smoking even, was allowed in camp after dark.

The dacoits appeared to be in great fear of the Indian troops (Kullars); and whenever they heard of any in the vicinity, they at once moved away to dense jungle, far away from roads and villages. They then put on additional look-out men, and sent out spies. About 12 dacoits were, I think, Chin Mussulmans; they wore loose pujamahs like the Chinese, and prayed aloud three times a day, spreading out mats to pray on. They only spoke Burmese, but the Boh knew a little Hindustani, and he alone could converse with me, as I do not speak Burmese. The Boh gave me a spear and dah; and on the march I went behind him with the other dacoits. The order of march used to be—first three dacoits, well pushed forward, then the Boh; after him his wives, and, lastly, the main body of the dacoits. I was some four weeks with the dacoits and was treated throughout with great kindness by the Boh. When I was brought in wounded, he abused the men who had captured me for striking me. I always slept near the Boh's tent, away from the other dacoits. He fed me well, gave me "shumshoo" to drink, and offered me a wife.

During the time I was with the dacoits no prisoners were killed, but a few villages were burnt. These villages, on being requisitioned, refused to comply, and produced some recent Government Proclamation, saying that they were not allowed to harbour or help dacoits. The Boh got much enraged on reading these papers; he tore them in pieces, stamped on them, and then fired the village.

One night the Boh heard that the Kullars, or Government troops, had left a large post almost defenceless, and had marched out to attack some other dacoits. He at once decided to attack and burn the post; and I was sent with twenty dacoits to do this. We went to within half a mile of the post, arriving at midnight. We crept silently into a phoongyee kyoung enclosure. The dogs began to bark, and the phoongyees and boys awoke. A few of the dacoits then went upstairs into the kyoung and questioned the phoongyees. They were told that there was a large force of Indian troops in the post, and they asked us to leave the kyoung. We at once acted on this advice and left. Soon after this I was sent with four Burman dacoits to steal toddy. We got separated doing this, and I then managed to effect my escape, and got back to my post.

THE DEATH OF LADY BRASSEY.

(*Indian Spectator.*)

When last we wrote of Lady Brassey, a few weeks back, we little feared she was going to leave the *Sunbeam* for good, although in her letter she complained of "very indifferent health," owing to the cold climate of Australia at the time of the year, and that she "never could stand cold well." We had every hope that she would regain strength in the warmer latitude she was nearing. But it has been ordered otherwise, and the world loses by Lady Brassey's untimely removal one of the brightest, cheeriest, and most useful votaries of duty. Her place in literature and society will never again be adequately filled. To many of the gifts and graces of her sex Lady Brassey joined an intellectual keenness and warmth which made her books, like her life, a peculiarly healthy and interesting study for others. Great was her thirst after knowledge, but no greater than her power to utilise it to good purpose. In running over India she managed to pick up a variety of useful information at first hand. At Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Benares, and other centres she had offers of official aid, but while availing herself of these to some extent Lady Brassey preferred Native conversation and guidance; and the friends we had asked to wait upon her wrote highly of her quick intelligence and cosmopolitan sympathy. She was herself charmed with her visit to India. In Bombay it is well known that the brief sojourn of Lord and Lady Brassey was a daily round of beneficent activity. The trip to Janjira, Rutnagherry and Goa was much enjoyed except for the sad incident at the last-named place, which had a very depressing effect on the mistress of the *Sunbeam*. Equally well enjoyed was the voyage further on till Australia was reached. It was here that she complained latterly of the inclemency of the weather, but she was in excellent spirits and looked forward to much literary work and the marriage of her eldest daughter on returning home. Those hopes and aspirations are now at an end, and what remains of one of the cleverest English travellers lies buried at sea in a distant corner of the globe. The manner of her death appears to be in keeping with her own wishes, but it is hard for others to realise such a fate for one so full of life and animation. Lady Brassey's death is a great blow to her husband, and it may interfere with the truly patriotic labours upon which he has embarked. Lord Brassey and his family need hardly be assured of deep sympathy from India.

MEAT BISCUITS FOR CAMPAIGNS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The Commissary-General-in-Chief has attempted nothing beyond the manufacture of a simple meat biscuit under the auspices of Major Hobday and Lieutenant Tyler, who first took bread, meat, fresh beef, suet, fresh potatoes, compressed vegetables, sugar, black pepper and dried tamarinds, made there from what is described as, and certainly should have been, "a very palatable biscuit." The addition of gram-flour, onions and curry-powder, and the withdrawal of the vegetables and the tamarind produced "a nice crisp biscuit fit to be eaten without further preparation, but best prepared by boiling in water with salt and a little pepper." In some cases the biscuits had been kept for at least three months before Major Hobday and Lieutenant Tyler began to eat them, and in no case is there a hint of their having turned mouldy. Other biscuits of practically the same composition were left in an open box for six months throughout the rainy season and then distributed to two British regiments, who said that they were palatable. Colonel Hawkes holds that half a pound of meat biscuit with half a pound of ordinary biscuit should be equal in nutritive value to one pound of fresh meat and one pound of bread. The estimate appears to us a sanguine one; and even admitting that the sustaining qualities are as marked as Colonel Hawkes thinks, one of the first things that the soldier demands in his food is bulk—he insists upon liberally filling his inside. The medical officer at Umballa considers the biscuits should be very useful on active service as a stand-by in case of shortness of supplies. This is as much as can be expected.

PILGRIMAGES.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

Devout Hindoos, wishing to propitiate their gods and secure future blessedness wash away their sins in the waters of sacred rivers, or make long pilgrimages to famous shrines. As tokens of religious zeal and piety on the part of the pilgrims these trying and tedious journeys may possibly have something to recommend them; but unfortunately, they are a standing menace to the public health and on that ground Government, however desirous they may be of respecting the religious prejudices of all classes of the community, cannot but regard them with real concern and anxiety. Many thousands of pilgrims assemble annually at these shrines, where the laws of sanitation are but little understood. The consequence is that cholera and other diseases are hatched, and soon take wing, carrying death to many remote villages. Many thousand deaths are every year a direct result of the pilgrimage

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to Puri, and there can be little doubt that the pilgrimages to less famous shrines are equally disastrous in their effects. One of the most celebrated shrines in Rajputana is that of Pushkar near Ajmere, where thousands of Hindoos, from far and near attend a fair which is annually held there. Last year Rajputana, in common with other parts of the country, enjoyed immunity from cholera; but unfortunately the disease made its appearance at Pushkar during the fair, and not only carried off a large number of victims in the immediate locality, but spread over a wide area of the surrounding districts, making great havoc in the country villages. Cholera has been prevalent in the province for the past three or four months, and lately some cases have occurred near the sacred shrine at Pushkar. To prevent as far as possible the spread of the disease, the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara has warned the public that it may be necessary to prohibit the hold of the fair this year; which under ordinary circumstances would begin on Sept. 27th. The fact that, owing to condition approaching a drought, the water in the sacred bathing tank is lower than it has been many years past may assist in deterring those who contemplate visiting Pushkar from undertaking the pilgrimage this year.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

(*Pioneer.*)

The note of alarm sounded in Bombay regarding the Opium Revenue is, unhappily, one that the Government at least have been expecting for some time past. The steady downfall in prices, due, partly, to the absolute increase in the tax on Indian opium in China under the Chefoo Convention (amounting now to 80 taels on a chest of 100 catties), and also to the steady increase in local production and improvement in the quality of the Chinese drug, has undoubtedly seriously affected the revenue derivable by the Indian Government. These are matters beyond the control of India, and they must be accepted with as good a grace as is possible under the circumstances. The Anti-Opium League at home will, of course, hail with delight any indication that the Government monopoly of opium in India is in bad case, but they will carefully veil the fact that the consumption in China is steadily on the increase and that the poppy is being widely cultivated there. The Chinese people will have their opium, whether it comes from India or is grown in their own country; and this being so we must merely look at the traffic from a commercial standpoint. The Indian exchequer would be hopelessly insolvent if the revenue derived from opium was suddenly cut off; it is suffering even now from the action of China, where the authorities wink at the growth and manufacture of the drug; but we can expect no sympathy from the fanatical philanthropists who wish to pose as the saviours of the Chinese race. The Indian Government will have seriously to consider whether cheaper methods of manufacture cannot be devised, so that the drug exported to China may be able to compete successfully with that produced locally. The solution of this question of competition is by no means an easy matter, for little or no pressure can be exerted on the Pekin authorities; and it is quite clear from recent evidence that the cultivation of the poppy is extending with amazing rapidity in many parts of China. The Indian drug still holds its own for purity and strength, but these qualities alone cannot make it supreme in the Chinese markets. With a vast popular consumption of the element of cheapness comes in, and it is to this point that the Government will have to direct their attention. The outlook is one that must naturally cause anxiety to our financiers; but they are fully aware of the difficulties facing them, and they are not likely to let the Indian drug be driven out of China without a great struggle.

THE PUNJAB SILK INDUSTRY.

(*Times of India.*)

AN interesting monograph on the silk industry in the Punjab has been published by the local Government. The general conclusion arrived at is that the only part of the province which seems fairly suited by climatic conditions for the cultivation of the silkworm consists of the low outer ranges of the Himalayas, and a strip of country immediately below them. And even in this district it is noted that almost the only people who have taken to the industry are emigrants from Cashmere, who have brought the traditions with them from their old country. The tenor of the report is to show that the silk industry of the Punjab has declined during recent years; silk fabrics are much less worn by the well-to-do classes than they were in Sikh times, European cotton-goods and broadcloth having largely taken their place. The silk-worm rearing seems to be carried on in quite a desultory fashion, being taken up rather as a means of adding a few rupees to the income of the household without incurring much outlay or involving much trouble than as an earnest of means of livelihood. As the report states:—"The rearing of the silkworm requires considerable care and constant attention. Airy sheds, perfect cleanliness, fresh food, and a tolerably even temperature are among the chief requirements, and it is owing to the want of these that so small a measure of success is obtained among Native rearers. The worms, unless kept perfectly clean, are liable to epidemics which carry them off in large numbers; excessive heat also develops in them a kind of apoplexy which is invariably fatal." However, with an ordinary amount of care, a very marked improvement in the character of the silk that can be reared in the province has been noted. This fact has to be impressed on the growers, as sericulture on a large scale, with considerable capital and the use of machinery, has not so far seemed to have proved a success, and the only chance seems to be to try and improve the cottage industry. Coming to the manufacturing part of the subject, we learn that the local supply of raw silk falls short of the requirements of the manfacturing centres, the chief of which are Umritsur, Lahore, Mooltan, and Jullundur. The raw silk that is imported into the Punjab comes principally from three sources—(1) from Bengal, (2) from China by Bombay, (3) from Yarkand and Bokhara. The total annual value of the silk goods manufactured in the province, including pure silk goods and mixtures of silk and cotton, is about 25 to 30 lakhs per annum, but there is every evidence that the industry is steadily declining.

BENGAL.

On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 22, the battery landed their field guns from the brig *Chinsurah*, and took them to their winter quarters in the Fort. At 4-30 p.m. punctually the detachment fell in at Fort Point, and were thence marched into the fort, and the limbers were dragged out and brought up opposite the brig. The men then proceeded on board, where the necessary tackle was rigged, and everything put in readiness for the work in hand. A large horse barge was next brought alongside, and the carriages were first hoisted and lowered into it, followed by the guns, which were then lowered on to their carriages. The barge was then brought to the river bank, and moored end on; the limbers were run down, the guns limbered up, and hauled up the steep incline, a gradient of about one in two feet. The whole detachment was then marched into the Fort, where the guns were housed. The battery deserves credit for the smart seamanlike manner in which the whole of this work was carried out. The business of landing these guns is by no means an easy one, and the amount of hard pulling required is something prodigious; but the members of the battery acquitted themselves exceedingly well and got through their work with the celerity and finish of regulars. There was a very large gathering of spectators on the banks, and a naval entertainment was provided for those who were taking their evening drive on the Strand.

Tenders have been accepted by the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the construction of a bridge at mile 57, and contractors will shortly be asked to submit offers for the construction of two more bridges at mile 55 and 60. The diversion for the bridge at mile 57 has been commenced, and hopes of its completion by the end of the month are entertained, when the bridge construction proper starts. The girders are 30 feet span and are supplied by the well-known firm of Hawkes, Crawshaw and Company. The bridges are very much needed, and it is to be hoped that the extra waterway will prevent any further breaches of the line from floods. The E.B.S.R. has had a most favourable season. There have been no floods, and the traffic has been very brisk. If the employés have been a little overworked, they can at least console themselves with the fact that the bonus added to their Provident Fund will recompense them for the extra hours and no pay.

MADRAS.

THE Madras Government have been requested by the Calcutta authorities for the future, to arrange for the selection of fuel and fodder reserves in making surveys of, and deciding upon, the allignment of all projected State Railway lines in this Presidency. In addition to the stations it has already been decided upon to have on the Calicut Extension of the Madras Railway a station, to be opened at the 402nd mile equidistant between the Perpanangadi and Ferok Stations, to meet the wishes of the people of the Malabar district, who, some time ago, memorialised Government on the subject.

A SUGGESTION has been made to the Director of Public Instruction in Madras by the Professors of the Medical College that, with a view of affording greater facilities for the clinical training of male and female students, a ward should be opened out at the General Hospital for the reception of women and children. Were a measure of the kind carried out it would certainly be a convenience to the residents of Black-town, to whom the distance of the present Women and Children's Hospital is considerable. The suggestion has not yet been put before Government.

THE Madras Government have approved of the proposals of the Inspector-General of Jails for revising the establishment of the European prison and subjail at Ooty. The total cost of the new establishment will be Rs 357 monthly, or Rs. 4,284 annually, which will give Rs. 238 as the average cost of establishment per head on the maximum number of prisoners intended to be accommodated in the European prison. The Government observe that the establishment, as shown above, has been calculated on a maximum of eighteen prisoners in the European prison, but the Inspector-General is not to assume that none in excess of that number will ever be sent there, nor to keep

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back prisoners otherwise eligible for Ooty merely because the upper story of the Jail is already filled.

THE death is announced of John Henry Taylor, Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve, and Port Officer of Madras. The deceased was sixty-five years old, and had been ailing from dropsy ever since his return from England at the end of July last. He proceeded to England, on deputation for a few months, in connection with the discussion regarding a North-Eastern opening to the Madras Harbour, and after his return he attended office for about two weeks, and then took to his bed. Captain Taylor was appointed Master Attendant of Madras on April 21, 1874, on the retirement from that office of Captain H. D. E. Dalrymple. Captain Taylor before his appointment was the Commander of the steamer *Viceroy*, one of Greens' new vessels that had been built expressly for the Suez Canal route, which was then recently opened. Captain Taylor was specially selected for the appointment by his Excellency Lord Hobart, the then Governor of Madras, and his appointment was confirmed by the Marquis of Salisbury, the then Secretary of State for India. During his whole tenure of office, Captain Taylor took no leave whatever. He was sent home to England on deputation twice, the last occasion being in connection with the discussion as to the North-Eastern entrance to the Harbour. Shortly after assuming office, Captain Taylor delivered a public lecture on the Law of Storms which has ever since been annually printed in the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac. The deceased took an active interest in the harbour works from their commencement, and it was owing to his suggestions to Government that the Port Trust was established. He was also deeply interested in the welfare of all the ports on the Coast, making an inspection of each annually. The designation of Master Attendant was changed by Government to that of Port Officer at the beginning of last year. Captain Taylor was also a Municipal Commissioner at the time of his death, having served as such for a number of years.

BOMBAY.

MR. PARSONS is to act as Judge of Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Shripad Babaji Takur, transferred to Broach, and Mr. Moscardi, Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Courtenay, gone home on furlough.

IT is understood that Brigadier General La Touche, Commanding at Aden, will revert to his substantive appointment, that of Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Hogg, on or about the 25th Oct.

MR. CORDERY, being still in ill-health, proceeds on a month's leave from the 1st of November. Major Robertson will officiate for him during his absence. Mr. Cornish is timed to return on the 24th and will take up the duties of 2nd Assistant.

The Bombay Corporation decided, on the motion of Captain Selby, to forward to Government the letter from the General Committee of the Corporation, embodying their views on the Municipal Bill, together with the amendments proposed by them. In laying his motion before the meeting, Captain Selby made a long speech in condemnation of the retrograde nature of the Bill. Colonel Merewether moved a number of amendments to the letter and the Bill, but they were all thrown out by very large majorities. Some of the amendments did not even find a seconder. At the conclusion of the debate, the Chairman, Sir Henry Morland, spoke in terms of warm approbation of the services rendered to the Corporation by Captain Selby, as chairman of the General Committee that had been appointed to consider and report on the Bill.

SIR SALAR JUNG IN BOMBAY.—Sir Salar Jung returned to Bombay on Saturday, by the mail steamer *Victoria* after an absence of six months in Europe. Of this period it appears Sir Salar spent a little more than a month in the Bosphorus, and then by way of Varna visited Vienna, where he sojourned a week, being very much interested in the Viennese and the Austrians generally. After staying in Berlin for a few days, he left for England, arriving there just in time for Goodwood races, which he enjoyed perhaps more than anything else at home. He rented a villa close to the racecourse, and during the meeting entertained a very pleasant party of English friends. On arriving in Bombay Harbour Sir Salar Jung was met by Mr. Dinshaw Muncherjee Punthakee, Mr. Kaikoobad Cowasjee, and Mr Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Mehta. Then, accompanied by Mr. Moreton Frewen, Private Secretary; Mr. G. Rock, London Agent; Mr. Liakat Ali, Aide-de-Camp; Mr. Tofer Ali Beg, Mr. Fider Ali, and Mr. Aga Mirza, French and Persian Interpreter, Sir Salar left the Bunder, where he had been received by Messrs. Adamjee, Peerbhoy, Ibrahimbhoy Nooroodin, Vulibhoy Khanbhoy, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, and others, for the Great Western Hotel, where arrangements had been made for the Nawab's accommodation. It is probable that Sir Salar Jung will spend a few days in Bombay.

RETURN OF THE RAO OF CUTCH.—Among the eminent persons who arrived in Bombay by the *Victoria* was the Rao of Cutch. The time for his Highness's landing had been fixed by the authorities at 4 30 P.M., when a guard of honour had been detached to parade at the bunder, and a salute was ordered to be fired from the saluting battery. Soon after the *Victoria* anchored, three members of the Rao's suite proceeded on board. They were followed by a deputation, consisting of Mr. Kennedy, as the representative of Government; Rama Jalamsingjee, His Highness's father-in-law; Mr. Motilal Lalbhai, the Dewan; Mr. Choonilal Sarabhai, Dewan of Edur; Mr. Chotalal Sevakram, his Highness the Rao's Private Secretary; Mr. Mansookram Soorujram, Mr. Vundravandas, Purshotumdas, and others. It appeared that, instead of waiting to receive the customary honours of a guard and a salute, the Rao determined to land at once. This he did about 9.30 A.M. He was attended by Colonel Goodfellow, the Political Agent; Prince Kalooba, his Highness's brother; Mr. Purbhoodas Moolchand, Secretary; and Mr. Dorabjee Hormusjee. Accompanied by Colonel Goodfellow, Prince Kalooba, and the Dewan, his Highness drove over in a carriage and pair to the bungalow of the late Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, where he resides temporarily.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

SOME proposals are at present under the consideration of the authorities at Simla to divide the forests in the North-West Provinces and Oudh into two instead of three Conservatorships, with the object of making the Dehra Dun Forest School into a distinct charge.

IN consequence of the confirmation of Mr. J. P. Hewett as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, Mr. Daukes, now on special duty with the Public Service Commission, is left, officially speaking, in the air. Advantage, however, will be taken of Mr. Cornwall's retirement to restore Mr. Daukes to his place in the Civil List of the North-West Provinces, though his eventual destination is understood to be Assam.

INQUIRY into the causes of a serious derailment that recently took place on the South Indian Railway having conclusively showed that it was due to modifications and alterations that had been introduced in this country of designs that had been approved of in England, strict injunctions have been issued by Government to the railway officers concerned that no alterations or deviations from approved designs should be carried out in this country, except with the approval of the Company's Consulting Engineer in England.

REGARDING the appointments to the fifth Judgeship in the Chief Court of the North-West Provinces nothing can be formally decided until intelligence is received from England as to whether the appointment will be permanent or temporary, as on this the value of the post largely, of course, depends. It is understood that both the Legal Member and Sir Charles Aitchison are in favour of the fifth Judgeship being made permanent.

BURMA.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* correspondent telegraphs from Alon, Chindwin District, that a man named Moung Tha Gyee, formerly made a district head constable, turned traitor and became so active a dacoit that an expedition was sent to punish him. He was found in a strongly entrenched position at Chounga village, midst dense jungle. At night a small party of mounted infantry and military police rushed into the dacoit camp, and six prisoners twenty standards, and a large number of arms were captured, but Moung Tha Gyee escaped. On the return journey eight men of the attacking party got separated from the remainder, when the dacoits attacked them, killed one, and wounded three.

A DESERVING OFFICER.—The following is an extract from Regimental Orders by Colonel G. Sartorius, Commandant 1st Biluch Regiment:—"Camp Pynmana, U.B.F.F., Oct. 5, 1887. The commanding officer having to-day heard of the death of Surgeon B. N. Koyajee, desires to place on record his great regret at the loss the regiment has sustained. The steady, cool courage he showed during the outbreak of cholera at Jacobabad, Sind, in 1885, and when, under a close fire from the enemy, he attended a wounded man, came under the personal notice of the commanding officer, and was the subject of a special report to the Brigadier-General Commanding. Surgeon Koyajee's determined endurance on long marches under very trying circumstances is well known. To soldierly qualities he added great professional abilities and a kindness of heart that made his fellow-officers his personal friends."

A PRETTY squabble is that which has agitated society at the usually quiet Himalayan station of Murree, and of which some mention has already been made in the newspapers. Usually when a lady delights an audience with her acting, bouquets of flowers are showered upon her; but at the Murree Theatre the other day, when the Rosa Towers Company was in possession of the boards, a number of high-spirited young officers came loaded with garlands of fruit and vegetables, which they proposed to award according to the merits of the players. Miss Rosa Towers and her companion, however, did not appreciate a compliment of so dubious a character, and the result was that they fell out with their audience.

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BOMBAY AND MANCHESTER YARNS.

The official review of the foreign trade of India during the twelve months ended on March 31 last, prepared by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, is an interesting document. It shows that of the whole foreign seaborne trade of India, exports and imports of both merchandise and treasure included, the share of the United Kingdom was 54·88 per cent., China (including Hong Kong) took 11·08 per cent., and Straits Settlements 3·65 per cent.

Mr. O'Conor refers to the recent rapid growth in the exports of yarn spun in the Indian mills to China and Japan. The progress during the past ten years in the shipments of both yarns and piece goods is shown in the following table:—

Exports of Indian Cotton Yarn and Cloth.

	Yarn. Millions of Pounds.	Cloth. Millions of Yards.
1887-8	15,600	17,545
1878-9	21,332	22,517
1879-80	25,862	25,800
1880-1	26,901	30,424
1881-2	30,786	29,911
1882-3	45,378	41,583
1883-4	49,876	55,613
1884-5	65,879	47,968
1885-6	78,241	51,577
1886-7	91,804	53,405

The greater part of the yarns exported goes to China and Japan, and Mr. O'Conor discusses the alleged stimulus given to this trade in competition with English exports of yarn to those countries through the higher value of the sovereign as shown in the heavy fall in English prices and in the Eastern exchanges. He says:—"In both China and Japan, as has been pointed out before, the competition of Bombay with Lancashire twist is increasingly successful. Some attribute the success to the operation of exchange, but this is very doubtful. Better reasons can be found in the intrinsic merits of the article, and its adaptability to the purposes for which Chinamen and Japanese require twist, and in the facts that the raw material has no long freight charges to pay between the field and the mill, and that the freight of the twist from Bombay is lower than from Liverpool, to say nothing of the labour by which it is made being cheaper." The advantages which India possesses in regard of freight are obvious enough, but that alleged to arise from cheaper labour is disputed. Moreover, India has some disadvantages, such as the heavy first cost of machinery and the dearness of coal. But the question appears to be not only one affecting the relative position of the spinner at present with regard to these items, but what has happened to cause an expansion during the past ten or twelve years in the shipments of yarn to the Far East at a rate exceeding enormously that previously observable? This question of the causes and circumstances of the displacement of Lancashire by Indian yarn in China and Japan is now being investigated by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and we may hope that before long all doubt and dispute about it will be set at rest.

THE Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. Justice West to be a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE Duke of Connaught has been installed as District Grand Master of the English and Past Grand Master of the Scotch Freemasons of Bombay.

The Duchess of Connaught has arrived at Bombay.

LORD DUFFERIN has laid the foundation-stone of a new Mahomedan College at Kurrachee.

THE LATE LADY BRASSEY.—Letters received from the *Sunbeam* show that Lady Brassey's health was a source of anxiety so far back as August 31st, when the yacht was at Thursday Island. The trip up the Queensland Coast had been one of the most pleasant experiences in the whole course of the present voyage of the famous yacht, but Lady Brassey had already contracted the fever which was soon after to terminate fatally. In a letter from Thursday Island a correspondent on board the *Sunbeam* writes to the *Bombay Gazette*:—"Lady Brassey has been and still is very ill; and it is now a question whether we shall be able to carry out the programme which we have mapped out for ourselves. It is our intention to go on from here to Port Darwin, and then after a few days' stay, to admit of excursions being made to places of interest in the neighbourhood, to sail for Mauritius. We expect to be able to traverse the distance between the capital of the Northern Territory of South Australia and Port Louis in about three weeks, but owing to Lady Brassey's illness it is a question whether we shall be able to visit Africa as we proposed doing. If her health does not improve we shall probably go home from Mauritius in one of the French mail steamers *viâ* the Suez Canal. In any case we shall not go home from the Cape in the *Sunbeam*, but in a Union Company's steamer."

THE CULTIVATION OF CINCHONA.

Mr. von Winning writes further on the subject of the low prices of cinchona to the *Indische Mercuur*. "Perhaps, in many cases, the small alloy of sulphate was not known, perhaps now and then the continually declining prices were the reason that bark was brought in auction which yielded less than the costs of gathering, packing, shipping, and selling;" ofttimes, however, the reason will have been an inexact calculation of costs. Every manager ought to calculate with the greatest accuracy the costs falling directly on the harvest.

When the total amount per kilogram (or half-kilogram) of bark for the estate has been established, those barks whose value, according to the market price, does not exceed this figure, ought not to be harvested at all. The harvesting thereof results inevitably in loss. This is so manifest that probably nobody will be able to deny it. When, nevertheless, the manager of the estate has not made accurate calculations, the proprietors must inevitably lose. But in many cases the sale of a shipment of bark will seemingly yield a profit, though it might have been better not to have harvested the whole quantity, if one had rightly considered one's interests.

An instance in figures will illustrate this better, let us suppose as the market price of the bark 15 cents unit per kilogram, and further, that the abovementioned *direct* harvesting costs, for a certain estate, amount to 30 cents per kilogram. This estate now harvests, by lopping and thinning, from a still young Ledger plantation, 8,000 kilograms of bark, including young stems, thick branches, and thin twigs.

When all is mixed, this gives an average alloy of sulphate of 2¼ per cent., and thus, at the sale, yields a profit, above the direct cost of harvesting, &c., of 8,000 (f.33¾.30), equal f.300. The shipment, however, is in reality by no means composed of a homogeneous mass, with an alloy of 2¼ per cent., but of various barks of very different value, ranging from 4 per cent. down to ½ per cent., 4,000 kilograms showing a profit, and 4,000 a loss. Now it becomes clear that the second half of the shipment has caused loss. If the manager had limited himself to harvesting and shipping the first-named 4,000 kilograms, which hold an average of 3¼ per cent. of sulphate, and thus, at the supposed price, have a value of f.0.48¾ per kilogram, he would have made, instead of f.300—as now in this case, a profit on the direct cost of harvesting, &c., of 4,000 (f48¾.30) equal f.750; or more than double as much as is now obtained by the sale of 8,000 kilograms. Further, one has in this case the benefit of employing less labour, which is not always to be got in abundance; and—last not least—one does *not* bring to the market 4,000 kilograms of bark, of an average alloy of 1¼ per cent., and *thus help to decrease the prices still further*. The price of cinchona is not regulated exclusively by supply and demand. Speculation often plays an important part. Oftentimes the price goes down on a telegraphic intelligence from Ceylon that a large quantity of bark had been shipped. The alloy was then still unknown; the quantity, the high figure alone, was sufficient to depress the market. It is thus certainly in the interest of all who are concerned in cinchona not to augment this figure by valueless barks. If people at Ceylon could have resolved two years ago to neglect all the barks, whose value did not compensate the costs of harvesting and sale, all the other barks might have obtained perhaps twice the price, and more. Probably we should not have over-production at present, and the cause of the enormous decrease of prices would not exist. Let the planters in Java take this well to heart.

John Reoch, a native of Dundee, carpenter on board the Wasp, writing to his father shortly before the gunboat sailed for Singapore, confirmed the statement of the commander that the vessel was undermanned, and said that the sailors were terribly hard worked in consequence of the shortness of hands. Reoch joined the Wasp last June, and has a wife and one child living in Harwich.

SIR R. LETHBRIDGE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—On Saturday, at the Lancaster Hall, Lancaster-road, Notting-hill, Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P., addressed his constituents. The chair was occupied by Mr Morton Daniel, and there was a good attendance. Letters of apology for non attendance were received from Lord C. Hamilton, Major-General Goldsworthy, M.P., and Mr. Whitmore, M.P. Sir R. Lethbridge, in the course of his remarks, complained that his political opponents had found fault with him for absence during the latter part of the Session, ignoring the fact that it was caused by serious ill-health. As to what had been accomplished during the past Session, the Unionist party had carried through Parliament more measures that were of interest to the working classes of this country than were passed in two years of Mr. Gladstone's Administration. With regard to Ireland, the speaker said he had a special appeal to make to his friends present, and a special challenge to make to the other side. It had been stated in the columns of the Press by Mr. T. P. O'Connor that the speaker had in voting for the Criminal Law Amendment Act voted for a wicked policy of coercion, and that in his election address he had stated that he was opposed to coercion. Now, his reply to that was this. If they meant by coercion the ignoring of privileges, the arbitrary suppression of rights, the coercion of innocent and law-abiding citizens, then he had always opposed such policy and always would oppose it. But if they meant by coercion the enforcement of law, the insisting on the punishment of those cruel and wicked wretches who murdered the poor peasantry of Ireland, who maimed cattle, and who boycotted the widow and fatherless, and carried out this horrible system with relentless cruelty, then he would assert, as long as he had breath in his body, that he would support such a policy.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE LESTERS.*

That drunkenness is one of the curses of England is perhaps scarcely open to question; it is the experience of everyday life in every spot of this island; towns and villages are alike smitten with the blight of intoxication. No one, therefore, can object to all honest efforts to improve matters in a direction which means ruin alike to body and soul. The temperance societies are doing splendid work, and none can deny them their meed of praise and encouragement. Every honest worker in the fold is welcome, and we gladly find so enthusiastic a reformer as Miss Skene counted in the army of humanitarians whose aim is the benefit of mankind, and the reward the happiness of countless beings, some of whom are as yet to be born.

But is the lady in question quite discreet as to her ways of achieving the results which she is so anxious to secure? To write a temperance novel is in itself a fitting means of impressing upon the public the truth which underlies all attempts to reform the drunkard and lead him to see the error of his ways. Medicine is at times desirable, but if there be an overdose not improbably the patient dies; and has not Miss Skene drawn somewhat largely upon imagination in the tale of the Lesters. Founded on fact it may be, but the colouring surely cannot but be unduly heightened by a fervid desire to portray the horrors of drink in terms which create a shudder of horror. That an educated couple in high life should give way to drink is, alas! no unreal picture of human nature; but this is but a drop in the ocean of Miss Skene's immensity. A child falls from its mother's arms on the floor, and becomes an idiot for life. Another suckling imbibes at the breast the poison of spirits, and lingers a sufferer for the rest of its days. A daughter stricken down in the bloom of life dies through the neglect of her mother, who got drunk in the night when she should have watched her charge. The young man to whom another of the girls is engaged takes to the fatal bottle, but, fortunately, only to be snatched as a brand from the fire through the instrumentality of the woman he eventually marries. The wife tumbles into the fire—the husband dies a drivelling idiot. The servant-girl loses name, health, character, body and soul; an engine-driver smashes his train and his passengers. All, all is drink.

Of course there is nothing improbable as regards each and every one of these circumstances; but is it to be believed that so many disasters crowd into the history of one single family, however sinning, however frail? This exaggeration is to be regretted. The dangers and pitfalls of the most seductive of all vices need no artificial elements to enhance their horrors, or increase their miseries. Their tale is written in deep lines on the faces—ah, alas! on the souls—of endless thousands, wrecked, ruined, outcast, and despised. Miss Skene so obviously means well, she is so ardent in her enthusiasm, so eager in her desire to save from destruction the weaker members of poor fallen humanity, that we are pained to write a deprecatory word, or pass a harsh judgment. We must, however, add that we do not doubt her zeal; we question her discretion.

THE GNOSTICS.†

"The general name 'Gnostics' is used to designate several widely differing sects which sprang up in the Eastern provinces of the Roman Empire, almost simultaneously with the first planting of Christianity." Such, in Mr. King's own words, is the subject upon which he has undertaken to enlighten mankind. And surely there is ample material wherewith to build the edifice of explanation. A reference to the table of contents will show that the work is divided into five parts, of which the first treats of Gnosticism and its sources, touching upon the Kabbala, the Talmud, the Zandavesta, Buddhism, Simonianism, Basilides, the Oppites, and suchlike. Part II. deals with the two great branches of inquiry comprised in the worship of Mithras and Serapis. Part III. touches upon the Abraxas, Abraxaster, and Abraxoid gems, with all their quaint devices, their subtle mysteries, and legends detailing their materials, their workmanship, and their nature. Part IV. is devoted to the figured monuments of Gnosticism, and explains the Gnostic Theogony, the talismans so dear to the imaginative minds of early Christendom, the magic squares and curious numerical devices so puzzling to the uninitiated, so simple to those who understand their mysticism. Part V. reveals the history of the Templars, the Rosicrucians, and the Freemasons, and is replete with erudite lore regarding these various societies, so similar and yet so dissimilar; so familiar, and yet so little known.

This catalogue *raisonnée* will give a fair idea of the wide scope of Mr. King's volume. As a masterpiece of patient investigation it must ever stand forth unapproached—it might almost be said unapproachable. That it is appreciated by the public is indicated by the appearance of a second edition. Nor is this in any way surprising, for who amongst us does not at times meet with quaint seals and mystic charms? And surely it is well to have some general ideas on the subject of "Gnosticism," which serves to interpret their hidden meaning and render intelligible what is else a string of silly, unmeaning letters and undecipherable hierologyphics.

LIFE OF LEO XIII.*

To write a biography is at best an arduous task. Without hero-worship it is hopeless to achieve success; and yet that failing, indifference brings in its train a long series of ills. The difficulties, too, of the position are materially increased when the subject of the memoir is still alive, in which case praise is apt to be fulsome and flattery insincere. But all these pitfalls are multiplied a hundredfold when an author undertakes the task of giving to the world a life of the occupant of St. Peter's Chair at Rome. A pope is—must be—to his followers little, if any, less than a deity. He is, it is true, a man, but on his election to the headship of the Catholic Church his apotheosis removes him from the mundane sphere in all respects, save as regards the poor mortal frame, which, externally human, is inwardly endowed with the beatitudes of immortality and infallibility. What can a writer do in such circumstances? He must fall low at the footstool of him who he is taught to believe holds the keys of life and death to all the world. If this be not the spirit in which the task is approached, a life of his Holiness cannot be worthy of a niche in the temple of Fame. Assuredly, however, Dr. O'Reilly does not err from this point of view. From the first to the last of the well-nigh 600 pages of the biography, there is not wanting laudation upon laudation—praise of the Pope, praise of the religion of which he is the head, praise of the man, praise of his actions, praise of his attainments, praise of his piety, praise of his statesmanship, praise of his benevolence. *Ah ma foi c'est toujours perdrix!*

We have no fault to find with Dr. O'Reilly in this respect; the failing is natural and unavoidable. But what verdict will calm criticism pass upon a man of admittedly wide attainments, cultivated, polished, and polite, who having the power, so far as Erin's Island is concerned, to put an end to the union of Catholicism and murder, of the deepest piety and the lowest revenge, yet confines himself to fulminating anathemas against secret societies, and all the while allows them to be used to further the selfish ends of his religion. It is all very well to proclaim the virtues of the Pope as he sits in the Vatican blessing and cursing, encouraging and dissuading, pitying and reviling alike kings and subjects, the rich and the poor, the lofty and the humble; but to many a practical mind his Holiness would be better advised were he to exert his all-powerful influence to restore to Ireland the peace, the security, and the prosperity which his priests are straining every nerve to make things of the past. "This ought ye to have done, and not to have left the other undone."

Equally unavailable are Dr. O'Reilly's earnest entreaties on be half of the Jesuits. Again, it is all very well to let loose the tongue of reproach and picture this fraternity as humble, innocent, harmless lambs in the midst of wolves, ever ready to snap them to pieces. This is not, however, the verdict of history, which proclaims rather that they are a clever, unscrupulous, designing set of intriguers, who do not hesitate to set the hand of the father against the son, and the hand of the mother-in-law against her daughter-in-law. What a different tale is proclaimed in Dr. Scott's translation of Griesingen's history of the Jesuits!

The Pope's history is contained in a nutshell. A splendid scholar, a most polished diplomatist, his birth and attainments early in life singled him out for high place and lofty station. For a vast number of years he was Bishop of Perugia, and since 1878 he has had charge of the keys of St. Peter. *Voilà tout!* The rest of the volume is "puffery," cleverly written, but somewhat sickening as regards the constant reiteration as to his Holiness's merits, his austerities, his rigid observance of the rules of his religious persuasion, and his firm belief that one thing, and one alone, can save the world from moral ruin and mundane destruction—an universal acceptance of the dictawhich seventy years of experience has taught the translated Cardinal Pecci to frame in elegant language and classical phraseology. From a Catholic point of view Dr. O'Reilly's memoir leaves nothing to be desired. Regarded from a Protestant standpoint the work is, to a large extent, "flat, stale, and unprofitable."

CHOLERA AND WATER IN INDIA.†

Dr. Farnell publishes a concisely written and closely argued pamphlet to prove that impure and contaminated water is the source of cholera, not only in India, but generally throughout the world. The idea seems plausible, and as the theory is supported by statistics and circumstantial evidence of various descriptions, it merits careful consideration at the hands of those in high places who are respousible for the materiel welfare of their fellow-creatures.

* "The Lesters." By F. M. F. Skene. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "The Gnostics," by C. W. King. (David Nutt.)

* "Life of Leo XIII." By Dr. O'Reilly. (Sampson Low and Co.).

† "Cholera and Water in India." By M. C. Farnell, M.D. (J. and A. Churchill.)

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UNDER the title of "Old Lights and New," Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have issued a pamphlet by Mr. James Durie, a journalist who has done good service with his pen in India and in England, and who in the *brochure* before us, discourses pleasantly on the various methods which have been tried to combat darkness from the time when Gideon placed oil lamps in the pitchers of Israel to the latest discovery of the present hour. For upwards of thirty centuries, mankind has been searching in vain for an ideal light, the characteristics of which Mr. Durie thus describes:—"An ideal light should be clear, that objects may be vividly and naturally depicted; pure, that it may not vitiate the atmosphere; cool, that it may not diffuse unhealty warmth; steady, that it may not injure the eyesight; silent, that it may not interfere with reflection; harmless, that it may not damage persons or property; trustworthy, that it may dispense with the trouble and expense of duplication; simple, that it may be controlled by unskilled hands without detracting from its efficiency; and, finally, it should be cheap, in order that it may be available to the masses, who are least able to counteract the noxious influences of unwholesome, or bear the cost of expensive, illumination."

Such a light, we are informed, has been found in the invention of Mr. J. H. Ross, of Dublin, who, realising the defects and advantages of gas lighting, has had for his object the application of paraffin in such a manner that it secures whatever benefits may be accorded to gas in the way of convenience without sacrificing the superiority with respect to purity, cheapness, and brilliancy of paraffin. The important part of Mr. Ross's invention consists in supplying a forced air draught to the flame; perfect combustion is thus secured, and the result is a steady, brilliant, and most pleasant light—no accumulation of oil vapour—no malodorous smell. When it is mentioned, in addition to all this, that there can be no breaking of lamp chimnies—for this light does not require any—its value will be enhanced in every housekeeper's eye. The light can be seen at 20, Bucklersbury, and a visit will well repay any caller's trouble. For India the invention is most applicable and most valuable, and it ought to be adopted in the barracks and hospitals of every station and cantonment. Those who have any experience of the dull and dingy appearance of an Indian barrack-room at night, when the greasy, flickering oil lamps only seem to make the darkness visible and the soldier swear, will endorse the opinion that the Ross light will be a "boon and a blessing" to Tommy Atkins, which he will quickly appreciate. We wonder that Mr. Durie has not touched upon this in his pamphlet, which is otherwise replete with useful and interesting information, and which concludes with the excellent counsel, "When you can get a wholesome light, do not injure your homes and health with dangerous and impure combustibles. When you can get a cheap light do not pay for a dear one."

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Sketches of Hindu Life," by Davendra N. Das (Chapman and Hall); "A Swallow's Wing" (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.); "Our Children," by Robert Bell (David Bryce and Son); "St. George, His Cross: An Episode of Channel Island History." By H. G. Keene. (Guernsey: Frederick Charles. London: W. H. Allen and Co.).

Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Meares will, it is understood, obtain the command of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers on the retirement of Colonel F. C. Keyser, C.B. Lieut.-Colonel Meares served with the 7th Fusiliers in the Indian N.W. Frontier War of 1863 with the Eusofyze Field Force, and was present at the defence of the Sungahs at the Umbeyla Pass, and at the attack on and storming of the Conical Hill and destruction of Lalloo on Dec. 15. He was also in the action at Umbeyla and destruction of the village at the foot of the Bonair Pass on Dec. 16 (medal with clasp). Captain J. A. Skene Thompson, 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st London Rifle Volunteers, which became vacant on the 2nd ult., on the completion of the term of service of Major C. Wortham, King's Royal Rifle Corps. Captain Thompson served with the 3rd Goorkhas in the Afghan War in 1880, and was present in the engagements at Ahmed Kheyl and Urzoo near Ghuznee, and in the subsequent operations in the Logar Valley, receiving the medal with clasp.

M. MANES, the Governor of the French possessions in India, is said to entertain a strong dislike to the English and English institutions, and he has lately taken an opportunity of displaying this feeling by an attempt to suppress English education at Pondicherry. There was, it appears, established a year or two ago in that town an English Middle School, as a branch of the Primary School which is said to have given general satisfaction; but only a few weeks ago the Governor issued an order for the abolition of the English school, and refused to listen to any requests for its continuance. He further displayed his hostility to the English only a few days ago when he struck off the names of two English boys from the number of those who had obtained free scholarships at the last examination, his only reason being that the boys were English, and therefore could not be allowed to enjoy free scholarships at the expense of the French people.

COMMERCIAL.

INDIAN TEA COMPANIES.—A table, setting forth the working of the Indian Tea Companies registered in London, has been compiled by Mr. Henry Earnshaw, of St. Mary-axe. Altogether nineteen companies are embraced in this table, and there are only two of these which do not pay a dividend. Strictly speaking, indeed, there is but one non-dividend paying company, for the estates of the Land Mortgage Bank of India yielded a profit on their cultivation, although the general position of the concern is not such as to permit it to give its shareholders the benefit of such profit. One company, the Jorehaut, paid a dividend of 18 per cent.; one, the Brahmaputra, 15 per cent.; one, the Borokai, 13 per cent.; six 10 per cent.; one 8 per cent.; one 7½ per cent.; one 6½ per cent.; three 5 per cent.; and there were one or two others which made smaller distributions. The industry is, therefore, a prosperous one. Not a single company in the list failed to realise a profit on the tea produced, over and above the cost of production. That profit ranged from 1.38d. to 7.21d. per lb. The lowest price obtained by any company for its crop was 9.53d. per lb., and the company which got that price paid a dividend of § per cent. to its shareholders. One company, the Jhanzi Tea Association, realised 1s. 7-18d. gross, but its net return on the capital employed was not the highest, because its crop was relatively small. A curious divergence is exhibited in the amount of capital per acre of cultivation sunk in the industry by the various companies. One company has as little as £22 12s. per acre so invested, and another as much as £125. The former pays 18 per cent. dividend, and the latter § per cent. A company, however, the Scottish Assam, whose capital is £104 per acre in cultivation, pays 5 per cent. to its shareholders. The total capital invested by the nineteen companies amounts to £1,900,000, but that includes the £337,000 set down against the Land Mortgage Bank of India. Excluding it there are only half-a-dozen companies whose capital amounts to £100,000 and upwards.

Messrs. H. A. Hertz and Co.'s Fortnightly Ceylon and Java Tea Report says:—Of Ceylon Tea sales have been rather larger than in the previous fortnight, 7,166 packages having been disposed of. The quality with few exceptions has been good. Broken Pekoes and Orange Pekoes, fine and finest, have been scarce and bring full prices. Broken Pekoes, Medium and Good Medium, show well-maintained rates; thick liquoring parcels occasionally firmer. For Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong and Souchong, demand has continued active, and quotations are fully those of a fortnight back. The inquiry is strongest for lowest kinds at from 11½d. to 1s. 0½d. per lb. Java Tea: No public sales have been held. Privately, Souchongs with quality are in demand, and some sales have been made for home trade. Broken Pekoes are wanted under 1s. per lb.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.—The announcement made some time ago that the Government of India had sanctioned the transfer of young officers from the Bombay and Madras Staff Corps to the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force in order that the subalterns of the two lesser Presidencies might have an equal chance of service on the frontier as their comrades in Bengal, was one that caused a good deal of expectation among the junior ranks. Time passed, however, and no nominations were made to the frontier regiments. What was the reason? It could not be that the youngsters in the Bombay and Madras Staff Corps were holding back, because, as everybody knows, to a lad of spirit the Punjab Frontier Force holds out the finest prospect of soldiering in India. The reason was quite otherwise. It turned out on inquiry that there were no subalterns to spare from either Bombay or Madras. Or, to be more accurate, the Bombay Army has found itself able to spare one subaltern, while the Madras Army has apparently contented itself with promising some by-and-by. Everybody, one would think, is perfectly well aware of the fact that there are no superfluous subalterns anywhere. The present unhappy system of officering the Indian Army from the English Army cripples British regiments without filling up vacancies in Native battalions. There are any number of fine young fellows, sons of officers, who would be only too glad to embrace the Indian Army as a career, and there is a great want of officers for the Indian Army. The problem is to secure these young fellows for the Service, and this can very easily be done by giving a certain number of direct commissions every year. This would relieve British regiments of the present heavy drain upon them, and it would give employment to the sons of a number of old and deserving officers.

A RESOLUTION states that any Civil Engineer of the Public Works Department who, on reaching the age of 50 years, has not attained the rank of Superintending Engineer, shall be liable to be called on to retire, provided that no officer having less than 25 years' service to credit for pension be compelled to retire within two years of the present date; no officer with less than 20 years' service within three years; and that any officer called on to retire be allowed to take any furlough admissible before his retirement, subject to the conditions under section 110, rule 9, of the Civil Pension Code. This last proviso to be in force for five years. Any military officer in the Public Works Department who, on reaching 50 years, has not obtained the rank of Superintending Engineer, shall be liable to be called on to vacate his appointment provided he be first allowed to take any furlough admissible. This last proviso to be in force for five years.

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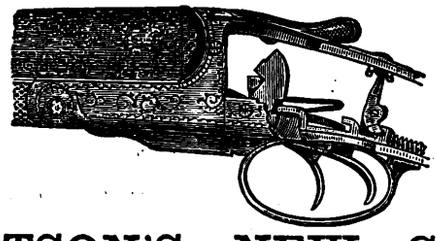
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1887.

MORE ABOUT THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

IT is surely very unfortunate that there should be squabblings and discussions in the Press in England and in India regarding this matter of the Nizam's offer of money to the Government of India. It is to be regretted that when the offer was made there should have been any hesitation as to accepting it or politely refusing it. That hesitation has been the cause of all the misunderstanding which has since arisen. If the Viceroy had had the power to come to an immediate decision on the subject no one could have couched acceptance or refusal in more graceful terms than Lord Dufferin. But that power was evidently not accorded to him, and hence the very diplomatic letter which his Excellency sent to the ruler of Hyderabad by the hands of Colonel Marshall, the bearer of the Nizam's munificent offer. Read in any light that the reader fancies, one thing is apparent in that letter, and that is that the mind of the Paramount Power was somewhat perplexed. A large mind may be allowed, as the song says, a long time in making itself up, but the song referred to an offer of marriage, not to an offer of a present of £600,000. The hesitation in the present instance has placed all concerned in an unpleasant and awkward position. The offer was no sooner made public, with the announcement that a decision had not been come to regarding its acceptance, than good-natured pens went to work to show that the Nizam had some ulterior object in view, and that object was, it was very bluntly said, nothing less than the restoration of the Berars. And now the *St. James's Gazette* adds another tale to help in coming to a settlement of this delicate matter. In an article on Saturday last, on the Nizam's offer, it gives the following story as coming from Hyderabad :—"When Col. Marshall, who is in the service of the Government of India, and who was recently appointed by that Government the Nizam's confidential adviser, took Lord Dufferin the Nizams's letter offering a contribution of 20 lakhs of rupees annually for three years, he also took with him a cheque for 20 lakhs to meet the first year's contribution, which 20 lakhs had been advanced by one of the Nizam's officials!" Without accepting this story as true, the writer of the article hangs a moral on to it nevertheless. The moral is to the effect that the offer had better not be accepted. It is pointed out that "desirous as the Nizam has shown himself to throw in his lot with us his treasury is not so flourishing as to be able to meet the drain upon it of 20 lakhs annually for three years without an immediate and thorough reduction of State expenditure—in all countries a difficult task, but especially so where crowds of officials of needy noblemen and their retainers look to the State for maintenance." This, of course, infers plainly that the Nizam has made an offer which he is not in a position to make, and that he is generous before he is just; for, as a ruler, he should not drain his State even for the laudable purpose of showing his loyalty to the British Government. But the writer goes further, and adds that Lord Dufferin should bear in mind "what seems to have been overlooked elsewhere, that it behoves the Government of India to proceed cautiously, inasmuch as it lately appointed one of its own officials the Nizam's confidential adviser." This would indicate that there may be a lurking suspicion in some minds that the confidential adviser, Colonel Marshall, brought some kind of influence or pressure upon the Nizam to induce him to make the offer he did. If this were so, we certainly should endorse the conclusion which the *St. James's Gazette* comes to that "our acceptance of the Nizam's offer becomes, under the circumstances, a very delicate matter indeed." Very, indeed; "under the circumstances." But what are these circumstances? Is there the slightest foundation for

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even a suspicion that they are? Here is what the Nizam says:—

His Highness the Nizam wishes publicly and emphatically to deny that he had any ulterior motive in offering to assist in strengthening the Frontier. He was actuated simply by a loyal devotion to the British Government and an earnest desire for the unity of the Indian Empire. The thought of the restitution of the Berars never entered his Highness's mind, nor did he look for any reward for doing what he considers a sacred duty. If ever his Highness should deem it advisable to ask for the Berars to be restored to him he will do so in an open and straightforward manner, and not under the cloak of offers of help.

This should be taken as conclusive evidence of the Nizam's good intentions, and all cavilling should cease. For, as the *Bombay Gazette* to hand to-day says, "Commentators at home and abroad are entitled if they choose to read between the lines of this as of every other State paper; but they are not entitled to read into another man's language, even when he happens to be a prince, notions of their own which have not even a subjective relation to the terms employed." We are not surprised, however, to learn also that the Nizam has been much pained by the insinuations and impertinences which have been so rife regarding his intentions. Not only must the effect be bad upon his mind, but it must have an evil effect upon the minds of the other princes of India, who will fail to understand the hesitating action of the Paramount Power, and will misinterpret it as showing a want of faith in the professions of loyalty of all its Indian feudatories.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 22.)

WARD, Mr. W. E., C.S., judicial commissioner, Burma, and officiating chief commissioner of Assam, has been granted furlough for fifteen months, from Nov. 1.

CORNWALL, Mr. W. W. G., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Aug. 1.

JOSEPH—The services of Mr. H. G. Joseph, Madras Civil Service, supernumerary deputy commissioner, 4th grade, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

DAUKES—The services of Mr. F. C. Daukes, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P. and Oudh, from Aug. 20 last but Mr. Daukes will continue to perform the duties of secretary to the public service commission until further orders.

HEWETT, Mr. J. P., officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment from Aug. 20 last.

TAYLOR—The services of Captain E. E. Taylor, 18th Bengal Infantry, commandant of the Military Police Battalion, Sagaing, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

KIRKBY—The services of the Rev. M. Kirkby, chaplain of the garrison of Fort William and the Military Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for special service in Upper Burma, from the 8th inst.

BLACKWELL, Mr. G. F. R., sub-assistant conservator of forests, whose services have been placed by the Government of Bombay, dated the 3rd inst., at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in Upper Burma, is posted to the latter province as an assistant conservator of the 3rd grade, from the date on which he reports himself for duty to the conservator of forests, Upper Burma.

LEVESON-GOWER, Lieut. C. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is appointed to officiate as wing officer, on probation, in the Bhopal Battalion, from Aug. 25, vice Lieut. H. L. Goodenough, transferred to the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse.

NICHOLETTS—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, assistant commissioner of the 1st class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission from Sept. 23:—

NICHOLETTS, Mr. H. S., assistant commissioner of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a deputy commissioner of the 3rd class, vice Mr. R. Obbard, who reverts to his substantive appointment as a special assistant commissioner.

DAVIES, Mr. C. A. W., assistant commissioner of the 2nd class, and officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class (doing duty temporarily as a special assistant commissioner) reverts to his position as officiating assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

MILITARY.

BARROW, Captain E. G., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer 7th Bengal Infantry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Intelligence Branch, to officiate as an assistant secretary, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Major T. Deane to officiate as director of Army Remount Operations for India, dated Oct. 17.

WAKE, Lieut. E. St. A., Liverpool Regiment, officiating squadron officer 16th Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from March 9, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

MAXWELL, Captain A. B., Manchester Regiment, to be adjutant in the Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, from Oct. 12

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

MILLER, Lieut.-Colonel E. W. C. H., Madras S.C., to be colonel in the army, from Oct. 20.

HARENC, Major C. E., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, from 15.

BROWNE, Major W. H., to be lieutenant-colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 20.

FORBES, Major E. M., General List, Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Oct. 20.

PRENDERGAST, Colonel C. O'L. L., Bengal S.C., is permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 24, subject to H.M.'s approval.

MILLER, Mr. A. J., engineer, Indian Marine, has been temporarily transferred by the Secretary of State for India to the Retired List, with effect from Oct. 18.

RAMSAY—H.E. the Governor-Gernal in Council having sanctioned surveys being undertaken of different routes for a railway to Bannu, Mr. J. Ramsay, superintending engineer, 3rd class, sub pro tem., State Railways, is appointed engineer-in-chief of the project, which will be known as the Bannu Railway Survey, and will be under the control of the Director-General of Railways.

The following changes are ordered in the postings of assistant engineers from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, dated Oct. 4.:—

REILLY, Mr. F., to N.W. Provinces and Oudh instead of to Bombay.

WELDON, Mr. H. N., to Bombay instead of to Bengal.

ROSE, Mr. F. C., to the Punjab instead of to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

GOODFELLOW Mr. A. T., examiner of accounts, on return from furlough, is appointed joint auditor of accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

HOSKYN, Capt. C. R., R.E., joint auditor of accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is, on relief by Mr. Goodfellow, appointed to the office of Government examiner of accounts, East Indian Railway, as a temporary arrangement.

BRACKENBURY, Major M. C., R.E., Class 1, Grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from furlough, appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the P.W. Department, Railway Branch.

DUTFIN, Mr. C. H., assistant examiner of accounts, is transferred from the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the examiner of State Railway Accounts, Burma.

KUMNARDT, Capt. H. G., R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the office of the Director-General of Railways.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

WIMBERLEY, Lieut.-Colonel R. J., Bengal S.C., deputy superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, m.c. for one year, from Feb. 26.

COOPER, Lieut. L. E., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab, Frontier Force, p.a. for one year.

WOOD, Surgeon-Major J. J., M.B., deputy sanitary commissioner, Bengal, p.a. for one year, from May 3.

LESLIE, Major Sir C. H., Bart., Bengal Staff Corps, 37th Bengal Infantry, p.a. for one year; pension service, 21st year, commenced Jan. 11.

BIRD, Captain W. J. B., Bengal S.C., assistant secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, p.a. for one year; pension service, 16th year, commenced Dec. 18, 1886.

MALCOLM, Lieut. P., Bengal S.C., 2nd Battalion 4th Goorkha Regiment, p.a. for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Aug. 11.

WILLIAMS, Surgeon-Major A. H., M.B., 9th Bengal Infantry, p.a. for one year; pension service, 16th year, commenced July 4.

MCVITTIE, Surgeon-Major C. E., Madras Establishment, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, in India, m.c. for 182 days.

POPE, Mr. A. W. U., assistant traffic superintendent in Class 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to the N.W. Railway, Sind Section, is granted leave on m.c. for six months, from Oct. 4.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, October 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

O'FARRELL, Lieut. H. P. C., supernumerary on the establishment, 18th

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Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer 7th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Pollard, promoted squadron commander.

HUTCHINSON, Captain A. J. R., squadron officer 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron commander, sub pro tem., vice Goad, and to remain seconded while employed in the Burma Police.

WINTLE, Lieut. E. de V., wing officer, on probation, 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, to be officiating squadron officer 15th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Vibart, on furlough.

ELSMIE, Lieut. G. E. D., Yorkshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 5th Punjab Cavalry, on probation, dated Sept. 30.

HERBERT, Lieut. L. N., wing officer 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster.

NICOLAY, Lieut.-Colonel F. W., second in command 2nd Battalion, 2nd Goorkhas, to be commandant, vice Becher, deceased, dated Aug. 5.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to England to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1, 1888 :—

DUFF, Captain B., Bengal Staff Corps.

HAMILTON, Lieut. A. B., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.

DIXON, Lieut. E. T., D Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for 12 months, on urgent private affairs.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 20.)

DOYLE—The services of Surgeon B. Doyle, officiating deputy sanitary commissioner, and officiating superintendent of the Chenawan Central Jail, are placed at the disposal of the Jind State for employment as medical adviser to H.H. the Raja of Jind.

CONNELL, Lieutenant C. E. H., wing officer 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Mean Meer from Oct. 12, vice Captain D. W. Hickman, who reverts to military duty.

NICHOLLS, Rev. G. E., B.A., Cantab, who has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Umballa, vice Rev. M. C. Sanders, from Oct. 1.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Mr. R. E., junior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as senior secretary from Oct. 10, vice Mr. R. G. Thomson, placed on special duty.

JOHNSTONE, Mr. D. C., assistant commissioner, Hulu, is appointed to officiate as junior secretary to the financial commissioner, Punjab, from Oct. 10, vice Mr. E. R. Younghusband.

SEDGEFIELD, Surgeon A. R. W., medical officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government by the Government of India, Home Department, is appointed superintendent of the Chenawan Central Jail, vice Surgeon B. Doyle, appointed medical adviser to H.H. the Rajah of Jind.

WAYMOUTH, Lieut. H. N., Liverpool Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 2.

FOSTER, Lieut. W. H. W. A., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer 10th Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Hingston, promoted wing commander.

PETERSON, Lieut. F. H., supernumerary on the establishment 24th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 22nd Pioneers, on probation, vice Holland, appointed to the 34th Pioneers.

ECKFORD, Lieut. J. J. H., supernumerary on the establishment 27th Punjab Infantry, to be wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, on probation, vice Browne, promoted wing commander.

SWANSTON, Lieut. C. O., Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Sept. 18.

ROSE, Lieut. H., wing officer and quartermaster 1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas, to be adjutant, vice Lyster, vacated, on promotion to captain, dated March 8.

LOCH, Lieut. C. H., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Rose, dated March 8.

JENKINS, Major V., deputy assistant adjutant-general, is posted to the Peshawar District.

SIMMONS, Lieut. G. F. H. Le B., Royal Engineers, is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Biluchistan command.

FURLOUGHS.

HUMPHRYS, Lieut. C. V., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for twelve months.

COX, Lieut. P. Z., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., chaplain of the Murree Gallis, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, from Nov. 25.

BURROWS, Captain E. A., adjutant Royal Artillery, Saugor district, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 22.)

BRERETON, Mr. W. R. J., deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, in charge of the Ganges Division, Central Circle, is granted furlough for one year, from Nov. 15.

BLANCHFIELD, Mr. J. M., sub-assistant conservator of forests, is placed in temporary charge of the Ganges Forest Division from the date on which Mr. Brereton proceeds on furlough until relieved by Mr. Broun, deputy conservator of forests.

BROUN, Mr. A. F., officiating deputy conservator of forests, Central Circle, on the completion of his special duty, is appointed to the charge of the Ganges Forest Division.

IRWIN, Mr. H. C., joint magistrate, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Rae Bareli.

ROBINSON, Mr. A., magistrate and collector, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Fyzabad district as deputy commissioner.

LUMSDEN, Mr. J. J. F., commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Benares division.

BARRY, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, 2nd grade, on his return from furlough, is posted to the Banda Judgeship.

DENNISTON, Mr. J. L., officiating magistrate and collector, Shakishonpur, on being relieved by Mr. J. S. Porter, is transferred to the Sultanpur district as officiating deputy commissioner.

KNYVETT, Mr. C. F., district superintendent of police, on return from privilege leave, is transferred from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur.

INNES, Mr. J. A., district superintendent of police, is transferred from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly.

CHAPMAN, Mr. C., deputy commissioner, from the date of his being relieved of the charge of the office of deputy commissioner of Rae Bareli, is transferred to the Partabgarh district.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 18.)

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Coimbatore, during the employment of Mr. H. J. Stokes on other duty.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., is appointed to act as district and sessions judge, Trichinopoly, during the employment of Mr. G. D. Irvine on other duty.

The undermentioned gentlemen of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of Class II. of twenty-two years' standing on Oct. 13 :—

Messrs. W. A. Happel, J. Sturrock, H. G. Turner, C. A. Bird, L. A. Campbell, H. B. Grigg, W. P. Austin, H. F. Clogstoun, J. Lee Warner, L. R. Burrows, E. Turner, and E. Gibson.

BABINGTON, Rev. W. M. S., B.A., is appointed to be chaplain of Coimbatore.

NASH, Mr. W. T., assistant inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, is transferred from the Penuguduru to the Cuddalore Circle.

MILITARY.

The following is a list of officers of the amalgamated Madras Commissariat Transport Department, as they stood on Oct. 16 :—

Commissary-General—Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Staff Corps.

Assistant Commissaries-General—First Class 2, sub pro tem., 1.

Colonel J. C. Gunning, Staff Corps ; Colonel A. F. Laughton, C.B., Staff Corps ; Lieut.-Colonel E. A Bruce, Staff Corps, sub pro tem. ; Colonel C. McInroy, Staff Corps ; Major A. Clark Kenny, Staff Corps ; Major W. Cooke, Staff Corps, sub pro tem. ; and Major W. H. M. Francklyn, General List, Infantry, sub pro tem.

Third Class 3, plus 1 for transport officer absorbed—

Major B. T. M. Gombertz, Staff Corps ; Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) R. H. T. Hill ; Captain L. J. Torrie, Staff Corps (sub pro tem.) ; and Captain E. E. Kenny, Staff Corps (sub pro tem.).

Fourth Class 4, plus 1 for transport officer absorbed—

Major S. R. Rawlinson, Staff Corps ; Major H. H. Kelly, Staff Corps ; Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Staff Corps ; Lieut. G. F. Watson, Staff Corps (sub pro tem) ; and Lieut. W. C. H. Mackintosh, Staff Corps (sub pro tem).

Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General.

First Class, 5 sub pro tem, 2, plus 1 for transport officer absorbed—

Captain H. L. Hutchins, Staff Corps ; Lieut. N. S. Swanston, Staff Corps ; Lieut. F. C. W. Rideout, Staff Corps ; Lieut. W. H. D. Rich, Staff Corps (sub pro tem.) ; Lieut. C. C. Tenant, Staff Corps, (sub pro tem.) ; Lieut. C. H. Clements, Staff Corps (sub pro tem.) ; and Lieut. W. E. Wimble, Staff Corps (sub pro tem).

Second Class 7—Lieut. H. N. Taylor, Staff Corps ; Lieut. H. W. Lowry, Staff Corps ; Lieut. R. E. Sullivan, Staff Corps, (sub pro tem.) ; Lieut. R. P. Jackson, Staff Corps (sub pro tem.) ; Lieut. F. C. Rynd, Staff Corps (sub pro tem.) ; and Lieut. C. E. Lloyd, Staff Corps (sub pro tem.).

MACKENZIE, Colonel C. M., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Oct. 6, subject to H.M.'s approval.

WELMUND—The services of Lieut. G. A. Welmund, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Oct. 21.)

RITCHIE, Lieut. J. R., I Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, will proceed to England to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness.

WILLIAMS, Captain H. F., Royal Munster Fusilers, is directed to proceed to England, to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

BRETT, Lieut. W. E., officiating squadron officer 4th (P.W.O) Light

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Cavalry (sub pro tem), vice Lieut. Formby, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. H. W., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer, on probation, vice Lieut. Kirkpatrick, appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force.

BURN, Lieutenant W. A. F., officiating wing officer, to be wing officer 9th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Lieutenant Nicholls, appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force, remaining attached for duty with the 26th Regiment Madras Infantry.

THOMAS, Lieutenant H. St. G., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., to be wing officer 19th Regiment Madras Infantry (on probation), vice Lieutenant K. J. Buchanan, appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force; remaining attached for duty with the 17th Regiment Madras Infantry.

BELL, Lieutenant R. M., officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, sub pro tem, vice Lieutenant Pakenham, seconded for employment in the Military Accounts Department; remaining attached for duty with the 13th Regiment Madras Infantry.

HALL, Surgeon-Major H. G., officiating medical officer 1st Madras Lancers, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major Lawrenson, deceased.

COCKERILL, Lieutenant R. C., officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer 29th Regiment Madras Infantry, on probation, sub pro tem., vice Captain Stevens, seconded for service as adjutant of volunteers; remaining attached for duty with the 26th Regiment Madras Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following postings :—

MCEVOY—CRAWFORD—Surgeons W. G. McEvoy and P. J. Crawford, M.D., on arrival from England, to report themselves to the deputy surgeon-general, Her Majesty's Forces, Eastern District, Madras, for duty.

ROBERTSON, Surgeon R., on arrival from England, to report himself to the deputy surgeon-general, Her Majesty's Forces, Bangalore Division, Belgaum and Ceded Districts, for duty.

MOORE, Surgeon T. C., on arrival from England, to report himself to the deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, for duty.

KARNEY, Surgeon W. H., on arrival from England, to report himself to the deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Nagpore Force, for duty.

FURLOUGHS.

CHAPLIN, Lieut.-Colonel A., deputy judge advocate, No. 1 Circle, accumulated privilege leave for 90 days, from Nov. 9.

GRAHAM, Riding Master T., 7th Hussars, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

TRAVERS, Lieut. J. H. du B., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, for one year, on private affairs.

TACKWELL, Captain W. H., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, for 182 days, on medical certificate.

WINTON, Lieut. C. de, for 270 days, on medical certificate.

MIDDLETON, Lieut. F. T., 12th Lancers, is granted leave to England for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, and will report himself to the Horse Guards on arrival in England.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 27.)

HEATON, Mr. J. J., is appointed to act as under secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making Laws and Regulations.

BAINES, Mr. J. A., C.S., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Panch Mahals, district registrar of Panch Mahals, and political agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, and to be member and president of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals district, during the absence of Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.I.E.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. F. R. Desai :—

MAINWARING, Mr. H., to act as 2nd grade deputy conservator of forests.

TALBOT, Mr. W. A., to act as 3rd grade deputy conservator of forests.

KEYS, Mr. H. W., to act as 4th grade deputy conservator of forests.

RYAN, Mr. R. P., to act as assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade.

CLABBY, Mr. W. G., to act as assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade. Already acting for three months only during the absence of Mr. Millett on privilege leave.

STEWART, Mr. A., to do duty as deputy conservator of forests in Sind.

MILITARY.

DANIELL, Captain R. H., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be commandant of H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, vice Major M. Mayne.

JONES, Lieut. G. G. J. S., Staff Corps, adjutant Deoli Irregular Force, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, eighth year, commenced on April 13.

HUMFREY, Major B. G., Staff Corps, second in command 10th Bo bay Light Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on urgent private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 24th year, commenced November 6.

GORDON, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Battalion Durham L.I., is appointed a robationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, from Oct. 16.

HOSIE, Surgeon A., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, from Oct. 20, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona*, Oct. 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GORDON, Lieut. H. L., 2nd Durham L.I., a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer 2nd Bombay Lancers, on probation, dated Oct. 16.

MILNE, Surgeon A., to the medical charge of 2nd Bombay Infantry, vice Surgeon B. N. Koyaji, deceased.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. R. J. L. Crutchley, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. H. Beckett, Inf., Maj. A. P. Thornton, S.C., Capt. V. M. Stockley, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. J. S. Cahill, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Scobie, J. L. Ovens, G. E. Gray.

Madras Estab.—J. B. Bilderbeck.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Bde.-Surg. E. Bonavia, M.D., six months; Bde. Surg. J. Duncan, two months; Capt. F. P. L. White, S.C., three months; Capt. V. M. Stockley, S.C., two months; Capt. F. Hawkins, S.C., three months; Lieut. B. R. Ward, R.E., three months; Lieut. W. C. Knight, S.C., ninety days; Lieut. A. G. Davidson, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Col. A. T. Rolland, S.C., two months; Col. F. S. Fitzpatrick, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. F. Matthews, C.I.E., six months' extry. leave on s.c.; E. S. Byrne, two months' furlough (this does not cancel permission previously given to return); Col. R. G. Smyth, R.E., two years' furlough; F. J. Pope, ten months' furlough; F. A. Patten, three months' s.c. (this cancels permission previously given to return); C. E. P. Critchley, three months' s.c.

Madras Estab.—E. J. Sewell (Cov.), three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. J. E. P. Mosley, S.C., Maj. J. R McCullagh, R.E., Maj. F. R. Ditmas, S.C., Capt. G. A. Money, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. B. Alexander, R. B. Yates, J. McRonald, E. de C. Williams, G. E. Coles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD—Nov. 2, at 5, St. John's-park, Blackheath, the wife of Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., Director-General Army Medical Department, of a son.

MONK—Nov. 8, at Camden Lodge, Littlehampton, the wife of Hugh Monk, C.E., P.W.D., India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEARDMORE—BUCKLE—Nov. 2, at St. Nicholas', Brighton, the Rev. Henry Leslie Beardmore, Vicar of Halton in Hastings, son of the late Nathaniel Beardmore, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., &c., to Charlotte Florence Sophie, daughter of the late William Boyd Buckle, Bengal Civil Service.

BRENNAN—COARD—Nov. 13, at St. John's Church, Walworth, Surrey, George James Brennan to Harriett Coard.

DEATHS.

BRIGGS—Nov. 9, at Upper Norwood, Louisa Grace, widow of the late Major-General George Briggs, Royal Artillery (Madras), aged 75.

CAMPBELL—Nov. 1, at Bedford, Captain Edmund Alexander Campbell, Madras Army, eldest surviving son of the late James Archibald Campbell, of Inverawe.

D'ORMIEUX VON STRENG—Nov. 6, at her residence, Ghuznee Lodge, Kensington, Mary Catharine, the wife of the late Baron Philip D'Ormieux von Streng, and third and youngest daughter of the late Major-General Nicholas Carnegie, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal Artillery.

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HALLILEY—Nov. 3, at St. Thomas's Home, Westminster, Edith Bertha (Poppie), youngest daughter of the late William Halliley, Ceylon Civil Service, aged 22.
LINDESAY—Nov. 4, at St. Andrews, William Francis Lindesay, of Ceylon, aged 60.
PITT—Oct. 27, at London, William Pitt, Surgeon-Major Bengal Army, Retired List, aged 72.
PRENDERGAST—Nov. 5, at the residence of his son, in South Kensington, Guy Lushington Prendergast, eldest son of the late Guy Lenox Prendergast, aged 82.
STONEY—Nov, 10, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sarah Agnes, the wife of C. A. Stoney, Burdwan, India.
SYMONDS—Henry Francis Symonds, the son of the late Rev. W. S. Symonds, of Pendock, and brother-in-law of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, K.C.S.I., aged 32. (By telegram.)
TROTTER—Nov. 4, at Mayfield, Guildford, Sarah, widow of the late Edward Trotter, of Calcutta, aged 82.
WHITING—Nov. 7, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, William Henry Whiting (late Ceylon Civil Service), aged 78.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

GOMPERTZ—Oct. 16, at Waltair, Vizagapatam, the wife of R. L. D. Gompertz, Officiating Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.
HARWARD—Oct. 20, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Captain H. B. Harward, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a son.
IRWIN—Sept. 30, at Pegu, Burma, the wife of A. M. B. Irwin, C S, of a son.
STEEL—Oct. 17, at Muzaffarnagar, the wife of C. Steel, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
THATCHER—Oct. 22, at Poona, the wife of Captain J. F. C. Thatcher, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCKLYN—BAIRNSFATHER—Oct. 17, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Major W. H. M. Francklyn, Madras Army, to Alice, daughter of P. Bairnsfather, Esq., of Dumbanon, N.B.
MARSHALL—HARE—Oct. 18, at Simla, Lieut.-Colonel H. S. Marshall, 28th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Captain W. J. Hare, 41st Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, and Commandant, 1st Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent.
RAMPINI—MATHEW—Oct. 5, at St. Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, Bengal, India, by the Rev. W. H. Bray, assisted by the Rev. G. M. Wilson, Robert Fulton Rampini, Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret Edith, second daughter of Surgeon-Major R. G. Mathew, Bengal Medical Service.
PRUNTY—CHAPMAN—Oct. 8, at Simla, Patrick Prunty, of the Survey of India, to Annie, daughter of the late Mr. G. C. Chapman, of Purneah.

DEATHS.

HAYES—Oct. 23, at Madras, Amy, the wife of A. M. Hayes, D.P.W., aged 25.
MULRONEY—Oct. 21, at Poona, Henry John Mulroney, late Medical Officer, Northern Bengal Railway Company, and third son of Thomas Mulroney, Bombay Medical Service, Retired List, aged 31.
TAYLOR—Oct. 21, at Egmore, Lieut. J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., late Master Attendant of Madras.
WILLING—Oct. 1, at "The College," Northfleet, Kent, Anne Willing, formerly head mistress of the Byculla Girls' School, Bombay, and Principal of the Protestant Academy, Landour, aged 79.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 12th Royal Lancers, under the command of Colonel the Hon. W. J. Stewart, left Bangalore on October 21 for Bombay, *en route* to England in two batches. General Rowlands, commanding the division, in his farewell order says that he could not allow this fine regiment to quit his division without complimenting Colonel Stewart and his officers on the smartness, soldierlike bearing, and high state of efficiency of all ranks.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF arrived at Debra on the 20th Oct., and inspected the lines of the new Goorkha battalion. On account of the abandonment of the Viceroy's visit to Quetta Sir Frederick Roberts will pay a visit to Murree and Rawalpindi, where he will see the Home for Nursing Sisters, and then go on to Quetta, reaching Kurrachee on the 12th November.

A GENERAL ORDER by the Commander-in-Chief confers the Silver Medal for Meritorous Service upon Regimental Sergeant-Major Rees Isaacs, late 21st Hussars; Quartermaster Sergeant Foster-Parsons, late 1st Battalion 4th Foot; Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas Tully, late 2nd Battalion 4th Foot; Sergeant-Major James Kelly, late 41st Foot; and Quartermaster-Sergeant James Holt, late 51st Foot.

CAPTAIN H. C. HOGG having completed twenty years' services, has been promoted to Major.

LIEUTENANT J. J. O'BRIEN SEXTON, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. P. SYMONS, at present commanding the Mounted Infantry in Burma, has been appointed to command the Chindwin District.

THE Government of India has granted Major Watling an extension of six months' tenure in the appointment of Deputy Quartermaster-General. This officer will not revert to regimental duty until May 1. 1888.

THE Marine Battalion will move to Poona in January next, to take part in the Camp of Exercise. If such be the case, it will be the first time the headquarters of the battalion has moved out of Bombay since its formation in 1777.

ARTILLERY practices on a large scale is to be carried out at Kirkee in January next, when five horsed batteries will be concentrated. Then there are to be also siege operations with the garrison artillery and Sappers and Miners.

GOVERNMENT has ordered that the rules issued in Bengal, relative to the number of officers of Native Infantry regiments who should appear mounted on parade, are to be adopted in the Bombay Army.

SURGEON C. J. ADDISON, Army Medical Staff, is to be transferred at once from Quetta to Umballa. Dr. Addison's name will be remembered in connection with the Ambulance Association which he established at Quetta.

THE military post at Myotha has been handed over to the Burmah Police, and the troops withdrawn thence to Choungwa, with the exception of the cavalry detachment, which will remain until further orders.

OFFICERS of the Royal Artillery and British and Native Infantry appointed to Native Cavalry are to be reported on after six months as to their fitness for service with cavalry; if the report is favourable they will then be attached to a British cavalry regiment for a period of four months, and will proceed, at their own expense, to the nearest station where one is quartered.

IT has been decided, as a special measure, to meet the demand for probationers for the Indian Staff Corps at the present time, to allow officers serving elsewhere than in India who are under twenty-five years of age and otherwise qualified, without restrictions as to service or regimental duty, to be recommended for appointment, paragraph 2 of certificate B of India Army Circulars 165 of 1884 being omitted, if the necessary attainments cannot be certified to.

THE results of the shooting of the entire Indian Army during the last musketry season have been published in general orders. Taken altogether they are held by the Commander-in-Chief to represent a decided improvement—"the standard of merit attained is in every respect more satisfactory than that of 1885-86." Looking first to the British Infantry, the best shooting regiment in India is the 2nd Middlesex (Kamptee), which stands alone at a figure of over 200, and alone reaches the standard "very good." The 2nd Royal Fusiliers and 2nd Warwickshire, Wellington and Jubbulpore, respectively, are not very far behind. Of British Cavalry the 12th Lancers, now on the point of departure from the country, is the only corps that has at all distinguished itself. In the Native Infantry, the 29th Punjab just gains the first place, being very closely pressed by the 6th Punjab and the Merwara Battalion, while the 19th Punjab and the 45th and 4th Sikhs are close up. Should there be anyone left in this part of India who cherishes the obsolete vanities of Presidency rivalry, he will not fail to dwell upon the fact that the first twenty places are all filled by Bengal regiments. Others will be more concerned with seeing that a fair sprinkling both of Madras and Bombay regiments have done well enough to come under the heading "good." The success of the Central India Corps under the Government of India is remarkable. Of this small force three regiments stand in the first 20, and two in the first 10, testifying to the good result of the enthusiasm of their officers for getting up meetings and matches. As a whole, however, no branch has done anything like so well as the Native Cavalry. Out of 38 regiments no less than 19 are "very good" and 14 more "good," leaving but five to fall under the inferior designations. The 3rd Madras Light Cavalry has the honour of heading this remarkable list, which will give soldiers a higher opinion than ever of this branch of the Indian Forces.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

Her Majesty's troopship *Malabar*, Captain Fanshawe, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Portsmouth, which she left on Sept. 21, calling at Queenstown on the 23rd, Port Said on Oct. 5, and Suez on the 7th. She brought 50 officers, 13 ladies, 10 children, 1,071 men, 48 women, and 60 children, belonging to 4th S. Irish Div. R.A., 2nd Welsh Div. R.A., 7th Scottish R.A., 8th Scottish Div. R.A., and 4th Eastern Div. R.A. During the voyage two children and a ship's steward died. The *Malabar* experienced fine weather throughout. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

FROM PORTSMOUTH.

Colonel H. J. Thornton, Royal Artillery; Surgeon Major C. S. N. McNalty, Medical Staff; Major and Mrs. W. Cotton and child, 8-1 Scottish D.R.A.; Major and Mrs. E. Lake, 2nd Battalion 1st Brigade Welsh D.R.A.; Major G. M. Stevens, 4th S. Irish D.R.A.; Major C. Russell, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery; Major J. J. Swinton, 4-1 Eastern D.R.A.; Captain and Mrs. W. A. Saunders, B Brigade, R.H.A.; Captain P. L. Williams, Scottish D.R.A.;

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Captain and Mrs. J. R. K. L. Heyland and child, 4-1 Eastern D.R.A.; Captain F. F. Kent, 2-1 Brigade London Division R.A.; Surgeon A. Hosie, Medical Staff; Captain F. G. Bond, Royal Engineers; Captain N. D. Findley, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Captain T. Chamberlain, 4th South Irish Division, Royal Artillery; Captain S. C. O. Smith, Welsh D.R.A.; Lieutenant E. Tinket, Cinque Ports Division; Lieutenant W. Y. Brooksmith, 4 1 Eastern D.R.A.; Lieutenant H. G. Birch, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant R. M. Rodwell, B Brigade, R.H.A.; Lieut. C. C. Sankey, A Brigade, R.H.A.; Lieutenant M. B. Bicknell, 7-1 North D.R.A.; Lieutenant and Mrs. A. W. Chaldicott, R.A; Lieut. C. H. Ford, 8-1 Scottish Division R.A.; Lieut. G. R. Lamb, 2-1 Brigade London D.R.A.; Lieut. H. Vanderzee, Welsh Division R.A.; Lieut. C. R. Hodgins, 2nd Battalion 1st Brigade Welsh D.R.A.; Lieut. A. J. Browne, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut. R. S. G. Gorton, 2-1 Brigade London D.R.A.; Lieut H. F. Head, 4th South Irish D.R.A.; Lieut. R. FitzMaurice, 8-1 Scottish Division R.A.; Lieut. C. E. Forestier Walker, 4th South Irish D.R.A.; Lieut. G. G. Treherne, 2nd Battalion 1st Brigade Welsh D.R.A.; Lieut H. H. Roddy, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieutenant C. A. Molony, 4th South Irish Division R.A.; Lieut. W. N. Gordon, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery; Lieut. H. J. W. Farrell, 4-1 Eastern D.R.A.; Lieut. G. A. FitzGerald, 2-1 Brigade London D.R.A.; Lieut. J. A. Ellice, London D.R.A.; Lieut. W. S. Eardley Howard, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers; Lieut. F. B. R. C. Bickerstaffe Drew, Lieut. B. W. Bell, 2nd Derbyshire; wife of Captain A. Tracey and child, Royal Artillery; wife of Lieut. J. R. Beresford and two children, Bengal Artillery; wife of Hon. Lieut. J. Grant, Bengal Sappers and Miners; wife of D. P. Jones and two children, Indian Marine.

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

Major F. W. Carey, 7-1 Scottish D.R.A.; Captain and Mrs. F. R. Thackeray and child, 7-1 Scottish D.R.A.; Lieut. H. C. Williams Wynn, 7-1 Scottish D.R.A.; Lieut. A. R. Burlton, 7-1 Scottish D.R.A.; Lieut. E. D. Cameron, 7-1 Scottish D.R.A.; Lieut. J. G. Baldwin, Cinque Ports D.R.A.; Surgeon and Mrs. W. J. Trotter, Medical Staff; Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Andrews and two children, Staff Corps.

THE RAILWAY CONNECTION OF BURMAH AND CHINA.

Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun, deputy commissioner for Burmah, delivered an address on the 7th inst., before a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held at their offices, Botolph-house, East-cheap. Mr. Hugh M. Matheson (chairman of the East India and China Trade section) presided, and there was a large attendance of members of the Chamber and other gentlemen interested in the trade of the East, among them being Mr. J. Herbert Tritton (president of the Chamber), Sir Francis Plunkett (British Minister to Japan), Sir E. B. Sladen (Ex-Commissioner in Burmah), Sir Halliday Macartney, Sir Juland Danvers, Lieut.-General Sir John Hunter, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, Captain J. R. Vyvyan (Trinity-house), Mr. Holt S. Hallett, Mr. J. Howard Gwyther, Mr. MacAndrew, Mr. Manson, Mr. G. A. Butler, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. W. G. Howell, Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. William Keswick, Mr. A. Cheyne, and Mr. W. Westgarth. Letters were read from Sir George Balfour, M.P., and Sir Bernhard Samuelson, M.P., both of whom wrote recognising the importance of the subject and their sympathies with Mr. Colquhoun.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, stated that the London Chamber of Commerce, like the other Chambers throughout the country, had long taken a warm interest in the question of the establishment of trade relations with South-Western China by way of Burmah. There were none to whom they were so much indebted as they were to Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Hallett for the praiseworthy efforts they had made to throw light on this question, and he was sure that the thanks of the commercial community were due in an eminent degree to those gentlemen. (Cheers.) We all recognised the imperative necessity for Great Britain not only to conserve and to improve their commercial relations with foreign countries, but also to take advantage of every new opening, and to see to it that we obtained our full share of the trade of new districts. (Hear, hear.) Within a comparatively recent period British merchants had been called upon to face an amount of serious competition in the East, formerly unknown, and it could not be denied that the establishment of the French in Tong-King and the favourable conditions obtained by them from the Government of China for entrance into the south-western portion of that vast Empire were deserving of our careful attention. These facts ought at least to stimulate us to turn to account with as little delay as possible the important acquisition of Upper Burmah; and any definite scheme which would lead to the establishment of railway communication between Burmah and South-West China ought to receive the serious and early attention of British merchants and of the British Government. He trusted that their meeting that day would not be barren of results. (Cheers.)

Mr. Colquhoun, who was warmly received, stated that he had only time to bring to their notice the leading features relative to the subject of the connection of Burmah and China by railway, but the question would be found fully discussed in the report by Mr. Hallett and himself submitted that day to Her Majesty's Government and the British Chambers of Commerce. Various causes had of late conduced to compel the commercial community to consider carefully the position of Great Britain in the international commercial contest. Among them had been the depression of trade, the hostile tariffs enacted against our goods, and the activity of our continental neighbours and rivals in competing not only in manufactures, but in the carrying trad and distribution abroad. It had at last begun to sink into the mind of Englishmen that the industrial States of Europe had during the last twenty years relatively developed their foreign trade and mercantile marine more rapidly than ourselves. The only remedy for that state of affairs was to discover new customers who were to be found in new markets and developing those already existing. Those areas for the extension of our commerce were to be found in the colonies and in the unopened markets of Asia and Africa. The value of British colonies and possessions was not even yet recognised by the mercantile and manufacturing classes of the country, and still less by the working man. They were by far our best customers. The great new field for our commerce to which he that day desired to draw their attention lay in Eastern Asia, where the markets were ready for immediate development, offering present relief, while Africa, New Guinea, and such great markets required "education." Valuable as these in time would be, they were altogether dwarfed by the large and lucrative outlet for our trade in Eastern Asia, the most promising to be seen in any part of the world. This latter included China, Korea, Formosa, Indo-China (including Siam and the Siamese Shan States, Malaya, Upper Burmah, and the Burmese Shan States), and Thibet. In Eastern Asia the markets of the first order were China and Indo-China. The others were of quite secondary importance at present. It had increasingly been the object of the British commercial communities for the past fifty years to open up the Shan States and South-West China to our commerce. As late back as 1829 Lord William Bentinck, and in 1836 Lord Auckland, interested themselves in the question of opening communication with the Shan States and South-Western China. In 1861 Sir Arthur Phayre, the first Chief Commissioner of Burmah, recommended the sanction of a survey to Kiang Hung, and in 1866 Lord Salisbury, then Viscount Cranborne, acknowledging the great importance of the question, sanctioned a railway survey to China of what was practically the route which Mr. Hallett and himself were now advocating. In 1869 the Duke of Argyll sanctioned a survey between Tonghoo and Kiang Hung, if it could be carried out without political complications or undue expenditure. In 1874 Lord Salisbury once more sanctioned a survey to Kiang Hung or some point near it, to use his own words, "both in the interests of England and British Burmah." It was of importance to know that both political parties in this country, the Liberals and the Conservatives, had sanctioned this scheme. No survey, however, was executed beyond our boundary, and nothing practically was done until the exploration and exploration-survey on which he and Mr. Hallett had been engaged in the last four or five years, supported by the Chambers of Commerce of London, Manchester, Glasgow, Rangoon, Singapore, and by the Government of the Straits Settlements. The barrier which had blocked up our approach from the Indian littoral had been broken down, and the North-Eastern Indian frontier was of vastly greater commercial importance to us than our North Western, because on the former frontier we moved towards a friendly and peaceful Power, offering us new markets, with well-founded hopes of vast future expansion. Referring to the best line for connecting India and Burmah he said that if there were no hills or large rivers in the country the connection of India and China would naturally be in a direct line from Chittagong, at the head of the Bay of Bengal, to Mandalay, and thence in an equally direct line to Yunnan Fu, the capital of Yunnan. But the maze of steep and precipitous hills which filled up the country as far as the Irrawaddy made such a line prohibitive. A far cheaper and more remunerative connection of the Indian and Burmese lines would be made by carrying a line from Chittagong to Makum, thence across the Patkoi range, and through the Hookong Valley, to join the railway lately proposed by Mr. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of Burmah, from near Sagain up the Moo Valley to Mogoung, with a branch to Bhamo. So the shortest route between Burmah itself and China would be actually the longest and most expensive in execution. A railway from Bhamo to Yunnan Fu would be longer than one from our seaport of Moulmain to the same place He pointed out how they had been driven to the conclusion that the connection should be made across the hills in the neighbourhood of our seaport of Moulmain. After explaining the advantage of the Moulmain-Ssumao route over any other that could be proposed from Burmah, and showing that there were no physical impediments along the line sufficient to prevent the proposed connection of Burmah and South-Western China by a railway "cheap in construction and certain to prove highly remunerative," he referred to the rival routes outside Burmah, which sought to gain the same end—South-Western China, with Yunnan Fu as a central point. Taking Yunnan Fu as the objective, he mentioned the routes by which it was approached from the various ports on the seaboard—the Yangtsze route, the Canton River route, the Tong-King or Red River route, and the Bangkok or Siam route—noting the time of transit by each, and subsequently observed that Yunnan Fu was further off in time-distance from Shanghai than from Bangkok, and that at present, for purposes of import trade, it was nearer Canton than any other port on the China Sea, and naturally got its European goods, although at great expense, from that place. Referring to the French projects to secure the trade of South and South-Western China, Mr. Colquhoun expressed his belief that a route could be found to reach the objective, Yunnan Fu, from Tong-King, and the French evidently thought so too. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of our merchants to treat the French projects as more or less in the air; but if, relying on that, any intended action on our part was put off he thought we should be disagreeably deceived before very long. The French Government, indeed, were now approaching not only French financiers but financiers in this city in connection with their projects. We were now practically engaged with the French on a railway race for the trade of South-Western China. A common objective—Ssumao—was now the aim in view, and whoever gained the goal first would enjoy a great advantage. The line from Moulmain enjoyed four great

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dvantages over the Tong-King routes, of being nearer to the mother ountry than Tong-King by 2,100 miles, being nearer India by 2,800 miles, avoiding the dangerous navigation of the China seas, and passing hrough generally rich, peaceable, and populated districts. The present cost of carriage in Indo-China and South-Western China was enormous, and by the low charge which would be levied by a railway from Moulmain, every branch of our home industries would receive employment through the line. The construction of the proposed railway to the Chinese frontier would lead to the eventual, and probably early, introduction of railways into Western China. The projected line would be of metre gauge to meet the Burmese system. The British part would consist of two sections—(1) Moulmain to the Siamese frontier at Myawaddi, and (2) Kiang Hsen to the Chinese frontier near Ssumao. The cost of the British part would be £2,531,250, the gross guarantee on which, at 4 per cent., would be £101,250. The Siamese part of the railway consisted of two necessary sections—(1) from the British frontier to Raheng, and (2) from Raheng to Kiang Hsen. The cost would be £2,197,500, the gross guarantee on which, at 4 per cent., would be £87,900. The section from Raheng to Bangkok was not part of the project before them that day, but it would open up a most important part of Siam. This section of 268 miles would cost £1,140,000, the gross guarantee on which, at 4 per cent., would amount to £45,600. The British and Siamese sections could be constructed in four years, possibly three years, and the Raheng-Bangkok section in two years. There were two methods of construction available—by the State or by a private company under a guarantee. In his opinion the British Government should guarantee the whole through line, making the ecessary arrangements with the Siamese Government for refund upon the portions within Siamese territory. They believed the project was of vast national importance, touching closely Imperial as well as Indian interests. He concluded, "A path has been chosen—the safest, the cheapest, the most promising—by which the railway connection of Burmah and South-Western China, and thus the junction of the two most populous empires of the world, can be effected. The laying down of less than 700 miles of railway for such a purpose is surely a task not beyond our powers."

Mr. W. Adamson proposed the following resolution:—"This meeting of members of the London Chamber of Commerce and others specially interested in Eastern trade, having heard Mr. Colquhoun's final report on the prospects of railway communication between Burmah and South-West China, and considering that the economic value of Burmah would be greatly enhanced if approved lines of railway could be established, resolves, that Her Majesty's Government be approached with a view to their urging upon the Government of India the great desirability of conceding a guarantee to any responsible private enterprise which may be prepared to undertake the construction of the approved lines; and further, that this meeting desires to express its sense of the high value of the reports of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallett, which have placed the project in such a practical shape before the commercial community." The Chamber, he said, could not commit itself definitely, but desired to show its sympathy with the project. The French were shutting us out by hostile tariffs from the trade of Saigon and Tong-King, but in the end this might not be a loss to us, as it might have the effect of retarding their railway schemes. He did not think that the Raheng-Bangkok line would prove very remunerative, as all this country was rice lands, and the export took place from Bangkok to our colonies of Singapore and Hong Kong. It would be little advantage to deliver this rice on the other side of the peninsula at Moulmain. He was glad to learn that the engineering difficulties of the project were not great.

Mr. Tritton, in seconding the motion, said he regarded the construction of a system of roadways, and especially of a railway such as that proposed by Mr. Colquhoun and Mr. Hallett, as the necessary corollary of British action in Burmah. So far as anything could be proved Mr. Colquhoun had proved that this sum of £5,000,000 expended in railway construction in Burmah and Siam would not only benefit the country, but would bring an adequate return to those who invested in it, besides being of very great importance to the mercantile community of this country.

Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., said the project was one of extreme importance. We wanted some return for our annexation of Burmah. If France with her protective duties constructed a railway from Tong-King this country would be shut out from the valuable markets of South-West China. Nothing could be more certain than that Messrs. Colquhoun and Hallett had selected the shortest and safest and the easiest route to China, and having regard to the great benefits which the construction of the railway would confer upon Burmah and India he thought the Government of India might fairly be called upon to devote some portion of the military expenditure which would be saved shortly in Burmah to providing a guarantee for the line. India would supply a large portion of the cottons required in the new markets, and would thus be benefited for her expenditure.

Captain Colomb, M.P., said that the Eastern question, as far as India was concerned, was shifting day by day. The great commercial event which the world was looking for was the opening up of China, and the success of any Western nation in taking advantage of that event would be in proportion to the extent of its preparations for it. This projected railway, although in his opinion the more the relations between the vast Empire of China in the Far East and the great Empire of ourselves in the West were consolidated, the more we prepared for a peaceful solution of the Eastern question. It could be aggravated by the intervention of a third party, and if we allowed the French to beat us in the race referred to it would mean a wonderful development of French Tong-King, and the greater danger of interference with intervening lines of sea route. If we constructed it it would mean better commercial relations and a better understanding with China, and both the flag and the commerce would be upheld.

After a few words from Mr. Bryce, who was travelling in the country at the same time as Mr. Hallett, and in which he bore evidence to the assiduity of his work, the Chairman put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Hyde Clarke a vote of thanks to the chairman was passed, and the meeting terminated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 5, Rosetta (s), Calcutta.—7, Merton Hall (s), Bombay.—13, Shannon (s), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 7, Mirzapore (s), London. — 11, Henzada (s), London.—12, Hydaspes (s), Colombo.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 5, Quetta (s), London.—11, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London; Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool.

MADRAS.—Nov. 7, Clan Mackenzie (s), Clyde.—8, Kaisar-i-Hind (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 10, Peshawur (s), Bombay; Manora (s), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 4, Asia (s), Calcutta.—11, Belgravia (s), Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 4, Armenia (s), Marseilles.—5, Roumania (s), London; Clan Matheson (s), London; Rewa (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Siam*, from London, Nov. 17; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Nov. 24; from Brindisi, Nov. 28.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Hilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Rev. Mr. Bartlett, Mr. J. T. Davidson, Mr. Calvert, Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Hensley, Mr. J. W. Grant, Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, Mr. L. Kerry, Mr. G. G. Bosenston, Mrs. Bryce, Lieut. Sinclair Wood, Lieut. H. A. M. Tighe, Lieut. A. Westropp, Miss Mary Lewis, Miss Pollock. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Romilly, Mr. Von Schlegel, Mr. and Mrs. Ghose and child, Mr. W. B. Wright, Mr. J. W. de Tivoli, Mrs. J. Jardine, Mr. H. Von Bock. *From Brindisi:* Colonel and Mrs. Harcourt, Major W. Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Tremenheere, Mr. P. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. Solamo, Mr. A. E. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. J. W. Tawny, Colonel Luard, Mr. A. F. Dowling, Mr. W. A. East, Mr. A. E. C. Trotter, Mr. D. A. Dickson, Mr. W. R. Macdonald, Mr. W. K. Eddis, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Brett. *From Suez:* Rev. C. K. and Mrs. Chatterjee and child.

For Suez: Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Nicholson.

For Malta: Mrs. Braddon and infant, Miss Kirton, Capt. C. E. and Mrs. Heath, Mrs. and three Misses Tytler, Mrs. and Miss Shanks, Capt. H. W. Dennie, Mrs. Hely.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Nov. 16.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Hatherly.

For Aden: Mrs. P. Legh and child.

For Bombay: Mrs. Sherman, Miss A. Sherman, Mr. F. H. G. Sherman, Mr. D. Rasbotham.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Nov. 24.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Ker, Mr. T. E. M. Howden.

For Calcutta: Mr. H. D. Dickie.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Freaso, Mrs. Parry Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery, Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, Miss A. C. Proctor, Colonel Swifte, Miss Owen Smith, Lieut. Stewart, Miss Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Winter.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Asia*, from Liverpool, Dec. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. W. G. Goldney, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss E. Moor.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, to sail Nov. 12.

For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Paterson, two children and nurse, Mr. A. P. Booth, Mr. J. A. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Neale.

For Madras: Mr. McKeay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peddie, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, two children and ayah, Mr. Murray, Mrs. Pelly, Miss Underwood, Mr. J. A. Cumming.

For Calcutta: Mr. Williams, Mr. W. M. Villiers, Mrs. Grieves, Miss E. Shea, Major and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Lyndall and boy, Mr. Yates, Mrs. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons, Mr. J. B. Anderson, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Ritchie and boy, Miss Phillips, Mr. C. E. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson and three children, Mr. J. C. Sutherland, Mr. Wm. Macdougall, Mr. Wm. Cunningham, Mr. Jas. Laurie, Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. R. A. Lowndes.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. H. M. Rankin, Miss Emma Robb, Lieut. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. Brin, Mrs. Simson, three children and nurse.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Bagot, Miss Adams.

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For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Kember.
For Calcutta: Mr. Woosler, Mr. J. Bryer.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy, infant and nurse, Mrs. Rivett Carnac and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, infant and nurse, Mrs. Russell, two children and lady, Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes-Hughes, Mr. O'Rorke, Mr. Malony, Mr. J. Brandenburg.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mr. E. H. Pollock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Rosetta*, Capt. Brady, Nov. 4.

From Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Gillan, Mr. Williams, Mr. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, Dr. S. Arthur, Lieut. R. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlin.
From Madras: Mr. and two Misses Beldertick, Mr. and Mrs. Brennand.
From Colombo: Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. J. Ryan.
From Aden: Mr. J. Scbaner.
From Suez: Mr. Talbot.
From Malta: Mrs. Buckland and infant, Mr. W. A. Gordan, Mr. S. Coghlan.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Cathay*, Capt. M. de Horne, left Bombay, Oct. 28.

For London: Miss Warburton, Miss Crittall and a child, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and child, Mr. Berry, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Charles, Dr. Kiernander.
For Brindisi: Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Bruce, Major Mosley Mayne, Mr. C. E. Crawley, Mr. S. E. Emam.
For Venice: Mr. H. Freeman.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. Wheler, from London, Nov. 10.

For Bombay: Mr. W. A. Cairns, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Mrs. Mitchell and two daughters, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mrs. L. Jameson, Mr. Bolland, Colonel Todd, Mr. H. Lennard, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. Kirk, Colonel J. E. P. Mosley, Rev. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. Hosack, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Despard, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Lady Helen Blackwood, Lady Alice Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Jones, Miss Gavin Jones, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Rowbotham, Miss Sexton, Mr. Smalley, Mrs. Allen, Mr. H. Allen, Mrs. Buskin, Miss Puzey, Mrs. Thomas and two children, Mr. Phillips, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. Bichols, Messrs. N. and H. McCorquodale, Mr. Monterill, Mr. A. T. Hill, Mr. L. Benford, Mrs. Clements, Mr. Cox, Mr. Samuel Godfrey, Mr. J. Stott, Mr. and Mrs. Benn, Mr. H. O'Brien, Mrs. G. A. Collins, Mr. Hall, Mr. Freeborough, Mr. Pogose.
For Malta: Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Ramsay, five Misses Gore, Mrs. Rogerson, Colonel F. C. Angell, Mrs. Angell and three daughters, Sergeant Moffat.
For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. A. W. B. Watson, General Dalrymple, Mr. Logan.
For Port Said: Miss E. Beck, Miss M. Beck, Mr. J. and Mrs. Burry, Miss Burry, Mrs. Malcolm, Mrs. L. Mason, Miss Mason, Mr. J. Gilder, Mr. Coulson, Miss Blencowe.
For Aden: Mr. Brinkley, Mr. Lockhead, Capt. Bishop.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Manora*, from London, Nov. 10.

For Madras: Rev. G. O. and Mrs. Newport, Rev. and Mrs. Stephenson and three children, Rev. and Mrs. Hawker, Rev. Mr. Coles, Miss Coles, Mrs. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Mrs. Llewellyn, Mrs. Howard Newport, two Misses Hawker, Mr. Ross Porter, Mr. G. R. Oliver, Mrs. Mullaly, Miss Mullaly, Mr. W. S. Brodie, Miss J. Plumer, Miss G. Cobbold, Mrs. J. W. Hanley and two children, Miss Wilkinson, Colonel F. C. St. John, Mrs. Stanborough, Mr. Dende, Mr. H. E. Lawson, Mrs. Lambert and two children.
For Calcutta: Rev. A. Parker, Miss Gill, Miss Abbey, Miss Robinson, Mr. W. H. Lee, Mrs. A. H. Biggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Monteath, Miss Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Smith and child, Mr. Alexander Forbes, Rev. M. J. Stone, Mr. H. D. Douglas, Miss Stone Wigg, Messrs. Smith, Mr. Baker Baker, Mr. Duff, Mrs. Ridges and three children, Miss Brown, Mrs. Bradford, Mr. R. G. Monteath, Mr. Sydney Thuillier, Mr. W. W. Beverill, Capt. H. M. Briscoe, Mrs. Norfar, Mr. L. G. Ilbert.
For Colombo: Mrs. Burmister, Miss Hampton, Mr. E. F. Taylor, Mr. Owen Gould, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. Thomas Oatway, Mr. W. Tindall.
For Suez: Mr. Eli Lees, Mr. Charles Lees, Dr. J. W. Ekens.
For Port Said: Mrs. Callender.
For Aden: Dr. Rose.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, sailing on Nov. 4.

For London: Colonel and Mrs. Williamson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and three children, Master Gough, Mrs. Luard, Capt. Woodward.
For Brindisi: Major A. G. Begbie.

Per s.s. *Victoria*, Capt. G. F. Cates, sailing on Nov. 11.

For London: Mr. G. E. Guylee, Miss Fuller, Mrs. J. F. Finlay, Mr. A. Smith, Hon. J. B. Peile, Mrs. Lance, Mrs. Walter Lawrence, Major W. C. Madden, Mr. G. Hart, Miss Hart, Mr. Furneaux, Mrs. Ashburt, Miss Greenfield, Mr. J. Tower, Mrs. and Miss Monteith, Mr. Carver, Colonel and Mrs. Makins, Mrs. and Miss Gowenlock, Mr. Wykes, Mrs. L. G. Tait and sister, Mr. G. Kennedy, Mr. W. S. Kennedy Earl of Eglinton, Mr. J. Walter, two Misses MacAndrew, Mr. MacAndrew, Mr. J. P. Martineau, Miss A. M. Philips, Mr. F. A. Hudson, Mrs. Barry and child, Mrs. Rundle, Mr. G. C. Walker.
For Brindisi: Mr. H. Maude, Colonel Cummins, Major A. W. Baird, R.E.
For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Colonel W. Jeffreys.
For Suez: Mr. Greenwood.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Serapis.....	—	—	—	—	—	15 Nov.
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Malabar	—	—	—	15 Nov.	24 Nov.
Euphrates	—	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis.....	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

MESSRS. ANGIER BROTHERS' STEAM FREIGHT REPORT says:—Freights during the last fortnight have made further improvement in almost every direction, excepting homeward from India and China, and even in the last-named trades there are signs that the worst has been seen, for tonnage is becoming less abundant in the Far East, whilst there are indications of a near increase in the demand. Japan, Manila, Tong-King and Java have taken up a number of steamers, and more will be required, whilst few are going out. India homeward rates are as low as ever known in the worst times. Black Sea, Azoff, and Danube business is not so extensive, but rates keep up and even advance. Mediterranean and Baltic freights are at a moderately paying level, well sustained. American business is not yet remunerative, but is improving. Outward freights are firm all round, but highest eastwards to India, China, and South America. Orders for steamers on time charter are fairly numerous at improved figures. On the whole the present position of shipping property is much improved, being on a sound and improving basis, but the long depression suffered has so accustomed owners to losses and anxious unremunerative work that the present improvement is being much exaggerated, and over sanguine views as to profits are being too much encouraged. It is the old type of steamer still which constitutes the steam fleet of this country and the world, and which must be able to pay a proper depreciation and profit before the trade can be considered satisfactory, and for this there must be a further advance of 50 per cent. in freights all round. The new steamers with their increased power of economy are doing fairly well, but their number is an insignificant part of the whole. In the building trade the number of new steamers contracted for is sufficient to keep a number of the East coast yards going during the winter and spring, but the Scotch yards are very bare of work; still the tonnage now booked is quite as much as is good for the trade. East India Freights have continued exceedingly dull. From Japan 32/6 is offering for Rice to Holland, November loading, and 35/ to Mediterranean, late December. From Java 33/9 has been paid for Sugar to Liverpool direct November, and this rate might be obtained for Mediterranean or Adriatic, November-December. A boat has been fixed from Saigon at 31/3 Rice to picked ports, U.K. or Cont., November, and another might be placed on same terms. From Singapore a lump sum equal to about 29/ d.w.c. has been accepted for two discharging ports, Mediterranean and U.K., by prompt boat. Business from the Burmah Rice Ports for next season remains very inactive, and rates are slightly weaker; a large boat has been placed at 32/6 to Liverpool direct; 33/9 to 35/ net, according to size, offering to U.K. or Cont., February-March loading.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		91½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102⅝	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	775
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	880
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	126
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	230
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	625
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,475
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,100
French	all	80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	350
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	465
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	245
New Berar	500	60 ...	575
New Indian	125	... ...	90
Prince of Wales ...	400	80 ...	320
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,200
Sind	750	75 ...	530
Volkart	500	45 ...	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	570
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	890
Central India	500	35 ...	845
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	610
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	655
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	610
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	180
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	890
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	80 ...	820
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	495
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,410
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	—
Jeevraz Baloo	1,000	80 ...	1,102½
Khandeish	1,000	80 ...	840
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	20 ...	760
Leopold	100	5 ...	132
Madras United ...	1,000	160 ...	2,300
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,235
Mazagon	250	9 ...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,400
Nalgam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	490
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	820
Oriental	625	15 ...	555
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	6¼ ...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon... ...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,160
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	635
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	300
Southern Mahratta ...	250	... — ...	265
Victoria Mills	1,000	35 ...	485
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15 5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	205
Bombay Ice Co.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,950
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	203
Kemp & Co.	175	336
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,195
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—October 24.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.		
4 Promissory Notes	Rs. 99	9 to 99 10
4½ of 1870 (1885)	103	8 to —
4½ of 1878-79 (1895)	102	10 to 102 12
4½ of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	12 to 102 12
4½ of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887)	Nominal	—
6 of 1870 (1880)	104	0 to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	104	8 to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8 to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	0 to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	4 to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	97	0 to 97 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	890 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India... ...	£12½	123 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	160 to 165
Barnagore Jute	£10	96 to 97
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,590 to 1,600
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¾ to 8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,400 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	50 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	265 to 270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	75 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	92 to 93
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to 145
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	104 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	50 to —
Equitable Coal	250	139 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	46 to 47
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	217 to —
Gourepore	100	110 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	86 to 87
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	99 to 100
India General Steam Navigation	100	92 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	120 to 125
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	65 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	113 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	58 to —
Riverside Press	90	40 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	77 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	51 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	81 to 82

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	39 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	90 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to 45
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22 to 25
Central Cachar	200	100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	17 to 20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	31 to 32
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Glelle (Darjiling)	100	53 to 54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam)	100	15 to 16
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	102 to 103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Indian Terai	500	460 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	193 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to 15
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to 11
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)...	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)... ...	100	50 to 52
Puttureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	41 to 42
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	102 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	141 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—November 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Price.
3 India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91½ to 92
3½ India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	102½ to 102¾
4 Do. October 10, 1888... ...	100½ to 101½
4 India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½ Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½ Ceylon, 1882	104 to 106
4 Do. 1886-90	103 to 105
4½ Mauritius, 1881	107 to 109
6 Do. 1893-96	107 to 110
4 Do.	101 to 103
4½ Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	107 to 109
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	118 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	108 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	8 to 9
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½ to 4⅝
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to 167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	22½ to 23
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	22⅝ to 23⅛
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	24½ to 25
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	113 to 116
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	154 to 156
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	130 to 132
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	122 to 124
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	115 to 117
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	126 to 128
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	100 to 102
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	23 to 23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	24½ to 24⅞
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	127 to 129
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	108 to 111
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112 to 114
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	108 to 110

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	11½ to 11⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	13⅝ to 14⅛
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	106 to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	100 to 102
Do. Exten., Austra. & Ma	all	11⅛ to 11⅞
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104 to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	103 to 105
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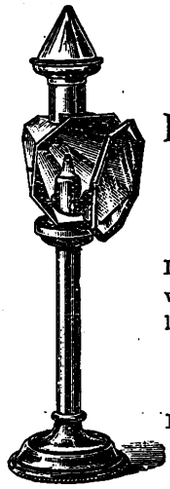
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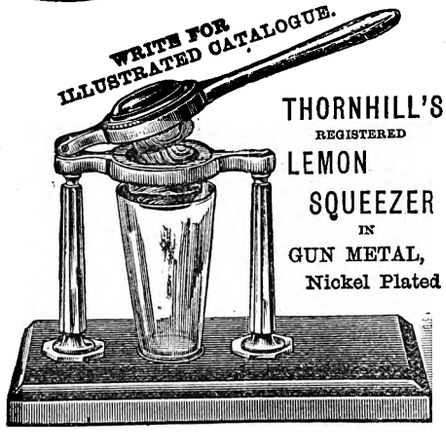
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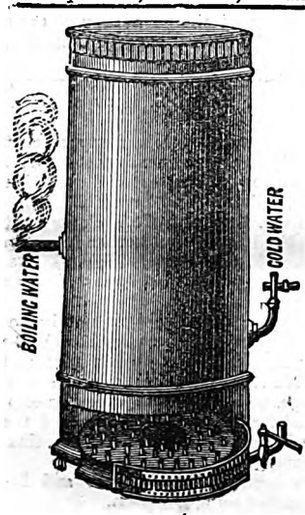
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AND

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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ESTABLISHED 1844.

OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scene from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 4th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 2nd November; and from Calcutta to the 1st November.

The Viceroy left Simla Nov. 3 on his cold weather tour.

Lady Dufferin, in a letter thanking the subscribers to the Jubilee collection for the National Association, notifies that the amount realised exceeds five lakhs. Her ladyship thanks the tens of thousands of persons whose subscriptions, ranging from one anna to Rs. 100, have so greatly swelled the Jubilee collection, and whose gifts, appearing on other people's cards, have as yet received no personal recognition. A list of the donors and collectors will, her Ladyship states, be forwarded to the Queen-Empress; and Her Majesty's attention will also be drawn to the well-directed efforts and large sums now being spent in various parts of India upon female hospitals.

The Public Service Commission meets at Calcutta on Nov. 15.

Munshi Rahutili Khan, Deputy Collector of Lucknow, is to join Colonel Prideaux in winding up the affairs of the late King of Oudh.

A serious case of dacoity with murder is reported from Jhansi. The dacoits escaped with a thousand rupees.

Sir A. L. Cappel, Director-General of Telegraphs, after leaving Simla, will shortly visit the Punjab, Quetta, Karachi, and Bombay.

The Marine Court of Inquiry into the loss of the B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Arcot* exonerates the pilot and all officers from blame.

It is understood that Sir Salar Jung has permission to return to Hyderabad.

A batch of 160 horses is to be imported from the Cape for remounts as an experiment.

General Newmarch has retired from the Secretaryship of the Military Department.

A branch of the S.P.C.A. has been formed at Nasik.

Mr. A. P. Howell, of the Central Provinces Commission, returns to his appointment next month. His return to India at all has been hitherto looked on as doubtful.

Genelal Chesney is due in Calcutta on December the 13th, after a tour which includes Rawal Pindi, Abbotabad, the Gullies, Marri, Peshawar, Lundi Kotal, Kohat, and Kushalgurh.

The Hon. D. M. Barbour will not join the Viceroy's Council until the end of March.

Brigadier Nur Mahomed, one of Ayub Khan's followers, who was recently taken prisoner, has been hanged at Herat.

The quarantine restrictions at Aden and Perim have been removed against arrivals from Tonquin.

The P. and O. Company have received a telegram from Suez stating that twenty-four hours' quarantine has been established on vessels arriving at that port from Bombay.

It has been settled that Mr. Charles Hill, Government Prosecutor, of the North-West High Court Bar, will succeed to the first vacant Puisne Judgeship, either at Allahabad or Calcutta. The Chief Justices of both the High Courts are in entire accord as to the suitableness of the arrangement.

Mr. J. J. Heaton has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Legislative Council.

The Boundary Commission escort passed through Kandahar on Oct. 22.

The Rajah of Kaparthala, following the Nizam's example, has offered the Viceroy five lakhs of rupees and his services in the cause of his country's defence.

With the object of opening through communication at the beginning of the New Year the Marmagoa Railway Company are pushing on actively the remaining portion of the tunnels which are still incomplete.

The impending Saharunpore settlement is to be committed to Mr. L. A. S. Porter.

Mr. T. W. Holderness, who, upon Mr. Woodburn's return, quits the Secretariat of the North-West Provinces, goes as magistrate and collector to Philibhit.

The appointment of Dr. W. R. Rice, Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore, to succeed Deputy Surgeon-General Walker as Inspector-General of Hospitals, North-West Provinces, has been gazetted.

Mr. Joseph Janni, Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company at Bombay, has received from the Emperor of Austria the decoration of a Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph.

The office of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Madras State Railway Surveys at Bangalore will practically be closed at the end of this month, one or two hands only being still retained for a month longer, to complete some survey tracings and arrange records.

The railroads to Paumben and Palghat have been for long under the consideration of the Madras Government. "But I am not in a position to state," Lord Connemara remarked, in reply to an address at Madura the other day, "that funds will be immediately available for their construction."

The Maharajah Holkar now declares that during his visit to England he was treated in every way as a first class prince of India.

Several piratical attacks have been made recently upon English vessels in the Persian Gulf, the pirates being Arabs. The attention of Sir William White has been called to the attacks, and probably a ship of war will be sent from Bombay.

The Submarine Cables of the Globe.—There are at present ten submarine cables between Europe and North America. Of these, six start from Valentia, Ireland, two from Brest, and two from Penzance. The two latter have a connection with Havre and Emden. South America is joined to Europe by two cables from Lisbon to Pernambuco, Brazil. England has two cables to India, one from Bombay, over Aden to Alexandria and Marseilles, the other from Falmouth and Gibraltar. Between England and France there are eight cables from Dover to Calais. England is further connected by four cables with Germany (Lowestoft-Emden), by two with Norway, two with Holland, one with Lisbon, one with Sweden (Gottenburg), one with Denmark (Londerwig), and one with Belgium (Ostend). The English companies also own the cables between Malta and Tripoli, Malta and Sicily, Alexandria and Otranto, Alexandria and Alep, Alexandria and Port Said, Suez and Aden, Suakim and Jeddah, Madras and Australia over Penang, and Singapore and Java. From this cable a branch goes to Saigon, Hué, and Haiphong. In the Sea of China we find the connections Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, &c. Two cables go to Nagasaki in Japan. On the African coast English companies own the cables from Cadiz to Senegal, Aden to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia to New Zealand. France and Algeria have from Marseilles three cables, and another goes to Spain (Barcelona). Russia has connection with Denmark, Sweden, and by Odessa with Constantinople. The latter cable passes on to Salonica. Austria has a cable from Trieste to Corfu. Of shorter cables may be mentioned that from Otranto to Vallonia (Turkey), and that from Corsica to Sadinia. In America the Antilles are joined with North America by a cable from British Guiana. There is also a cable along the Mexican coast, and a second from Mexico to Chili.

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NOTES.

THE news from India to-day by telegrams and Overland Mail is ot quiet, uneventful character. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Presidency Governors are still on tour.

THE residents and sojourners in Karachi, not content with their efforts to obtain increased railways and other facilities in order to advance the commercial interests of that port, took occasion of Lord Dufferin's visit to ask him to make Karachi the seat of the Government of India. This was an attempt which could not be characterised as being overburdened with modesty. His Excellency, according to the *Times* correspondent, answered evasively, if suavely. He confessed to a liking to the seaside, but did not care to pledge himself to any promise which he might not be able to fulfil.

HIS Lordship is a humorist as well as a diplomatist, and it is not impossible that the bold request somewhat amused him. But it must have caused considerable bile and wrath in Calcutta and Bombay. Calcutta, of course, has long looked upon itself as the only place fitting for a Viceroy and his Council to meet in; and Bombay, jealous of Calcutta, is still more jealous of Karachi. That port is nearer Aden and England than the island city, and it is quite on the cards that it may yet become the port of departure and arrival for the mails. Bombay has long had this dread hanging over it, but hitherto has succeeded in getting the aspirations of Karachi in that direction damped. To learn, however, now that Karachi aspires, not only to be the mail port of India, but also to be the seat of Government, will cause a consternation amongst the "Ducks" more easily imagined by those who know them than described.

MANY words are being put together by the Sind, Lahore and Bombay papers regarding the proposed Hyderabad. Pachpadra line. The *Pioneer* has joined in the fray too It says:—

The Hyderabad-Pachpadra proposal is fathered in London by the financial promoters of the Nizam's State Railway, and assisted by merchants interested in the port and trade of Karachi. The notion was—and it is astute even if not practicable—to induce the Maharaja of Jodhpore to assign a sufficient portion of the 10 lakhs per annum which he receives annually from the Government of India, in return for having abolished the salt duties throughout his State, for the purpose of guaranteeing four per cent. per annum on the capital required. But he of Jodhpore may not improbably or unreasonably urge that only a small portion of the line projected would run through his territory, or materially benefit it. The Jodhpore people are believed to know the value of money as well as their neighbours.

BUT with regard to this railway project what answer has been given to the statement of the *Sind Gazette*, to the effect that in the Government of India's reply rejecting the memorial from Sind relative to it there were two arithmetical blunders amounting to the trifling sum of 70 lakhs made by the Public Works Secretary in his calculations on the cost of construction?

THE Indian Press, Native and European, continue to discuss the question of the Nizam's offer, and as a result the Indian Princes, with one exception, who were expected to follow suit, are hanging back, waiting to know whether the Government intends to accept the proferred gift or not. That exception is the Rajah of Kaparthala, who places at the disposal of the Viceroy five lakhs of rupees. This small Native State has always been true to England since the annexation of the Punjab. During the Mutiny Rajah Randher Sinh led in person a contingent to Oudh, which did good service in the field. It may be remembered that he died on his way to England, to which country he desired to come to pay his respects to Her Majesty. The present Rajah Jogatjit Sinh succeeded him in 1887, being then a minor; but under able and wise counsel the State of Kaparthala is one of the most flourishing in the Punjab. The revenue is about twenty lakhs per annum, so the offer of five lakhs is a very handsome one.

THERE can be no doubt that other Princes and Chiefs will come forward with similar offers if the Paramoun Power consents to accept that of the Nizam and this one of Kaparthala. But, whatever reply be given by the Imperial Government, it must be allowed that the political importance of such gifts being voluntarily proffered cannot be over estimated. As the *Times of India* well puts it: "They are a splendid answer to the rodomontade of Russian journalists, who are never tired of writing that the Native States are only waiting for Russia to knock at the gates of India as the signal to rise in revolt against the British *raj*."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Allahabad journal that "Simla is a merry place for some of us," and indeed it must be so if what this correspondent states be a fact. He writes: "One more Simla fashion is worthy of record, and that is the custom of inviting ladies without chaperones to dances and dinner parties. Daughters are asked to come without their father or mother, and wives without their husbands." The correspondent adds: "It may be old-fashioned to object to such a custom, and useless withal, for it grows steadily." This is good news for parents and husbands.

WE read that a very commendable attempt on the part of the P. and O. Company to solve the milk difficulty in the interests of their passengers was made on board the *Victoria*, and ended, sad to say, in failure. A sufficient supply was furnished in London by the Aylesbury Dairy Company for the whole voyage, but the freezing—was it over-freezing?—changed its colour to a dingy pink liquid, with oily particles floating on the top, less palatable both to the taste and eye than that other liquid which it was desired to supplant.

THE *Englishman* writes:—"The death of late King of Oudh has caused the revival of the old story of the Mutiny, when two English ladies in Lucknow, Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson, were saved from the massacre through the exertions of the third wife of his Majesty, who, with her son, had been temporarily left at the capital when the King was brought to Calcutta. This Princess and her son, whose long list of names and titles it usually abbreviates to Prince Kamar Kader, and who happens to be the oldest surviving son of the King, are now at Kidderpur, and are preferring a strong claim for the Prince to be recognised as the head of the Royal house."

WHO will succeed Sir Lepel Griffin in the Central India Agency? asks the *Pioneer*. And it attempts to answer the question in this way:—"To begin with, Colonel Bannerman may not unreasonably expect to return to the appointment in which he is now officiating; for although, as we understand, he was told when taking it that his temporary occupation of it would give him no claim to the substantive post, as a matter of fact in such cases the least such temporary possession does give is a fair claim to be first considered for the permanency. Not Sir Charles Bernard, who, we have reason to believe, will succeed Mr. Cordery at Hyderabad. It might be Mr. Girdlestone, at president Resident in Nepaul, if his health were equal to the duties of the post, and if he were not going on leave to recruit it. It might be Sir Oliver St. John, who would probably give up Baroda unmoved. Perhaps a comparative junior, a man of the stamp of Captain Barr, say, who is in charge of Rewah, might come to the front in the comparative dearth of tried politicals in the regular line. And perhaps an outsider, like Colonel Ward, who has done well amid unique difficulties in Bhopal, may be included among the possible men."

IT is to be hoped that whoever is to be appointed the new Governor of Malta he will make himself acquainted with a pamphlet by Sir Victor Houlton, G.C.M.G., who

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was Chief Secretary to the Government there from 1855 to 1883. In this pamphlet, entitled "A New Constitution for Malta," Sir Victor pleads in temperate and truthful language the wishes of the loyal people of Malta. What the Maltese are desirous of obtaining—and for which they have so often appealed in vain—is a greater control over their own purely local and domestic affairs, and the expenditure of their own local revenue. Their aspirations are limited to this concession on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and this granted "no condition which Her Majesty's Government would think it necessary to lay down for the security of the fortress would appear to them to be onerous or in any way unacceptable." Sir Victor Houlton is unquestionably the greatest living authority on Malta and the Maltese, and it is possible that the recommendation contained in the pamphlet may induce Government to listen to the appeal of these loyal, inoffensive, and industrious people for moderate self-government, extending only to their local and domestic affairs.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

The accounts of the Viceroy's winter tour have occupied much space in the local newspapers during the past week. While at Kurrachee His Excellency inspected the harbour works and defences, laid the foundation-stone of the new Scinde College, and replied to a number of addresses presented by various sections of the community. One of these addresses suggested that Kurrachee should be made the capital of India, as being the seaport nearest to England. To this request Lord Dufferin returned an evasive answer, saying that, while he personally liked to be near the sea, he always abstained from raising hopes which he might not be able to gratify. Speaking at the Scinde College, he bore testimony to Lord Reay's sympathy with the cause of education, and his desire to promote it in India.

On returning from Quetta the members of the Viceregal party proceeded to Dera-Ghazi-Khan, whence they will go along the frontier to Peshawur. There a grand durbar will be held on Friday, which, it is expected, will be especially interesting and important, as, with the exception of Lord Ripon's visit of a few hours in 1882, no Viceroy has been at Peshawur since 1870.

To-morrow Sir A. C. Lyall will make over the charge of the offices of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oude to Sir A. Colvin at Allahabad, and, after a short visit to Lord Reay at Bombay, will leave India on December 2. In him the Bengal Civil Service loses one of its most intellectual and cultivated members, while the country loses an officer who has served with great ability for over thirty years, who has held some of the highest and most important appointments, and who has won a literary reputation hardly inferior to his reputation as an administrator. During the five and a-half years of his rule in the North-Western Provinces he appears to have won the regard of all classes, and the Native community is already taking steps to mark its sense of his services by some fitting testimonial.

Mr. Paul, Deputy-Commissioner of Darjeeling, has now returned from his official visit to Sikhim. He appears to have failed to induce the Rajah to leave Tibet and return to his own country. The Rajah at first promised everything, but he alleged various pretexts for delay, and finally flatly refused to leave Tibet, saying that he had promised the Tibetans, to whom he owed duty and obedience, not to leave before a certain day. It is not known whether the Indian Government means to take any further steps.

It is reported from Darjeeling that large quantities of excellent Tibetan wool are being brought in there, and are finding a ready sale at from sixteen to eighteen rupees per maund of eighty pound.

BURMA.

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

General Wolseley has sent Colonel Stewart, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, to Myingyan to scour thoroughly the Samon and Paralang jungles for dacoits. The country between Ava and Myingyan is disturbed by dacoit bands, and General White is organising a system of posts and patrols to encircle them, and secure their capture or surrender. Bojayaga, who is now probably the most important dacoit leader in the field, is reported to be in the south of the Kyouksay district with a small band. The *Rangoon Times* of November 15th announced that dacoits were tearing up the railway in the Kyouksay district. The military authorities deny this statement, and declare that not a single yard of railway has been torn up.

It is reported that Mulligan, the soldier of the Royal Scots Fusiliers now awaiting trial for murdering two corporals of the same regiment, has stated that he belonged to the Invincibles, and has declared that he can give important information connected with the Phœnix Park murders. Little weight appears to be attached to Mulligan's statements. They are generally regarded as being made merely to try to save his life.

The Chief Commissioner's proposed visit to Upper Burma has been deferred owing to the approaching visit to Rangoon of Mr. Scoble, legal member of the Government of India, who will arrive there on the 28th inst.

AFGHANISTAN AND BELOOCHISTAN.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20.

News received from Persia confirms the report that Ayoub Khan's surrender was arranged through Hassim Khan, who was formerly a close adherent of his father, Shere Ali. A telegram from Quetta states that the surrender has profoundly discouraged the Ghilzai refugees in Beloochistan, who had hoped that his success might enable them to return home. They are now again petitioning for lands on which to settle. All is quiet in Southern and Western Afghanistan. The Ameer appears to have abandoned the idea of a visit to Candahar. It was reported that the Ameer had remitted the extra taxes recently imposed on the Ghilzais, but it is now stated that they are being collected with increased severity. The efforts to raise new Durani regiments at Candahar seem unsuccessful, and owing to the difficulty of obtaining recruits the standard has been lowered.

The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, with Sir F. Roberts, General Elles, Adjutant General, Sir Theodore Hope, and Mr. Durand, Foreign Secretary, paid a flying visit to Quetta last week. They travelled up by the Lurna line on Wednesday. Lady Dufferin went straight to Quetta. The rest of the party, with Sir O. St. John, went on to Gulistan, and rode on Tuesday to the summit of the Khojak Pass, Lord Dufferin having thus an opportunity of inspecting in company with engineers and his military advisers the new road and the line of the proposed railway. He reached Quetta the same afternoon, and after a drive round the place next morning returned to India *vid* the Bolan. At the railway station he received an address in Persian from the principal Afghan and Belooch residents, expressing contentment with British rule and loyalty to Her Majesty. The Viceroy replied briefly in the same language. He said he felt pleasure at seeing them and the country, and promised to send a fuller reply.

There is every reason to believe that this short visit will be of great value, as it enabled the Viceroy to see the country with his own eyes and to form his own opinion as to its wants and wishes. It is believed that the section of the Bolan railway from Hirsk to Darwaza, which is now narrow gauge, will shortly be converted into broad gauge on the Abt system, as used on some European mountain railways. An experimental trial of the system for one mile has already been ordered. The telegraph is about to be extended from Jumrood to Lund-i-Kotal, at the western end of the Khyber.

Correspondence.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

GOOD NEWS FROM MADRAS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The best reform made by the Indian Government of late years has been the reduction of the excessive tax on salt, so necessary in hot India for the preservation of the health of man and beast.

But few ventured to foresee that a wise policy would enormously increase the fish supply. In 1875—twelve years ago—under the blind cruel salt policy no fish was reported to have been cured; in 1876 324 tons were cured; last year, in 143 licensed yards, no less than 30,373 tons, or upwards of sixty million lbs. of fish were cured!

Consider what an increase to the supply of food for the people this has been! Truly Madras is proving that she is becoming enlightened and is wide awake, but she must not rest contented. The fish trade in India is capable of immense expansion. In the Calicut division cheap fish may make the fanatical Moplahs less discontented. Accurate reports regarding the trade in India and in Burma would astonish the good people of England; perhaps our statesman, Sir Lyon Playfair, will enlighten them.—Your obedient servant,

T.

Nov. 10.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

COURAGE IN REFORM.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

The British Goverament is, on the whole, popular in India, and deserves to be so. Of the popularity there can be as little question as of the desert. Notwithstanding the grumbling of the educated classes on the subject of employment from which, as we have before shown, they debar themselves by the price they ask; notwithstanding occasional gusts of popular feeling like the present uneasiness among Sikhs, or the wave of fanaticism which is passing over the Hindus; notwithstanding occasional differences of opinion or sentiment, such as must arise between highly civilised rulers and less enlightened subjects, the British Government earns credit and goodwill by its single-minded efforts for the public good. And it is because those efforts have been single-minded; have aimed at the public good only, and have not been directed to catching fleeting popularity, that the Government has obtained in the minds of the people credit for good intentions, reputation for far-seeing wisdom, and goodwill for benefits conferred. There are three great measures of reform in progress, or imminent in this country. They are the prohibition of infant marriage, the conservation of forests and waste lands, and the restriction of the right of alienation of agricultural holdings. The first will deliver a great mass of suffering female humanity from miserable widowhood, and often equally miserable wifehood. The second will avert ruin from, or will restore, large tracts of sub-montane country, relieve the dearth of pasture and fuel through extensive districts, and permit of better cultivation by well-irrigation, by good ploughing, and by use of manure. The third will arrest a process whereby land is, in many parts of the country, passing rapidly out of the hands of the agriculturists and will discourage the ruinous extravagance in litigation and other follies whereby those agriculturists deliver themselves as bond slaves into the hands of the money-lender. All of these are measures which have long been maturing, which have been deeply considered in all their bearings, regarding the necessity of which there is a wide agreement among administrators, but which are, nevertheless, disliked and heartily opposed by the classes affected, and which will certainly create unpopularity if not actual discontent. Our argument is that the unpopularity will not endure; that the measures are right and wise, and will eventually commend themselves to the people as such; that such being the case temporary discontent may be safely disregarded; and that to court popular popularity at the expense of good government is to court a thing which is of no value to us as regards dangers from without, and which, as regards India itself, may be disregarded. British rule in India is founded deep down upon the universal conviction that any possible change must be for the worse. No surface breeze of popularity or the reverse can disturb an edifice so deeply rooted. It may be disturbed by danger from without, but from that only our own right hands can guard us.

OFFICERING THE NATIVE ARMY.

(*Times of India.*)

Lieutenant L. M. Foster, Adjutant of the 28th Bombay Infantry, has penned an interesting pamphlet on the question of officering the Native army. He points out the two main defects of the present system, namely, that non-commissioned officers are promoted to commissions when too old, and that non-commissioned officers promoted from the ranks of their regiment have little or no authority over the men they command. Two schemes have been put forward to remedy the above state of matters, firstly, that non-commissioned officers recommended for promotion should be promoted out of their regiments, and, secondly, that a military college should be established for the preparation of men recommended for promotion to commissions. The first proposal is to be objected to, inasmuch as commanding officers who have had the trouble of training and making good non-commissioned officers would be reluctant to lose them and give some other regiment the benefit of their training. To the second suggestion the question of expense bars the way for the present. Lieutenant Foster, however, advocates a combination of the two above schemes as both feasible and financially possible. He would have a depôt or veteran battalion formed with fixed head-quarters at some large and central camp, the number of rank and file requisite for the formation of this battalion to be collected from the first eight or ten regiments on the roster for service. To the depot battalion thus formed five British officers should be appointed, namely, a commandant, two wing commanders, an adjutant, and a quarter-master. This battalion would be the training school of all Native non-commissioned officers and men recommended for commissions. The course of instruction would be both practical and theoretical, and would last at least three years, examinations being held at stated intervals for promotion through the several non-commissioned grades. Among the advantages claimed for this system are the following:—(1) That the Native army would be officered by young and energetic men, thoroughly acquainted with all the duties of their profession; (2) that having been only five years in the ranks and three years away from their regiments the Native officers would form a distinct body by themselves, being more on an equality with the British officers of the regiment, and not associating so closely with the men they have to command; and (3) that the expense compared to erecting a college and maintaining a suitable establishment and staff would be slight. As a contribution to a difficult question, and one urgently calling for reform, Lieutenant Foster's pamphlet deserves consideration at the hands of the military authorities.

ASSISTANT-ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(*Pioneer.*)

The ruling under the new Warrant that no officer with less than three years' rank as Lieutenant-Colonel is to be considered eligible for Staff employment as Assistant Adjutant-General and posts higher than this, will affect the prospects of officers in India very materially indeed. As a matter of fact the application of this provision of the Warrant to India would result in a serious deterioration of the Staff, for the picked men who are now chosen for the Staff are, as a rule, well below the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. We venture to say that in no army in the world is so much attention paid to using good men just when they are at their best; whereas if the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of three years' service in that grade is to be made a *sine qua non* for the important posts, there will be such a small field for selection that the work cannot possibly be discharged efficiently. It may be all very well in England, where the duties in peace time are light and of the easiest routine kind, to have only senior officers on the Staff; but here in India the conditions are entirely different, and we want officers in their prime. The lessons taught by the Mutiny, where, in a few weeks, the old officers broke down and disappeared altogether, giving place to younger men, should not be forgotten. The system at that time was one in which seniority counted for everything, and the results in some instances were most disastrous. A large proportion of staff officers have to be drawn from the Staff Corps, and save where a man has been lucky in his brevets, the Army under the new Warrant will have its upper grades in the Staff filled with officers of 30 years' service and upwards. Now, no one will pretend that after so long a time spent in a tropical climate, an officer can have left that energy and strength which, above all things, are needed on the Staff. There are majors commanding regiments at the present time with captains as seconds-in-command, the supply of officers of about 18 or 20 years' service being very large, and it is these which form the backbone of the Staff Corps. Most of them have had practical experience in the field; their keenness for soldiering is as great as ever; their ambition has been stimulated by what they have gone through; and it is from these that the Staff should be recruited. In British regiments, of course, where there has been a run of promotion, young Lieut.-Colonels can be found; but a stop has now been put to this promotion, and in a few years we shall see that the age of a regimental Lieut.-Colonel will again become pretty much what it was in past days. We think, therefore, it would be most impolitic for the provisions of the Warrant to be rigidly enforced in India—it would not only weaken the *personnel* of the Staff, but would close the career which is now open to officers who by ability and good service have recommended themselves for special employment. At the present moment most strenuous efforts are being made to render the Army in India a model of efficiency, and we can imagine no greater check being given to it than to fill the higher staff appointments with officers who have passed their best. It is to be hoped that the Horse Guards will see the matter in this light, or, when troublous times come, the weakness of the military machine in India will become painfully apparent.

THE TRUTH ABOUT DHULIP SINGH'S CLAIMS.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

As articles have been published by several of our Native contemporaries in different parts of India, including the Punjab, giving very garbled versions of the Maharaja Dhulip Singh's claims against the British Government, we trust they will listen to what we know to be the true facts of the case. To understand on which side justice lies a threefold division of the question at issue must be made, and on each of these we purpose to show that the Maharaja has not the slightest shadow of a ground for complaint. The threefold division of the Maharaja's claims is as follows:—(1), the claims connected with his pension under the Lahore agreement of 1849; (2), the claims to the "ancestral private estates" of Ranjit Singh; (3), the claims for the Fatehgarh estate, and compensation for property destroyed thereon in the Mutiny. Taking the total amount spent by Government, upon the pensions and allowances to Dhulip Singh, his family and followers, as well as the servants of the State, since 1849, we find that it amounts to four lakhs a year; while since 1860 it has been more than four and a half lakhs a year. In 1863 he was granted a loan of £10,000 on the security of a mortgage, which he never executed, though he spent the money. Four years later he received another loan of £28,000 on simila

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ecurity, which he also failed to produce, though he spent the money. In 1875 his life was insured for £100,000, Government paying half the cost; and in the four years following he received two more loans of £10,000 and £3,000, on neither of which did he pay any interest. In spite of this frequent assistance the affairs of the Maharaja went, through extravagance and mismanagement, from bad to worse, till in 1882 it was found necessary to pass an Act of Parliament to put things straight; and at the same time £47,000 more was lent to Dhulip Singh without interest, making altogether £198,000, or—including the payment made in 1863—£303,000, beyond the terms of the original arrangement. By the Act of Parliament the Government gave up its claims to interest on the loans of 1878, 1879, and 1882; guaranteed to maintain the insurance policies (£100,000), the Maharaja paying half the premium, promised not to recover the principal of the loans until after Dhulip Singh's death; assured the interest of £200,000 to his eldest son, of £100,000 to the Maharani, and of £172,000 among the younger children. This was the last and final concession of the British Government, bringing up the total amount paid since 1849 to more than the four lakhs agreed upon, and since 1860 to more than four and a half lakhs. Thus we see that so far as the first of the three claims of the Maharaja are concerned Government has been not only just, but generous.

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The condition of the armies of the Native States—and that of Hyderabad must certainly not be excepted—brings no more credit to the Government of India than to the States themselves. If many of them are armed in such a fashion as to be a terror to no one but themselves, this is in a very large degree because the past mistaken policy of the Government has been designed to let things be so. It is not, as all the world knows, because the Nizam prefers an army carrying smooth-bored muzzle-loaders that his troops are armed with these comparatively harmless weapons. "For arms," said a recent Administration Report, "the line regiments are supplied, some with city made muskets and bayonets, some with the old Brown Bess from the British arsenal, and some with ancient flint lock muskets, the Brown Bess being the only weapon safe to use." Now if Sir Frederick Roberts is to act on the invitation which is held out to him by the *Times* all this must be changed. If we are to avail ourselves of offers of military co-operation like that which the Nizam has twice made, we must no longer stand in the way, as the policy of the past has been, of a reasonably efficient arming of the troops of our allies and feudatories. The appeal which Mr. Mehdi Ali made in our columns nearly three years ago to the Government of India came to this:—"We offer our help, but before asking you to accept it we ask you to see to it that it shall be a help worth having." It would be trifling with the Native States, and it would be taking upon ourselves an embarrassing burden, to accept any offer of military co-operation without at once taking measures for putting the troops placed at our disposal into a state of efficiency. There must be at least a hundred thousand men in these armies who, with proper training, might be formed into an available fighting force. The Nizam's offer has given the Government of India an opportunity of dealing with this question on the lines of a broad and sympathetic policy. If they still shrink from accepting a principle which certainly implies much confidence in the Native States then they must confront this awkward dilemma. If these armies cannot be sufficiently trusted in time of peace to be properly armed and properly organised, then they cannot be trusted when the enemy is at the gates, and it will be necessary to weaken our forces on the frontier in order to watch the foes within our walls. What, in that case, should we save by our timidity?

THE NAVAL DEFENCES OF INDIA.

(*Englishman.*)

It may be urged that the East Indian Squadron is at present so insignificant that it is useless to worry about its repair, and as it is certain that a fleet of antiquated vessels, some of which are being sold, practically, for firewood, and whose flagship is an unarmoured corvette, could never resist the attack of a single ironclad, not to mention a modern fleet, it is unnecessary to have appliances above their requirements. But it is to be hoped that India would have a better fleet in time of war, and even as it is there is no means of repairing all the vessels on the station. The *Bacchante*, an unarmoured corvette of 4,140 tons, cannot be docked at any port in India, and some years ago, the *Euryalus*, a corvette of the same tonnage, had to go all the way to Malta for repairs. It is a fact, though an incredible one, that there is at the present moment no British port between Malta and Hong Kong where an ironclad can be docked, or even, as we have stated above, one of the largest unarmoured corvettes. Would any country but England, under similar circumstances, allow a similar state of affairs to continue for a single year? It cannot be wondered at that the Admiralty shrink from sending powerful vessels to the East India Squadron where there is no means of attending to them when damaged.

We have been so accustomed to peace in these waters that we fail to realise how terribly weak we should be in time of war. The increasing civilisation of India, of which we boast, has the effect of rendering her more liable to be mixed up in European quarrels, and it is far from improbable that the coast of India might be made the object of attack by a hostile squadron. In that case our fleet, whether weak or strong, would have to engage it. Take the case, for instance, of an attack on Bombay, perhaps the most exposed port in India. The fleet would move out to fight, and that fight, however, it resulted, would be sure to put one or two of our vessels temporarily *hors de combat*. With a proper dockyard in Bombay these damages could be quickly repaired, and the ships rendered fit for service again. But under present conditions, with the Suez Canal blocked, Hong Kong would be the only possible port where a disabled man-of-war could go for repairs. But it would be utterly impossible for a single crippled ship to reach Hong Kong, even as a matter of seamanship alone, without considering other difficulties. With damages sufficient to require its going into dock, the vessel could not live the distance, because it would probably be broken up by the force of the waves, even if it would float, before it had been at sea a week, and the progress of a ship in such a state would be very slow. Moreover, a beaten fleet would be eagerly on the look-out for possible reprisals, and the prospect of capturing the cripple would be too good to be lost.

It would, therefore, result in this, that the ironclad or corvette would have to lie up in Bombay harbour, unrepaired, rather than risk loss by attempting to reach China, and consequently its services would be completely lost till the end of the war. The exact position of the dockyard in Bombay harbour is one that must be left to experts; but we sincerely trust that the site chosen will be one well up the harbour, and not near the mouth, and exposed to the guns of an enemy's fleet, as are the present dockyards. Surely a site at the back of Hog Island would be of the greatest value for such a purpose, as offering perfect safety from the enemy's fire so long as the defences remained intact. We believe that the proposal has been favourably received at home, and the sooner the dockyard is completed the better for India's chances of defence during the next big war in which she has to take part.

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Scotchmen have already decided to celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint. The dinner will be held on St. Andrew's day at the Town Hall, Sir Alexander Wilson in the chair. An executive committee, with Mr. C. J. G. Paterson as honorary Secretary, was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements.

The Bengal Board of Revenue has directed that the annual inspection report of a Commissioner of Divisions should show that he has satisfied himself by inspection that all parts of the excise system are in proper working order, and should call attention to any points in which the excise administration of the district is not in a satisfactory state.

Sir Steuart Bayley has paid Mr. Veasy, the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, a considerable compliment on the manner in which he has managed his department, and the way in which he has prepared his report. In his resolution on the report his Honour says:—"The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Mr. Veasy for his interesting and valuable report. The reports, figures, and returns from different divisions have been dealt with in an intelligent manner, and it is evident that they have been scrutinized with great care. Attention to mere figures has been discouraged, and sustained and steady work is singled out for praise. Sir Steuart Bayley has no doubt that all branches of the police administration have benefited by the interest evinced in it, and by the searching supervision exercised by him."

The indigo brokers report that the October sowings in Lower Bengal are now in progress, and are reported to be doing well. Good rain fell last week over all the districts of Behar, and enough moisture has been secured for the spring sowings. A good many boiling musters have arrived from Behar, but it is feared that the quality of the crop will not be so good as that of last year. About 500 chests of Native indigo have arrived in the Calcutta market, and though the quality is not so good as that of the early arrivals of last season, it is mostly dry and of a useful coloury description; no business has, however, yet been done.

MADRAS.

Consequent on the approaching return of Lord Connemara, Government House at Madras has been thoroughly renovated, and many improvements and changes effected by the Public Works Department. The unsightly building occupied by one of His Excellency's Staff, and which was always an eyesore to the Banqueting Hall, has been converted into a large, spacious, and airy two-storied building, and a swimming bath, similar to that at Guindy Park, has been built for the use of the Governor.

From the report of the audit of the Madras Administrator-

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General's accounts for the six months ending 31st December, 1886, we learn that the net income of the Administrator-General during the six months was Rs. 5,426 1-9, giving a monthly income of Rs. 904 5-7½. The total commission derived from the estates and trusts, including fees, was Rs. 7,019-8-8. Government have sanctioned the usual payment of Rs. 500 to the Administrator-General for the preparation of the half-yearly schedules.

Mr. A. Rea, First Assistant, Archæological Survey, Madras, recently inspected and excavated some ancient burial places at Dadampatti, Paravai, near Thovarimon, Anapanadi, near Madura, and the cromlechs near Kodaikanal. He made a splendid collection of ancient pottery, and in some of the tombs found a large number of bones, also a complete human skull; the latter had been filled up and enclosed in soft clay, so that its contour and characteristics are perfectly preserved. He considers it a very important find, as it may be of use in throwing more light on the people who used these remains. He also brought away a small specimen of a pyriform tomb. While at Madura he took the opportunity of having the Brahmanical caves and Jain sculptures at Annamalai surveyed.

From the Sanitary Commissioner's returns of vital statistics in the districts and municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the month of June last it appears that, in the period under report cholera carried off 1,424 individuals in the districts, a larger number than in any of the previous months of the year.

BOMBAY.

In view of the approaching departure of Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth for Europe a reception was given in their honour on Wednesday afternoon (November 2) by Rukhmabai at the bungalow of Mr. Muncherjee Bhowagree, C.I.E., at Breach Candy, at which a large number of the friends of Rukhmabai, European and Native, were present.

The police in the Siruma Taluka of the Nassick district have got into a difficulty. Some days ago a theft was committed at the village of Musalgaum, and the police arrested a man in connection with it. The accused, however, died while in the custody of the police, and, it is alleged, from the effects of the maltreatment he was subjected to at their hands. Mr. Henderson, the district superintendent of police, Nassick, proceeded to the spot, and after making inquiries into the case, he supended from duty the Chief Constable of the Taluka, Mr. Venaik Balcrishna Phalgoone, and the subordinates who were engaged in investigating the case. He has also given sanction for their prosecution. The Chief Constable contends that the man died from cholera while in his custody.

We (*Bombay Gazette*) have been asked to call attention to an importation into Bombay of "play counters," which, however innocent their intention, are likely to be taken by the unwary for four anna pieces. They are of German silver, and exactly the size of four-anna pieces, though they have not the nicked edge of that coin. On one side is a representation of the Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Empress 1885." On the reverse the use of the coin—if such it can be called—is candidly indicated in the words "Play Counters." It is as well that the public should be on their guard against a very colourable imitation of a current coin.

It is stated that the present Mint Master of Hyderabad has submitted, for the approval of his Highness the Nizam, a specimen of the improved Halli Sicca Rupee he proposes to introduce. The coin is of the same thickness as its British Government representative, and has also its merry ring. The weight remains the same, namely, eleven *mashas*, being half a *masha* less than the British coin. Its diameter is slightly smaller. The edges are milled, but there is no embossment either on the obverse or reverse, except words similar to those on the current rupee. Ten samples were struck off, most of which have been sent by his Highness to the leading personages of the State for their opinion. Several designs had, for a series of years, been placed by the late Mr. Scrivens before the Government in connection with the reorganisation of the Mint, for which he had been specially engaged, but nothing seemed to have come of his labours.

Fashionable Marriage at Poona.—On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 29, at St. Paul's Church, the marriage of Colonel J. G. Lindsay, Royal Engineers, Chief Engineer and Agent Southern Mahratta Company's Railways, son of the late Colonel Lindsay, C.B., 78th Highlanders, and Miss Stewart, daughter of Mr. T. H. Stewart, Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner of Survey and Settlement in the Bombay Presidency, was celebrated. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The bridegroom was dressed in the uniform of the Royal Engineers, and attended, as best man, by Major Bisset, R.E. The bride was attended by Miss Wardrop, who was attired in white and primrose. The bridal dress was of rich white corded silk, with court train and panels of pearl embroidery, the veil being fastened back with diamond crescent, star and spray, the gifts of the bridegroom. The service, which was choral, was impressively performed by the Rev. G. Gothard, M.A., Chaplain of St. Paul's. At its conclusion the guests, some seventy in number, repaired to No. 91 Civil Lines, the temporary residence of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart. The presents were over one hundred in number, and were very handsome, the jewellery especially attracting much admiration. The cake was a triumph of Buszard's (of Oxford-street, London). The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed in a neat speech by Major General Solly-Flood, and was suitably responded to by Colonel Lindsay. The happy couple then drove away, amid loud cheers, to the train which was to convey them to Khandalla, *en route* for Upper India, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of pale heliotrope with bonnet to match. One of the most pleasing features of the occasion was the presence, at the church, and at the house, of a large number of native employés of the Southern Mahratta Country Railway system, who poured flowers into the carriage as it arrived.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

H.H. the Maharajah of Benares entertains all the Officials of the Benares Division to a banquet, in honour of Sir Alfred Lyall, on the 8th inst. The gathering will be a large one. A proposal for a public dinner to Sir Alfred Lyall and an evening entertainment to Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, prior to their leaving India next month, is influentially furthered in Allahabad.

Before the Punjab Government left Simla matters had been put in train for the settlement of the difficulty about the strength of the Chief Court Bench. It was recognised that the first duty of Government was to take steps for the immediate removal of the block in the business of the Court, and to give litigants a prospect of having their pending cases decided within a reasonable time. With this object two temporary Judges were to be appointed, and it was confidently expected that when the Court opened after the vacation, as it did on the 17th instant, it would have a strength of six Judges. But a hitch appears to have occurred somewhere, and the latest information is that the sanction of the Secretary of State has not yet been received, although all arrangements have been made in anticipation. It is to be trusted that the period of suspense will not be prolonged.

The sales of pictures at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition amounted this year to a little over Rs. 3,000 as against Rs. 4,600 last year. The sum realised by admission at the door was more by Rs. 100 than on the last occasion, and even more than in 1885 when the Exhibition was held in the Telegraph Office.

Travellers who have come from Bokhara and the Khanates under Russia report that between forty and fifty thousand labourers are employed on the railway works between Oxus and Samarkhand, and that the works are being pushed forward with the greatest energy. The number of labourers given here may appear large, but it must be remembered that, when the railway was being extented from Kizil Arva to Dushakh, Merv, and Charju three to four battalions of the railway troops were employed on this duty, as well as twenty-five thousand coolies, in a quarter where workmen were not and could not be procured in such numbers as in the state of Bokhara. Russia is preparing very quietly and steadily for the next opening of the Eastern as well as the Afghan question.

The electric light has been introduced into the East Indian Railway colleries at Giridhi by the manager, Mr. Walter Saise, M.I.C.E., F.G.S., and marks the opening of a new era in Indian mining. The machine used is a 30-lamp dynamo, worked by a two-and-a-half horse-power vertical engine, which is supplied by steam from the pit-winding engine boilers, so that the cost of working is practically *nil*. The lamps are of the usual incandescent form, with carbon filaments in hermetically sealed vacuum globes, which give a brilliant, steady light. The miners are said to be delighted with the innovation, and go to their work with greater confidence than before.

Among the many Christmas novelties with which the shops are decorated at this festive season may be specially mentioned the chocolate confectionery of Messrs. Fry and Sons, of Bristol, who instead of crying out against Free Trade, set resolutely to work, erected new factories, each possessing its own steam power, and increased the staff, which now numbers over 1,200 hands; the female contingent, mostly girls, being more than a moiety. The fancy confectionery manufactured by this firm challenges comparison with the productions of the Maison Boissier in the Boulevarde des Italiens in Paris. The Chocolate Creams and Snowballs possess a delicious flavour, while the latter is a novel confection. Then there is the Tangerine biscuit—the perfection of a sweetmeat—together with numerous other varieties, all put up in delicate cabinets, tiny straw baskets, brightly tinted boxes, decked with gay satins and resplendent in silken cord. These preparations possess two advantages, which will recommend them to paterfamilias—purity and cheapness. Fry's pure concentrated cocoa is recommended by the medical profession and press as being the most nutritious and easily digestible preparation extant, and well adapted for the Anglo-Indian constitution. Messrs. Fry and Sons look forward to the day when the English will appreciate how charming a luncheon is afforded by a stick of chocolate and a hunch of fine white bread.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood that Surgeon C. J. Addison, Army Medical Staff, is to be transferred at once from Quetta to Ambala. Dr. Addison's name will be remembered in connection with the Ambulance Association which he established at Quetta.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, has proceeded on tour of inspection from Calcutta.

The 23rd and 32nd Pioneers are to employed in Peshin next year under the Military Works Department.

Captain Mason, R.E., has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency.

Captain Wright, R.A., proceeds from Mian Mir to Malta to join No. 2-1 Northern Division, R.A., into which he has been promoted.

Colonel Haughton, R.A., having elected to retire from the Service on completion of five years' service as a Lieutenant-Colonel, proceeds home at once.

Colonel Bally, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, has been placed on half-pay, completing six years as regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain R. H. Daniell, 5th Bombay Cavalry, has been appointed to be Commandant of the Governor's Body Guard, vice Major W. Mayne.

Leave out of India on private affairs has been granted to Lieut. G. G. J. S. Jones, S.C., Adjutant Deoli Irregular Force, and Major B. G. Humphry, S.C., Second in Command 10th Bombay Light Infantry, for one year.

Lieut. Harry Lawrence Gordon, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, has been appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

The Cavalry Camp of Exercise, which was to have been held in the Central Provinces, is not now likely to come off.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions 4th Gurkhas will move into a standing camp at Madhapur for the ensuing winter months.

Captain Beaufort, R.A., has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of No. 1 Bengal Mounted Battery, vice Captain C. P Triscott, on leave.

The following appointments have been made :—

25th Punjab Infantry: Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Smyth, to be Second in Command, consequent on Colonel A. J. Birch's return from furlough. 32nd Pioneers: Lieutenant H. R. Brander to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. De Brath, vacated on promotion; and Lieutenant J. J. Digan to be Quartermaster. 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry: Captain C. H. Westmoreland, 9th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander. 20th Punjab Infantry: Captain W. O. Harris, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Major G. M. D. Hill, who retires from Nov. 1.

Artillery practice on a large scale is to be carried out at Kirkee in January next, when five horse batteries will be concentrated. Then there are to be also siege operations with the garrison artillery and Sappers and Miners. This would be a good opportunity for a couple of gun detachments of the Bombay Artillery Volunteers to learn some of their work.

The men of the 17th Native Infantry, who have recently been removed from Bombay to Mhow, have been set a task in their new station which they by no means relish. They received orders the other day to construct new lines, either for their own or another regiment, and they are now busily engaged making mud bricks. These, when dry, they are to carry to the chosen site of the proposed new lines, and with them erect the huts.

The move of the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry from Rangoon to Bombay by sea has not given satisfaction to the regiment, as all the heavy baggage and the most of the men's kits, not to speak of the wives and children, are at Dinapore, where the most of their property will either have to be thrown away or sold for a song.

Some changes in the Military Accounts Departments are expected to take place early this month. It is expected that Captain Lewis, on return from furlough, will be appointed Pay Examiner, Bombay, vice Major Sawyer, who will take up Commissariat duties. Colonel Cooper will be confirmed as Controller, Military Accountant, vice Colonel Hurlock Pritchard, promoted to Account-General, Military Department. This will give a step to the several grades, and will necessitate some movements of officers from one duty to another.

Officers of the British Army allowed to select chargers will be required to pay Rs. 700 for an Australian horse, except when the selection is made from the ranks by an officer of the Royal Artillery, in which case the price shall be Rs. 600. Recoveries will be effected from the officer's pay and allowances, commencing from the first issue of pay after the horse has been selected, in four equal monthly instalments from field officers, captains and paymasters, and in eight equal instalments from subalterns, ridingmasters, quartermasters, and veterinary surgeons. Horses of any other breed than Australians will be paid for at Rs. 600, irrespective of the place of selection or of the branch of the Service to which the selecting officer belongs.

The tablet which the friends of the late Lieutenant-General T. F. Wilson are about to erect to his memory will be placed in St. Peter's Church, Fort William, in front of the chancel, and between the pulpit and the seat in which the General usually sat. "His long and varied military service," to quote the words of the inscription, "his distinguished share in the defence of the Lucknow Residency in 1857, and his tenure for nearly five years of a seat in the Supreme Council in India, made memorable a public career which extended over nearly half a century, and was within a few weeks of its close in this country when cut short by death." A sum of Rs. 1,500, part of the memorial fund, will be made over to the Commanding Officer of the 7th Bengal Cavalry —a regiment which General Wilson once commanded—to be invested in Government Securities for providing a musketry prize to be shot for annually by the men.

A General scheme for the reorganisation of the medical arrangements in Biluchistan has been formulated and sanctioned. The Residency Surgeon, Quetta, will be the controlling medical authority throughout the Biluchistan Agency, to supervise all civil medical arrangements and issue instructions to medical officers attached to the different civil charges in that Agency. The distribution of work between medical officers will also rest with the Residency Surgeon, and the duties of the medical officers at Sibi and on the Sind-Peshin and Bolan State Railways will also be settled by him in consultation with the local railway authorities. The dispensaries in the Agency are to be under the Residency Surgeon, and are to be open for patients directly connected with railway works and generally for the sick of all other public works, including men employed on the railway and roads, the police and small detached political establishments. These institutions should also afford relief to the sick in the bazaars and to the sick among discharged labourers. The distribution of dispensaries and the number of servants to be employed in the institutions will be left to the discretion of the Residency Surgeon, and will be settled by him in consultation with the medical officer in charge.

Furlough for Non-Commissioned Officers.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have sanctioned, as an experimental measure, the grant of furlough to England for six months to non-commissioned officers and men of British regiments and batteries serving in India, who have twelve years' service, and who may re-engage to complete twenty-one years, on the conditions stated below :—

I.—That the grant of furlough shall not be claimable as a right, but is only admissible on the recommendation of commanding officers.

II.—That paid acting non-commissioned officers will not be appointed to fill the places of the non-commissioned officers granted furlough.

III.—That the men granted furlough proceed at the public expense to and from the port of embarkation in India, and that they receive free rations on board troopships, but pay their own way to their homes from Portsmouth and return journey to port of embarkation in England.

IV.—That the men will be paid under regimental arrangements in communication with the officer commanding the depôt, to whom they will have to report their arrival in England, and under whose orders they will assemble for re-embarkation for India. Cases of overstaying leave and sickness will be dealt with in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, section XIII., paragraphs 51 and 52 respectively.

V.—That in the case of a soldier who contracts marriage while on furlough, his wife will be allowed to accompany him to India provided the soldier is eligible, and a vacancy exists in the marriage roll.

VI.—That the number of men availing themselves of the concession shall be limited to 300 annually for the whole of India, to be increased as far as practicable after the first year's experience is gained.

VII.—That the men will not be allowed to take their families with them from India.

We understand that detailed arrangements for carrying out this measure are now under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and will shortly be published in a General Order.

There was some good tilting at the ring by ladies at Simla, a prize of a gold bangle having been offered by a sporting Colonel on the Army Headquarter Staff. The conditions were :—For the greatest number of rings taken in three runs: horses to be ridden at full speed or rings taken not to count. There were six competitors, and Lady Victoria Blackwood won the prize, riding the black Walor mare Diplomat. The scores were Lady Victoria Blackwood, 4; Mrs. Rowan Hamilton, 3; Miss Ellis, 3; Miss C. Elles, 2; Lady Hermione Blackwood, 1; Miss Calender retired after the trial heat, owing to her pony being unsteady. It was a spirited contest throughout.

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BIRTH CEREMONIES OF THE PRABHUS.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Anthropological Society, Dr. Kirtikar read a very interesting paper on the birth ceremonies observed among one section of the Hindoos:—

He began by observing that his remarks were confined to the Prabhu community of Bombay, to which he had the honour to belong. When it was apparent that the Hindoo lady was expecting her first baby, her "special" *wishes* or *tastes* were consulted, and she was treated with great tenderness. Nothing that would frighten her was allowed to approach her. The sight of a serpent or of a corpse was avoided; the news of a sudden and horrible death, or of a terrible accident, was studiously kept away from her. She was not permitted to be out of doors at dusk, lest the evil spirits hunting the *peepul* might do her harm. She was presented with flowers and sweetmeats. All the delicacies of the table, especially the various rich sweetmeats so numerous among the Hindoos, were specially prepared for her. About the fifth month, the *muhurt* ceremony was performed. It had no religious significance. It was a gathering of the lady relatives of the house. Sugar and flowers and new clothes were presented by the visitors. The lady concerned and the visitors were presented with sugar. The ceremonial was purely a social one. It clearly showed that Hindoo ladies had their own sphere of independent action, and that they were not the slaves foreigners painted them through sheer want of knowledge. In some families the *Sohola* ceremony was performed. It was a religious ceremony, in which *Gunpati* was invoked as the averter of evil and destroyer of all danger. *Ganga* and *Varuna* were also worshipped to ensure peace and plenty. Offerings of rice and ghee were made to the sacred fire. Supposing the confinement natural, Dr. Kirtikar said, after the birth of the baby, it was received in a bamboo tray, and honey was dropped into its mouth. The *Putraven* ceremony was performed by the father of the child on the first day, or reserved to the fifth day, when the *Sashtipujan* ceremony was due. The chief event of the *Putravan* ceremony was the preparation of the birth paper or horoscope, which was done by the caste astrologers. The family priest was also in attendance on the occasion. Friends, male and female, were invited and presented with sugar and cocoanuts. The *Sashtipujan* ceremony includes the worship of *Jiwatee*. Shasti or Sati was a goddess akin to the Roman Parcae, or Fates, who the Hindoos believed wrote the fortune of the new-born baby on its forehead on the fifth night after birth. *Jiwatee* was the protecting goddess, and acted as a counteracting agent to the mischievous propensities of Shasti, or Sati. On the twelfth day, the father's sister proceeded to the house of the new-born babe to exercise her right of *naming* the child. This Dr. Kirtikar mentioned as another illustration of the authority the Hindoo woman exercises in her household. The horoscope name was determined from the hour of the birth, the moment of birth rather, and from the *grahas*, or stars, by the astrologer, but the pet name was always given by the aunt. If this right was infringed, the aunt had a just right to complain. It was she who put the child into the cradle for the first time, for up to that time the child lay by the mother's side. This also was a ladies' ceremony strictly. About the twenty-first day the mother worshipped a pail of water, which was equivalent to worshipping the well, implying that from that time she was free to attend to the linen of the child herself, washing it herself, if necessary.

Mr. Sitaram Vashnu Sukhthanker rose to mention a few matters which he thought had either escaped Surgeon Kirtikar, or had been purposely omitted by him as being of small importance. In the first place, he called attention to certain matters connected with the treatment of the infant on its birth; and, secondly, to the reading of the *Shanti Path* and the *Ram Raksha*, every evening during the ten days of confinement. A small quantity of ash being pulverised, a finger mark of the same is applied to the head of the mother and to that of the child, and the rest being tied in a piece of rag, is placed near the head and under the bed of the lady. This reading of the *Path* consists in repeating the name of God, and is intended as a prayer for the welfare of the mother and the child. The last point which he would mention was the practice of placing a crowbar along the threshold of the room of confinement, as a check against the crossing of any evil spirit. This was owing, he believed, to a belief among Hindoos that evil spirits always kept themselves aloof from iron, and even nowadays pieces of horseshoe could be seen nailed to the bottom sills of doors of Native houses. The bar is kept *in situ* for ten days. On the eleventh day a preparation of milk, sugar and rice is prepared, and a small quantity of the same is placed near the spot where the umbilical chord is buried, and the rest is partaken of by the members of the family. On the same day, the lady worships the sun, as, owing to her being confined for the ten days in almost a dark room, she could not see the sun, and the first time that the sun appears to her after her confinement she considers it her duty to offer prayer and thanksgivings.

The sanction of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Italy to the Anglo French Convention for the neutralisation of the Suez Canal is now assured. The attitude of Russia remains doubtful.

MR. MILLER, Private Secretary to Sir Alfred Lyall, takes three months' leave, and will, it is understood, make a tour through Persia.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

FRAU WILHELMINE.*

A "continuation" is seldom successful; the freshness of the first attempt is lost, ideas become threadbare, life, vigour, and energy are on the wane. Dr. Stinde and his most charming Buchholz family are an exception to this rule; for, delightful as was the introduction of the Berlin sketches to an English audience, the second review of adventures was scarcely, if any, less piquant and full of fire than the original volume. But how can an author be brave and foolish enough to attempt a third series? Surely all the experience of the literary world is opposed to such rashness and inconsiderate action. But, undeterred by the danger and difficulty of the task which he undertook to perform, Dr. Stinde has given to the world a third generation of "Buchholzes," and what is the result? One word expresses everything—"failure." Of course, there are some enjoyable scenes; of course, there are some brilliant flashes of the earlier fire; of course, there are adventures and misadventures which create laughter and occasion mirth; but vigour has declined, the steps are tottering, and the hand trembles; old age and senility have left the mark, alas! only too visibly upon well-nigh every page. Judged by its own merits there is much merit in "Frau Wilhelmine," but criticised by the standard, which the success of Dr. Stinde's previous productions has set up, this last emanation from his fluent pen is likely to fall flat.

The reader must judge for himself. As for ourselves, too, if we have been severe in our remarks we gladly recognise that there is much merit in the present sketches. Who can refuse to render a tribute of praise to the happy idea of making a nurse who is employed to look after twins so proud and haughty that she expected a "double portion of butter and sandwiches for her lunch?" Who can refrain from a roar of laughter at the chapter which is devoted to marbles, wherein is told how one of the latter is missing, and the twins are supposed to be the culprits? How exquisitely ludicrous are the agonised attempts of the mother and grandmother to find which of the twain was the culprit; how it all ended satisfactorily to all concerned except the two twins, who were physicked and otherwise tortured for an imaginary evil.

We wish Dr. Stinde had not made us so critical, for then, perhaps, we should have enjoyed the charms of Frau Wilhelmine and her worthy husband, instead of allowing the memory to fall back upon the drolleries and oddities of the "Buchholz family." But, in spite of all we have written, we scarcely know any writer who could have produced a better or more attractive evening's amusement.

OTHER SUNS THAN OURS.†

These miscellaneous Essays are, it is almost needless to assert in every way worthy of the distinguished name which appears on the title-page. In all matters connected with astronomy Mr. Proctor stands as an author *facile princeps*. He has made the study of the stars peculiarly his own, and he possesses the art of imparting his knowledge in a style as void of technicalities as is consistent with the abstruse science of which he writes. The volume under review consists of a series of miscellaneous essays, some of which are extremely interesting, and all of which are, of course, instructive. Take an example at random. All of us are familiar with comets; we gaze on them in the heavens, with their long nebulous tales of fire; we wonder, we admire; but beyond a hazy notion that these meteors improve port, and are the authors of all the abnormal irregularities in this mundane sphere, how many people possess a single idea as to the origin of these heavenly casuals?" Then, again, as to the sun's spots. We take up the paper and we read, it may chance, that somebody has seen some spots on the great luminary of the spheres. What are they? whence do they appear? what is their cause? In a word, who and what are they? Echo answers, what? But Mr. Proctor, if he cannot state with certainty, can, at least, propound a new and scientific theory. Some, too, amongst us have at times heard of the proposal to have a universal meridian for the whole world. But who could sketch an outline of what the suggestion means, or indicate one in a hundred of the difficulties which beset the path of this intensely difficult problem? Again, Mr. Proctor has a deal to say on this subject, and says it well.

Towards the close of this book there are a few Essays quite unconnected with the stars—as, for instance, "Parents and children," touching upon the vexed question as to hereditary talents or otherwise; "Living death germs," explaining the causes and spread of diseases. Then follows an amusing article on the misused "h" in England, succeeded by a brace of Essays upon Whist.

There is enough here and to spare to satisfy the keenest cravings of the famished inquirer; plenty to digest, and plenty to afford mental nourishment. Mr. Proctor has many admirers, and

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* "Frau Wilhelmine." By Dr. Julius Stinde. (George Bell and Son.)

† "Other Suns Than Ours." By Richard A. Proctor. (W. H Allen and Co.)

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the appearance of this valuaole series of essays is calculated to increase their number.

LINGUISTIC AND ORIENTAL ESSAYS.*

It needs no small degree of boldness to lay before the public a series of essays which, with a few solitary exceptions, are devoted entirely to the East. Who cares to read about a country which, so far as general interest is concerned, might as well belong to Norway or Sweden as to England? Surely there must be something wrong that there should be such a melancholy lack of sympathy between East and West. Why is it? The reason is not difficult to discover. To appreciate India involves a study of the country, its people, and, more or less, its languages. The subjects that crop up from hour to hour are not intelligible to the lounger whose notion of literature is confined to a monthly serial or a scarcely decent novel. Take, for example, the vexed and thorny question as to Hindu infant marriages. The general public, like the Levite of old, "pass by on the other side," because the merest elements of the matter are not grasped; hence all that appears in the Press is unintelligible jargon. Such being the case, Mr. Curt deserves the gratitude of society in undertaking the thankless task of enlightening public opinion in regard to Eastern topics, upon which few persons are more entitled to speak with authority. For years he served the State with credit, if not with distinction; his experience is wide, and his sympathies universal. He is not a "faddist." To him the Hindu, the Muslim, the Parsi, and the hillside heathen are viewed with friendly eyes. The hand of friendship is stretched forth towards all, not merely to a favoured few. Nor can it be overlooked, as giving Mr. Cust a title to a nation's gratitude, that he has as yet published the best *exposé* of that colossial sentimental sham, which found expression in the anti-opium agitation. A man who has done this good to the body politic should be treated with consideration.

There is an immense deal of intelligent information in Mr. Cust's book. We do not agree with some of his remarks, notably in so far as he supports that monstrous air-bubble, competition, which, senseless as it is in England, is absolutely pernicious in India; but he has much to say, and says it well. Particularly would we recommend blustering, swaggering "young India" to read and ponder over his remarks as to the condition of the country under the ægis of the British administration. People also—and they are not a few—who gloat in finding fault with the mote in the national eye rather than in transferring their attention to the beam in the eyes of other countries, might with advantage read these essays, and try therefrom to deduce a feeling of patriotism and a habit of loyalty.

AN INDIAN WIZARD.†

Can the spirits of the dead be rehabilitated in the bodies of the living? Common-sense says no. Mr. Lillie, in his "Indian Wizard," says yes. The difference of the two opinions is the key-note of criticism upon this strange and weird composition, which is so unreal in its scope, so unlike anything which has ever happened to any individual reader, that a sense of doubt hangs like a shroud as page after page of ideal fancies and preternatural occurrences crowd together in never-ending succession. Mr. Rider Haggard could scarce have contrived to pen a tale more replete with dreamy superstition and untrammelled inventiveness than this strange, yet clever story of the Indian Wizard.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"A Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson," by James E. Cabot (Macmillan and Co.); "The Autobiography of Maria V. G. Havergal," edited by J. Miriam Crane (James Nisbet); "John Bunyan," by Dr. John Brown (Wm. Isbister).

Captain B. G. Humphrey, 1st Battalion Leicester Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, which becomes vacant on Jan. 15 next, on the completion of Captain F. W. Reader's term of service. Captain Reader served in the Afghan War in 1878-79, as orderly officer to Brigadier-General Cobbe, and was present at the storming of the Peiwar Kotal, being mentioned in despatches, and receiving the medal with clasp. Captain N. S. Allen, 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, which becomes vacant by the retirement of Major H. R. Mitford, who has held the post since August, 1860. Captain Allen served with the 1st Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment in the Egyptian War of 1882. He also took part in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85. Major Mitford's twenty-seven years' service with the regiment has won him the esteem of the officers and men, both past and present.

* "Linguistic and Oriental Essays." By R. L. Cust. (Trübner and Co.)

† "An Indian Wizard." By Arthur Lillie. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.)

IT is said that for a long time the Amir has been trying to get a footing in Buner, Swat, and Bajauar. His aim is to secure an authority over these countries by the aid of the priestly class. The different local chiefs are not likely to permit this. The Ghilzai revolt will now be left alone until next year, the Amir's troops holding on to Ghuzul, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, Mukkur, and other places on the Kabul-Candahar road. In the Jellalabad district the Sinwaris will not give in or come to terms with the Sipah-Salar, who is shortly expected to move from Deh-Bala in an eastward direction.

BEFORE the Punjab Government left Simla matters had been put in train for the settlement of the difficulty about the strength of the Chief Court Bench. It was recognised that the first duty of Government was to take steps for the immediate removal of the block in the business of the Court, and to give litigants a prospect of having their pending cases decided within a reasonable time. With this object two temporary Judges were appointed, and it was confidently expected that when the Court opened after the vacation, as it did on the 17th instant, it would have a strength of six judges. But a hitch appeart to have occurred somewhere, and our latest information is that the sanction of the Secretary of State has not yet been received, although all arrangements have been made in anticipation. It is to be trusted that the period of suspense will not be prolonged.

A NATIVE ON A NATIVE PAPER.—The *Indian Nation* says:—"With the modification of meaning which results from the use of the subjunctive mood and the interrogative form of sentence, the *Amrita Bazar* charges the British Government with meanness, oppression, and treachery in its dealings with Dhulip Singh. Dhulip Sigh has forfeited all claims to indulgent treatment, and we do not care to inquire into the details of his relations with the British Power. But surely the Government exhibits not meanness but magnanimity when it allows scandalous writing like that which the *Amrita Bazar* has indulged in to go unpunished. There are limits to freedom of speech. We can conceive no writing more outrageous than that which charges the Government by innuendo with 'oppression,' 'foolishness,' 'stupidity,' 'meanness,' 'treachery.' If India was governed by Bismarck we can guess what the fate of the writer would be."

FRACAS AT A BOMBAY THEATRE.—There appears to have been a lively scene at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, on the 25th ult. Four "inebriated sons of Mars," as a local paper describes them, misbehaved themselves in the building, and were remonstrated with outside by a muscular naval officer. The paper describing the scene which followed, says:—"This was the signal for a very sanguinary battle. One of the party had still some glimmering of reason, but the other three, who had cultivated a deeper acquaintance with the 'rosy god,' immediately set upon the officer, going for him viciously with clenched fists. The latter, however, was on the alert, and, planting his fist between the eyes of one of his assailants, caused him to see ten thousand lights, while he sent another of them sprawling across the road. By this time there had been a rush from the theatre, and as the rowdy young gentlemen attacked everybody in the most promiscuous manner there was an unpleasant scrimmage. Among the audience were a number of Jack tars, some of whom joined eagerly in the fray, though they found it somewhat difficult to distinguish friend frem foe. A good deal of blood was shed on both sides. The gallant officer who had given advice gratis unfortunately did not escape, and had his nose broken. One of his assailants, it appears, jumped on his back and pinned his arms behind him, while a cowardly blow was dealt him on the nose by another of the party. The four young bacchanalians did not escape till they had received a sound thrashing, and it is probable that some of them will not be able to appear in public for some time to come, and that sundry surgical operations will have to be performed on their noses and faces. A European constable was on duty in the theatre, but he was a picture of helplessness. When asked why he did not interfere more actively to prevent bloodshed, his only reply was that the combatants were officers, who presumably must not be 'run in.'"

GENERAL VALENTINE BAKER (Baker Pacha) died at Tel-el-Kebir on the 17th inst. of fever. The deceased officer was born in 1825, entered the British army in 1848, and served through the Kaffir war of 1852-53, and in the Chimea during the campaign of 1855. In 1860 he took command of the 10th Hussars, which he resigned in 1873 by reason of seniority. He left England and travelled through Persia and on the borders of Afghanistan in order to gain exact information as to the geographical disposition of the country between the Russian and British frontiers. On his return he published the result of his observations in a book entitled "Clouds in the East." At this time he was known as a brilliant cavalry officer with a considerable knowledge of army organisation. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General at Aldershot; but in the following year, in consequence of the issue of the trial the Queen *v.* Baker, he was dismissed from the service. In 1877 he began a new military career in the Turkish Empire. After the English successes in Egypt the organisation of the gendarmerie in that country was put under his control; and in 1884, on the defeat of Hicks Pacha, General Baker, known as Baker Pacha, made an attempt to relieve Tokar, but was defeated on Feb. 5, 1884. Repeated but unsuccessful attempts were made to secure his reinstatement in the British army.

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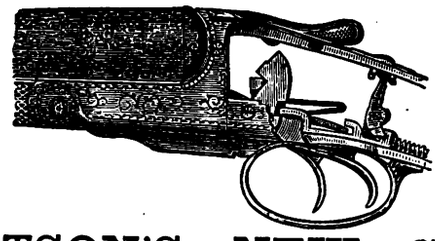
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1887.

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

THE discussion as to the acceptance or refusal of the Nizam of Hyderabad's gift of money has led in India to the discussion of a more important question affecting the Native Princes of India and the Paramount Power. The Nizam having, besides the offer of a money gift, placed his sword at the disposal of the British Government, it is argued in certain quarters that the Native Princes should be invited to form a reserve army of some 180,000 picked men, to be drilled by European officers for the space of three years, at the expiration of which time it should be optional for each State to continue them in its employment or to send them back to their proper duties. The matter is one which is fraught with difficulties. As at present constituted, the armies of all the Native States, with the exception, perhaps, of that of Gwalior, are little better than a concourse of "men with muskets"—an armed rabble, in fact, who in case of an invasion of India would be of little value to our regular forces, whether as a support or as a reserve. Indeed, they might in such a case become a positive incumbrance—more troublesome to friends than to foes. It has been suggested that by weeding out all ineffectives and forming a select body of picked men a force of many thousand strong might be obtained who could be trusted to go with our own troops under fire, and share with them the dangers and honours of war. The suggestion of keeping the Native levies altogether as a reserve would not, it is said, find favour with the Princes and Chiefs who would be their leaders. On this point the *Madras Mail* says:—"The appropriate sphere of a reserve force is of course to supply garrisons, to keep open all roads of communication, and to form a second line of defence, but without necessarily coming under the enemy's fire. Such an arrangement would obviously be rather an insult than a compliment. The Nizam, we may be quite certain, would not send a man to the front if he were destined to remain in the rear, and mount guard over the sutlers and the baggage."

This is all very well, but then comes the delicate and also very difficult question, "*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes*," if we trust such levies to take their place in the fighting line? It may be a weakness to have any doubts now, but the story of the Mutiny, which told also of the utter collapse of our system of Contingents, can hardly be recalled without such doubts arising. The Nizam and every Native Prince may be as loyal as Scindhia was in those dark days, but, like Scindhia, they may not be certain of their own men. And it is not to be forgotten that the Contingent which gave us the most trouble was the Gwalior Contingent, which had been carefully trained and drilled by English officers. But this question of utilising the Native armies must be met sooner or later. If it be decided to organise a force from them which is to take its place with our own regulars such a force would have to be armed with similar arms of precision to those carried by our Sepoy soldiers, and they would have to be equally well officered, drilled, and disciplined. Ought the experiment to be tried, and if not what is to be done? This is the question which more than one writer in India is trying to solve, but upon which no two seem to be thoroughly agreed. The journal from which we have quoted as condemning the suggestion of a reserve does not approve of the idea of forming a picked force to march shoulder to shoulder with the Queen's army, because it says that the States whose troops had thus been favoured, feeling proud of the distinction, would quickly presume upon it, while their disappointed neighbours would recall their respective Contingents, and would cherish an abiding recollection of the affront passed upon them. The latter part of this objection is plausible enough, but we do not quite see the force of the former. We do not think that the States favoured would presume; we rather think that they would

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value the compliment paid to them, and rest content on their laurels. The *Madras Mail* does not, however, offer a plan of its own. It recommends accepting the Nizam's friendly overtures, and making a suitable return for them. "When that is done to the satisfaction of both parties it will be soon enough to take in hand the larger question of utilising the Native armies."

But this is begging the question, not solving it.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE has, we understand, been invited to read a paper on the Gold Fields of Mysore at the Colonial Institute, and has consented to do so at an early meeting, when Sir Andrew Clarke, who was one of the first officials in India to call attention to those fields, will preside.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

—o—

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 29.)

BURROWS—The services of Lieut. G. Burrows, 14th Madras Infantry, assistant commissioner, Burma, on probation, and temporarily district superintendent of police, 4th grade, in that Province, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

COXE, Mr. H. R. H., Bengal Civil Service, is appointed an assistant commissioner of the 4th grade in Burma.

RICE, Deputy Surgeon-General W. R., M.D., civil surgeon of Jubbulpore, is appointed to be inspector-general of Civil Hospitals, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D.

MILLS, Rev. M. E., senior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained furlough for one year and seven months, from the 17th prox.

MUIR, Captain A. M., political assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate at Secunderabad, from Oct. 8, during the absence on furlough of Major A. P. Thornton.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse, from March 14:—

GERARD, Colonel M. G., C.B., 2nd squadron commander, 1st Regiment, to be 2nd in command, 2nd Regiment, vice Major A. H. S. Neill, deceased.

MASTERS, Captain A., 3rd squadron commander, to be 2nd squadron commander, 2nd Regiment, vice Major H. H. Vincent, transferred to the 1st Regiment.

DURAND, Captain A. G. A., 4th squadron commander, 1st Regiment, to be 3rd squadron commander, 2nd Regiment, vice Captain Masters.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, the following appointments are made in local corps in Rajputana from the date of joining:—

MCRAE, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. T., second in command and officiating commandant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, to be officiating second in command.

DAWSON, Lieut. C. H., officiating second in command, to revert to his appointment as officiating adjutant.

COLLINS, Captain G. A., wing officer and adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, officiating second in command Merwara Battalion, to officiate as second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel A. R. T. McRae.

MOORE, Lieut. G. H. J., wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as second in command, vice Captain G. A. Collins, and pending the return from furlough of Lieut.-Colonel P. W. Smith.

COWIE—The services of Lieut.-Colonel D. Cowie, Madras S.C., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, Mysore Revenue Survey, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from Nov. 1.

PAINGDESTRE, Lieut. A., wing officer of the 40th Regiment Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as wing officer and adjutant of the Merwara Battalion, with effect from date of joining, and during such time as Lieut. G. H. J. Moore may officiate as wing commander and second in command.

YELD, Surgeon-Major, is granted privilege leave for three months from Oct. 14.

MILITARY.

DUNDAS, Captain L. C., D.S.O., Liverpool Regiment, to be a brigade-major on the establishment, vice Major F. C. Burton, 1st Bengal Cavalry, who has rejoined his regiment, dated Oct. 19.

ELLIOTT—The tenure of the appointment of assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, by Major C. H. Elliott, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is extended to March 15, 1888.

The following officer of the Garrison Instruction Staff is granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment as specified, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India:—

POIGNAND, Major G., Leinster Regiment, to Dec. 14, 1888.

BETHUNE, Captain E. C., 6th Dragoon Guards, to be garrison instructor, vice Major H. B. Moffat, who has resigned his appointment, dated Oct. 20.

RICE, Brigade-Surgeon W. R., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. C. Morice, confirmed, from Oct. 24.

HAY, Surgeon-Major G. W. R., M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, officiating examiner of medical and fund accounts, Bombay, to be examiner of medical and fund accounts, Bombay, sub pro tem, vice Brigade-Surgeon W. E. Cates, who has been confirmed in the appointment of deputy surgeon-general, dated Sept. 15.

LEVESON-GOWER, Lieut. C. C., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has been appointed, on probation, to the Bengal Staff Corps, from Aug. 25 and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India.

The names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the tranfers to the unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel E. A. Green, Bengal Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of major-generals of the Indian Army), on Aug. 28, and Major-General H. C. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps (whose name is borne on the list of lieut.-generals of the Indian Army), on Sept. 2:—

FAGAN, Colonel W. T., Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals.

STANSFELD, Colonel T. W., Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General R. Blair, Bengal Infantry, vice Anderson.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

MIDDLETON, Lieut. H. J. J., to be captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from Oct. 28.

MORICE, Brigade-Surgeon J. C., to be deputy surgeon-general, from Oct. 24, vice Deputy Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D., whose tour of service has expired.

HILLS, Lieut.-Colonel G. M. D., Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, from Nov. 1.

BONAVIA, Brigade-Surgeon E., M.D., is permitted to retire from the service, from Nov. 26.

TWEMLOW—ARNOTT—The undermentioned officers are appointed temporary superintending engineers, Class III., for such period as may be necessary on account of the execution of special defence works:—Lieut.-Colonel E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., and Major Arnott, R.E.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granfed furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

PEEL, Captain F., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary executive engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department (p.a.), for one year.

FERNS, Sub-Conductor W., Army Clothing Department (p.a.), for 213 days.

FASKEN, Surgeon-Major W. A. D., M.D., is granted furlough in and out of India (m.c.), for one year.

TREGEAR, Lieut.-Colonel V. W., General List, Infantry, 9th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced June 30.

WELCHMAN, Captain F. D., Bengal Staff Corps, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 17th year; commenced Nov. 30, 1886.

TEMPLER, Lieut. C. B., Bengal Staff Corps, 19th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 8th year, commenced Aug. 11.

HAMILTON, Lieut. C., South Wales Borderers, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India six months' leave out of India from April 12.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, October 22.)

BEAUFORT, Captain F., No. 1 Bengal Mountain Battery, R.A., to officiate as commandmant during the absence of Captain C. P. Triscott, on leave in England.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Cawnpore to Bangalore and join 1st Battery, 4th Brigade, to which he has been transferred.

HICKSON, Captain S. A. E., R.E., is permitted to revert to imperial duty. Captain Hickson will proceed to England, and on arrival he will report himself to the deputy adjutant-general, Royal Engineers, Horse Guards.

JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel E. C., General List, Infantry, is, on return from furlough, posted to Jullundur for general duty.

ELLIS—On return from furlough Captain C. C. Ellis, R.E., is posted to the Fort William Division, Military Works.

MEIN—On return from furlough Captain L. Mein, R.E., is posted to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works.

CARRUTHERS, Lieut. J., 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, has leave for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette* Oct. 26.)

PIFFARD, Mr. F. E., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy col

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lector, Rajmenal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to Jamtara in that district.

MONAHAN, Mr. F. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Rajmahal sub-division of that district, vice Mr. T. Inglis, on deputation.

HAND, Mr. J. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Shahabad, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Bhubuab sub-division of that district.

COXE—The services of Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, assistant magistrate and collector, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

GREAVES—The services of Mr. R. H. Greaves, joint magistrate and deputy collector, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

HAVELOCK, Mr. G. B., assistant superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to Puri, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district.

PARISH, Mr. H. M., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Puri district police, is transferred to Cuttack.

SCHURR, Mr. H., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Nuddea, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. J. Cawley.

COOPER, Mr. S., sub-deputy opium agent, on leave, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent, Alighur, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. M. Jordon.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of furlough for the periods noted against their names :—

EARLE, Mr. A., C.S., six months, on sick certificate.

CHARLES, Mr. J. G., C.S., eleven months.

POPE, Mr. J. van Someren, inspector of schools, Behar Circle, is allowed furlough for one year, from March 28, 1888.

BOMFORD, Surgeon-Major G., officiating professor of physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, from the 17th inst.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Oct. 27.)

MILLETT—The services of Colonel M. Millett, district superintendent of police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

FORSTER, Mr. A. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Gurdaspur, has obtained leave, on medical certificate, for three months, from Oct. 8.

ROE, Mr. C. E. G., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, at present temporarily attached to the railway police, is retransferred to the Lahore District.

TUFNELL, Mr. C. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is allowed furlough for two years, from Oct. 20.

GRANT, Mr. A., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Kohat Provincial Division to the Bannu Provincial Division.

FARLEY, Mr. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bannu Provincial Division to the Kohat Provincial Division.

BENSLEY, Mr. B. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Dera Ismail Khan Division to the Peshawur Provincial Division.

SMITH, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred from the 2nd division to the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal.

SMITHE, Mr. E. Du C., executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the 1st division, Barl Doab Canal, to the 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 28.)

With effect from Oct. 7, the date on which Mr. R. H. Story, assistant commissioner, 1st class, vacated his appointment :—

FOX, Mr. F. W. assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem., to be confirmed in that grade.

KITTS, Mr. E. J. joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.

GRAY, Mr. P. assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Dera Ismail Khan Division to the Peshawur Provincial Division.

TUCKER, Mr. W. R. assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

NELSON, Mr. H. executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., Rohilkhund Canals, is transferred from the 3rd to the 1st Circle of Irrigation Works, and posted to the Aligarh Division, Ganges Canal.

REILLY, Mr. E. assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the 2nd Circle, Irrigation Works.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 28.)

FENTON, Mr. F. C., appointed by Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 251, dated July 15, 1887, to be an assistant district superintendent of police, second grade, sub pro tem, is posted to the Nagpur district.

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., officiating deputy commissioner, is posted to the Seoni district on the expiry of his privilege leave.

DUFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, on the expiry of his privilege leave.

KENNEDY—The services of Mr. T. J. Kennedy. C.S., settlement officer, Raipur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

MCMINN—Three months' privilege leave, under section 74 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. C. W. McMinn, C.S., officiating commissioner, Jubbulpore division, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

RICE—Under instructions from the Government of India, Home Department, the services of Brigade-Surgeon W. R. Rice, M.D., civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W.P.

FRANKLIN, Surgeon-Major B., is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, during the absence of Brigade-Surgeon W. R. Rice. M.D., or until further orders.

MURPHY, Mr. M., assistant apothecary, assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Jubbulpore, is appointed to be civil surgeon, and is posted to Mandla.

CLEMENTS, Mr. E. P., assistant apothecary, assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Nagpur, is appointed to be civil surgeon, and is posted to Bilaspur.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette, Oct. 7.*)

COOKE—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Major C. B. Cooke, deputy commissioner, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be an additional sessions judge in the Court of Session for the Irrawaddy division.

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. G., is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of the Thongwa district during the temporary absence of Major C. D. Cooke, on deputation.

HEWETSON—Subject to the approval of the Government of India, Mr. J. Hewetson, C.S., is appointed to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties at Mandalay.

MACKAY, Mr. D. L. M., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from Moulmein to the charge of the Tavoy district as a temporary measure.

FURLONG, Colonel M., deputy commissioner, on his return from leave, is posted to the charge of the Moulmein town district.

BURNE—Under the provisions of section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. K. G. Burne, deputy commissioner, from Oct. 20, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

TODD-TAYLOR, Mr. H. P., C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the charge of the Shwegyin district, from date of Mr. K. G. Burne's departure on privilege leave.

NAYLOR—Under the provisions of section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. C. G. R. Naylor, civil surgeon, Prome, from date on which he is relieved of his duties by 1st Grade Apothecary J. E. Campbell.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 25.)

MACKENZIE, Mr. G. T., to be sub-collector of Tanjore, but to act as district and sessions judge, Kistna, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Bird on leave.

UNDERWOOD, Mr. W. G., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.

SEWELL, Mr. R., to act as district and sessions judge, Cuddapah, during the employment of Mr. Grahame on other duty.

COX, Mr. A. F., to act as district and sessions judge, North Malabar.

MUNRO, Mr. J. H., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Bellary.

SCOTT, Mr. E., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district, Nellore.

CHRYSTIE, Lieut.-Colonel G., superintendent of police, second grade, to act as superintendent of police, first grade, duaing the absence, on privilege leave, of Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Hoskins.

FULLERTON, Mr. J. Y., superintendent of police, Kistna district, to officiate as superintendent of police, South Canara district, during the employment of Mr. Boyd on other duty.

SCOTT, Mr. S. P. C., assistant superintendent of police, Kistna district, to officiate as assistant superintendent of police, Tanjore district, during the absence of Mr. Arbuthnot on furlough.

BURNETT, Rev. R. P., junior chaplain, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, from Nov. 30.

BABINGTON, Rev. W. M. S., B.A., to be chaplain of Vellore.

TAYLOR, Rev. A. C., M.A., to be garrison chaplain of Fort St. George.

CAMERON, Rev. F. E., B.A., to act as chaplain of Vizagapatam.

JOLLIE, Rev. J., to be joint chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras.

OGILVIE, Rev. J. N., M.A., to be chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore.

The following transfers are ordered :—

FRASER, Lieut.-Colonel A. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, from the I. Circle, Vizagapatam division, to IV. Circle, West Coast division.

USHER, Mr. C. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., from

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the office of chief engineer, P.W. Department, to the I. Circle, Vizagapatam division]

WILSON, Mr. F. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from the IV. Circle, West Coast division, to the I. Circle, Godavari Eastern division.

MARTIN, Mr. J. W., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem., from the Circle, South Arcot division, to the IV. Circle, Coimbatore division, on relief by Major Smart, R.E.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A. T., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, from the IV. Circle, Coimbatore division, to the VI. Circle, Periar Project division, on relief by Mr. J. W. Martin.

STAINFORTH, Major W., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general for musketry, to be assistant adujtant-general for musketry, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. P. Symons, whose tenure of appointment has expired, dated Sept. 30.

RICH, Lieut. W. H. D., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, first class, sub pro tem., to be sub-assistant commissary-general, first class.

TAYLOR, Lieut. H. N., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, second class, to be sub-assistant commissary-general, first class, sub pro tem., from Oct. 16, vice Captain E. E. MacMahon, vacated

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

TUITE, Lieut. M. A., 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, wing officer 23rd Madras Light Infantry, from Oct. 4.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

JOHNSON, Lieut. T. S., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, wing officer 31st Madras Infantry, from April 5.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. N., Royal Munster Fusiliers, wing officer 26th Madras Infantry, from April 9.

ROLLAND—The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has commuted the six months' special leave granted to Colonel A. T. Rolland, Staff Corps, in the Judicial Department, into nine months' furlough (m.c.).

O'NEILL, Hon. Lieut. and Assistant Commissary R., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment in India, on an invalid pension of R.175 per mensem, dated Oct. 19.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

TYRRELL, Lieut.-Colonel F. H., to be colonel, dated Nov. 1.

The following officers are details for duty with their regimental depôts, and under such arrangements as general officers commanding may direct will proceed to England during the present trooping season, doing duty with troops on the voyage :—

COLLINGS, Captain A. W., 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers.

CROMIE, Captain C. F., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

MANSEL, Captain E. G., 2nd Battalion Royal Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

CHUTE, Captain P. T., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

LASCELLES, Lieut. G. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, to officiate as aide-de-camp on the personal staff, during the absence, on leave, of Captain Russell, Royal Artillery, dated Oct. 23.

MACLEOD, Lieut. H. J., South Wales Borderers, who has been appointed a direct probationer for the Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 1st Madras Pioneers (on probation).

DUMAURIER, Lieut. G. L. B., 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, is granted leave for one year, on medical certificate.

BURTON, Captain H., from the Secunderabad List, has been posted to S Battery, 1st Brigade, vice A. C. Daniell, seconded.

GUINNESS, Captain E., just promoted to that rank, from the Dôpot, 4th Brigade, has been posted to I Battery, 4th Brigade.

BOMBAY.

—o—

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 3.)

SHEWAN, Mr. A., C.S., is appointed to be Administrator of the Rajpipla State.

HUNTER, Lieut.-Col. F. M , C.B., C.S.I., acting political resident, Aden, is granted six months' special leave, from such date, before Nov. 15, as he may avail himself of it.

SMITH, Capt. E. D. N., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Deesa.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HART-DAVIES, Mr. T., on his return from leave, to act as assistant judge and sessions judge of Poona and assistant agent for Sardars in the Deccan.

FITZMAURICE, Mr. J. D. S., to act as assistant judge and sessions judge of Thana.

MUIR-MACKENZIE, Mr. J. W. P., C.S., on his return from leave, to do duty as assistant collector, Ahmednagar.

KENNEDY, Mr. R. M., C.S., on his return from leave, to do duty as assistant collector, Thana.

MOORE, Mr. R. A. L., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Surat.

PANSE, Mr. G. D., C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Khandesh.

HOLLAND, Mr. H. L., assistant superintendent, Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, from Sept. 18.

CUMINE, Rev. B. A., M.A., joint chaplain of Karachi, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, from Sept. 23.

MILITARY.

KIERNANDER, Surgeon-Major W. C., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 16th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year from date of being struck off duty ; pension service, nineteenth year, commenced Dec. 15, 1886.

BUDD, Lieut. N. A. H., 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer 12th Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Oct. 19, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

BAIRD, Captain J. P., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave of absence for one year.

HEYMAN, Lieut. C. H. C., Staff Corps, quartermaster 27th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of being struck off duty ; pension service, eighth year, commenced April 13.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. M. Maxwell, S.C., Capt. J. G. Day, R.E., Lieut. W. L. Maxwell, S.C., Col. L. Knowles, S.C., Lieut. L. C. H. Stainforth, S.C., Lieut. H. Bower, S.C., Col. B. Williams, C.B., S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut A. C. Baldwin, prob. S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. S. Grove, S.C., Surg. W. A. Quayle, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. E. Aitken, S.C., Lieut. E. O. Owen, S.C., Maj. M. Mayne, S.C., Lieut. A. E. S. Searle, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. Craig, W. L. Buyers.

Bombay Estab.—H. E. Watson.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. M. T. Shewen, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Lowe, twelve months' furlough.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. J. D. Hawes, S.C., Maj. J. A. L. Montgomery, S.C., Col. J. M. McNeile, R.E., Lieut.-Col. P. W. Smith, Inf., Lieut. L. C. Fryer, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. E. Passy, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Anderson, W. Monies, W. H. Brand, C. A. G Lillingston, H. L. Butcher, P. D. Barclay, Lieut. W. Ayerst, Bo.S.C.

Bombay Estab.—H. E. Watson.

NOTE.—The permission given to Staff Commander T. C. Pascoe, R.N., to return to duty is cancelled.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

LANG—Nov. 17, at Fort George, N.B., the wife of Lieut. H. G. Lang, Seaforth Highlanders, of a son.

LEWIS—Nov. 17, at Tower House, Upper Maze-hill, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. F. P. Lewis, R.A. (Retired List), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIEDERMANN—DILLON—Nov. 5, at St. Edward's, Westminster, Leopold Biedermann, of Rangoon, to Mary Ellen, daughter of the late James Dillon, of Dublin.

LITTLE—GRAHAM—Oct. 13, at St. Mary's, Barnes, Frederick Arthur Little, Solicitor to the Government of Bombay, son of John C. Little, Esq., of Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire, to Katharine, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon H. W. Graham, late Bengal Medical Service, of The Manor House, Barnes.

DEATHS.

BAZETT—Nov. 18, at Springfield, Reading, Harriot, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. Y. Bazett, 9th Bengal Cavalry, aged 80.

COGHLAN—Nov. 11, at The Elms, Ramsgate, Howard Coghlan, Major, Reserve of Officers, late Captain 21st Hussars, fourth son of the late General Sir W. M. Coghlan, K.C.B., R.A.

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COHN—Nov. 4, at Hamburg, Hermann Cohn, sen., of Calcutta, aged 63.

HUGHES—Nov. 18, at Eisleben, Tavistock, John Edward Hughes, late Colonel H.M.'s Indian Army.

PATERSON—Nov. 15, at 4, Addison-road, Kensington, Sarah Louisa, the wife of William Paterson, of Monkwood, Ayrshie, N.B, and I.C.S, aged 53.

RICKETT—Nov. 11, at 6, Addiscome-villas, Croydon, Grace Eleanor, widow of John Rickett, H.E.I C.S., late of Hong Kong, aged 74.

WOLSELEY—Nov. 13, at 1, Bolton-terrace, Clarinda-park, Kingstown, Ireland, Mary Reeves Wolseley, widow of the late Deputy Surgeon-General Richard Wolseley, P.M.G., of Meerut, India.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—Oct. 28, at Lucknow, the wife of Colonel F. D. M. Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

BURNE—Oct. 20, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain N. Burne, Commandant, Burma Military Police Battalion, of a son.

EDWARDS—Oct. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of G. H. Edwards, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

KING—Oct. 28, at Kalbadevie, the wife of C. J. King, H.M.'s Customs Department, of a daughter.

MATTHEWS—Oct. 23, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of W. Matthews, Superintendent N.I. Salt Revenue, of a son.

MURRAY—Oct. 28, at Barabanki, the wife of J. O. D. Murray, Opium Department, of a son.

PATCH—Oct. 31, at Madras, the wife of A. L. Patch, M.B., Surgeon, Madras Army, of a son.

REBSCH—Oct. 22, at Simla, the wife of Mr. B. A. Rebsch, Forest Department, Oudh, of twin daughters.

SAPORTAS—Oct. 21, at Agra, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Saportas, Manchester Regiment, of a daughter.

SINKINSON—Oct. 30, at Colaba, the wife of E. J. Sinkinson, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

TUOHY—Oct. 26, at Bijnor, the wife of Surgeon J. F. Tuohy, I,M.S., of a son.

WIEHE—Oct. 27, at Allahabad, the wife of Major G. Wiehe, D.A.A.Q.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIGGS—EWART—Oct. 18, at Kasauli, H, V. Biggs, Lieut., Royal Engineers, son of Colonel T. Biggs, late R.A., to Frances Kate, daughter of Colonel C. H. Ewart, B.S.C.

GODDEN—JOHNSON—Oct. 26, at Peshawur, Frederick Godden, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, son of the late James Godden, of Shirley, Southampton, to Mary Ann, daughter of W. Johnson, of Soham, Cambridgeshire.

HARDY—LUARD—Nov. 1, at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, Bombay, R. G. Hardy, Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte Annie, eldest daughter of Admiral W. G. Luard, C.B., The Lodge, Witham, Essex.

LINDSAY—STEWART—Oct. 29, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, Colonel G. J. Lindsay, Royal Engineers, son of the late Colonel Lindsay, C.B., 78th Highlanders, to Eva Lilian, only daughter of T. H. Stewart, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

WILLIAMS—STANLEY-CLARKE—Nov. 2, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Reginald Williams, Lieut. and Adjutant, 26th Bombay Infantry, to Evelyn Mary Stanley, daughter of Captain J. Stanley-Clarke, R.N., Aulesey, Hants.

DEATHS.

BEGBIE—Oct. 28, at Calcutta, Eleanor Mary Begbia, the wife of Captain W. M. Begbie, Commander, steamer *Sudiya*, I.G.S.N. Company, aged 36.

BRITTLEBANK—Oct. 19, at Murree, George Arthur, son of Joseph and Sarah Brittlebank, The Carabiniers, aged 9.

ELLIS—Oct. 28, at Cawnpore, W. C. Ellis, son of Dr. W. J. Ellis, late Civil Surgeon, Hamirpur, aged 26.

HACKETT—Oct. 25, at Mian Mir, Alice, the wife of Major Charles Hackett, Northumberland Fusiliers.

PRICE—Oct. 30, at Madras, Michael Phillips, child of the late Staff-Sergeant B. Price, Ordnance Department, aged 3.

SMITH—Oct. 29, at Bangalore, Kathleen (Blossom), daughter of Sub-Conductor J. Smith, Commissariat Department, aged 5.

SMITH—Oct. 30, at Bangalore, Sydney Phillips, child of Sub-Conductor J. Smith, Commissariat Department, aged 6.

TRAYNOR—Oct. 28, at Lahore, Sarah Traynor, daughter of W. Traynor, Permanent Way Inspector, Hooghly, aged 28.

THE CENTRAL BORNEO COMPANY (LIMITED.)

The statutory general meeting of the Central Borneo Company (Limited) was held on the 15th inst. Mr. Arthur Dudgeon presided, in the absence of the chairman of the company, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, owing to the death of a relative. The Chairman said that it was not customary for any report or statement of accounts to be submitted at statutory meetings. The directors had no resolutions to propose. An agreement with the company's prospector, Mr. Hay, was signed on Aug. 9, and he left London on Aug. 25 for Singapore, *en route* to Borneo. Since then intelligence had been received to the effect that he had reached Singapore and left the next day, per steamer, for Labuan and Brunei. Since the date of the formation of the company Mr. Alfred H. Everett had obtained on behalf of the company a concession from Rajah Brooke of the exclusive right to prospect for and work minerals in a tract of territory within the boundaries of Sarawak, lying to the west of Brunei, and known as the Baram river district. Antimony was known to exist there, and cinnabar was reported, but until the district is properly prospected it was impossible to say whether either or both exist in payable quantity. The mineral leases of the company, including the concession from the Rajah of Sarawak of the Baram river distri t, cover a total area of about 20,000 square miles. Of the existence of minerals in these territories there was little or no doubt, and any discovery of a deposit in payable quantity should render the company's concession of considerable value. The directors did not anticipate that any great progress would be made by the prospecting party during the wet season, which has just commenced, but the proprietors might rest assured that everything possible would be done, and in the event of any intelligence being received of interest to the proprietors it would be at once communicated to them by circular.

The prospectus has been issued of a company for acquiring and working the patents of the late Mr. D. C. Green, for ventilating by compressed air and forced draught. It is called the D. C. Green Compressed Air, Forced Draught, and Ventilating Company (Limited), and will have a capital of £75,000, divided into 15,000 shares of £5 each, payable £1 on application, £1 on allotment, and £3 two months after. The vendors receive £20,000 in cash and 5,000 fully paid-up shares, of which 2,000 will only receive interest when 10 per cent. has been paid on all other shares. Mr. Hiram S. Maxim will act as consulting engineer, in addition to having a seat on the board. It is stated that the principle of induced movement of air and other gases by means of the injection of air under pressure has been brought into practical use by means of the patents of the vendor company. Six of the ships belonging to the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company have been fitted after trials on the *Oder* and *Neckar*. The *Orizaba* and *Oroya* of the Orient Line are also fitted, while the P. and O. S. N. Company has adopted it. The bankers are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The method the company has introduced is distinctly novel, and should be very applicable to many descriptions of buildings in the East.

Messrs. George White and Co. report that the China Tea Market during the past week has remained quiet, little having been done except at public sale, where 35,000 packages have been disposed of. In the absence of much disposition to purchase, prices for nearly all descriptions of Congou have ruled easier. Green Teas continue firm for fine grades, and Scented Teas have realised about last week's rates.

Messrs. Elliott, Lack, and Porter's China Tea market report says:—Without any marked change to advise, we notice a stronger tone for all classes of Congou over 8d. and a better disposition on the part of buyers to deal in these. The improvement in value of first crop Blacks is now being extended to Foochow sorts, and some business has passed at improved rates. Common Tea has again been offered in quantity, and values accordingly receded. Clean Red Leaf Tea was sold 4d. to 4½d., while in Blacks good Oanfa sold at 5½d. Shipping continues quiet. Black Leaf: At auction some 5,500 packages were offered, mostly of the lower grades, and sold in buyers' favour. Medium first Crop Teas 9d. to 11d. are in demand, and improved rates are obtainable, while finer sorts are so scarce that their values, although high, are almost nominal. Red Leaf: Siftings and broken leaf have brought 4d. to 4¾d.; common whole leaf is now very cheap, quotable at 4d. to 4½d., and the supply of all kinds under 7d. far exceeds the demand. The auctions of old season's Leaf Tea continue to depress rates, but we have no lower quotation than 4d. to chronicle. Sahyunes, Padraes, Suey Kuts and Yong Hows, under 8d., are quiet, and above this very little has passed, but values are maintained; a Padrae sold at 8¾d., and 11d. was refused for Yong How. In Panyongs some buying has been done, 8½d. to 10d. for second and third crops, while first crop leaf is firmly held for full prices, which buyers will probably have soon to pay. Seumoos 8d. to 10d., and fine Teas 1s. to 1s. 3d. are wanted. Souchongs continue cheap; excellent value has been done at 8½d. to 9½d. Paklins: Common Tea is comparatively dear, quotable at 6d. to 6½d.; better sorts maintain their position. Oolongs: The auction room has again been resorted to for the sale of Formosas. Privately some business has been done at late rates. We quote sales fair cargo 1s., good cargo 1s. 1d., fine to finest 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., choice 1s. 10d. to 2s. New Makes have been offered in moderate quantity, and sold steadily 6½d. to 10¾d., finer kinds meeting with good competition. Scented Teas maintain their position. Green Teas have sold in buyers' favour for medium grades, choice lines holding their own. Quotations:— N.S. Black Leaf, 5d. to 8½d.; O.S. ditto, 5d.; N.S. Red Leaf, 4d. to 9½d.; ditto Siftings, 4d. to 5½d.; O.S. ditto, 4d. to 6d.; Paklings, 6d. to 6½d.; Souchongs, 6¾d. to 9½d.; New Makes, 6½d. to 10¾d.; Scented Caper (Canton), 4½d. to 1s. 0½d.; Sc. O. Pekoe (Canton), 5½d. to 8¾d.; ditto (Foochow), 8¾d. to 9½d.; Oolong (Formosa), 1s. 0½d. to 1s. 5d.; Gunpowder, 8½d. to 2s. 5d.; Hyson, 4d. to 1s. 10¾d.; Young Hyson, 4d. to 1s. 6½d.; Imperial, 4d. to 11d.

The country demand for Indian Tea seems to have slackened somewhat, and buyers are consequently operating with caution, so whilst Teas of all grades with real merit in cup maintain their position, others, especially Pekoes and Bro. Pekoes, 11d. to 1s. 6d., show irregularity and weakness in rates. Finest kinds from all districts are in small supply. Assams: Quality generally unaltered. P. com. and ord. 8d. to 10d., good to fine, 10d. to 1s. 4d. S. and P. S., 6½d. to 7½d., good to fine, 8d. to 1s. 1½d. Cachars and Sylhets: The improvement in quality previously noticed is maintained. P. com. and ord., 7½d. to 9d., good to fine, 9½d. to 1s. 3½d.; S. and P.S., 6½d. to 7¾d., ditto, 8d. to 10d. Borokai Company's P., 1s. 4d.; B.P., 2s. 6d.; P.S., 1s.; B.P.S., 1s. 3d. Darjeelings and Terais: A plentiful supply of useful grades of the former which sell readily, the latter continue poor. P., common and ordinary, 9d. to 11d.; good and fine, 1s. to 1s. 7½d.; P.S., common and ordinary, 7½d. to 8½d.; good and fine, 9½d. to 1s. 1½d. Ceylons:

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OFFICIAL REPORTS.

[SUMMARISED.]

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.

The total foreign trade during the year (1886-87) shows an increase, both in weight and value, as compared with the previous four years. The maundage, 2,425,752, was in excess of all previous years of the decade. Of the total value of the trade of the province, viz., Rs. 2,24,64,151, the value of the exports was Rs. 1,26,84,857, and of the imports Rs. 97,79,294. The increase in both exports and imports was common to all the countries, except Ladakh and Chinese Thibet. The Cabul trade, especially the exports, exhibits a satisfactory increase; while the import trade in shawls from Cashmere has revived. The development of the export trade in both Indian and European cotton piece-goods on the north-west frontier was encouraging, and the falling off in the Ladakh trade in English piece-goods is ascribed to Russian influence. The export of foreign tea increased from Rs. 9,70,934 to Rs. 13,70,920, of which Cabul absorbed almost the whole. There was a slight falling off in the value, but not in the weight of the exports of Indian tea. A remarkable increase in the imports of fruit was noticeable, due to the occurrence of a favourable season in the fruit-producing countries.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE PUNJAB.

The total number of cognisable offences reported during the year (1886) was 72,915, against 68,502 and 62,510 for the two previous years. The statistics indicate a serious increase of crime in 1885, and again in the year under report; but it is pointed out that the system under which the statistics are prepared is not thoroughly reliable. Murders rose from 433 in 1885 to 453 in 1886, and attempts to murder from 81 to 109; while the number of serious cases of house trespass was 13,744, against 12,327 in 1885. Though population and reported crime have steadily increased the scale of the police establishment remains almost exactly as that sanctioned when the department was first organised, on the passing of Act V. of 1861. This seems to indicate that the establishment is insufficient for present needs. Under existing financial circumstances any useful addition to the provincial police force would be impracticable; but if an increase in serious crime can be definitely traced to certain localities it will, it is observed, be a matter for consideration whether it may not be advisable to strengthen the offending localities. The percentages of dismissals and resignations among the regular district police were lower and the departmental punishments fewer, while the number of rewards were considerably larger than in any of the four preceding years.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.

The statistics for the past year (1886) show that there was an increase in the number of documents registered in the ordinary mode, but the increase was entirely among deeds, the registration of which was compulsory by law. In the number of those in which recourse to registration is optional, there was a decided falling off, which is attributed to the working of the new rules for recording mutations of land in the revenue registers. The increase in the number of compulsory registrations was due to the depressed condition of the agricultural classes from failure of the harvest. The Lieutenant-Governor does not accept this explanation, and thinks "the subject is one deserving of attention." There was an improvement in the amount of inspection work performed by deputy commissioners. The Registration Report will not again be prepared in full until the year 1890. Statistical returns and brief commentaries in the shape of notes will alone be submitted in the intermediate years, 1888 and 1889.

STAMP DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB.

The revenue of the year 1886-87, Rs. 34,94,398, was the highest on record, and was better by Rs. 1,76,628 than the income of the preceding year. A large proportion of the increase was obtained under the head of non-judicial stamps, which amounted to Rs. 11,59,509, as against Rs. 10,70,113 in 1885 86. The only falling off in the year occurred in the sale of telegraph stamps, the income from which was only Rs. 2,43,494, as against Rs. 5,55,402 in 1885 86. The "Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, think it is any matter of congratulation that the stamp revenue should have been increased by more frequent sales of ordinary stamp paper, due to a depressed state of agriculture in districts where the spring harvest has been bad."

FOREIGN TRADE, N.W.P., AND OUDH.

The report for the year ending 31st March, 1887, shows that the total traffic which crossed the frontier of the united Provinces amounted to 46,10,438 maunds, against 42,36,795 maunds in the previous year. In the trade with Thibet there was a decrease in exports, which was mainly due to a falling off in the export of grain from both Kamu and Garthwal, but there was a slight increase in the imports under borax and wool; while the import of salt was the lowest on record since 1881-82. The total imports from Nepal during the year exceeded those of the previous twelve months by about four lakhs, both in weight and value. The exports fell off by a quarter lakh of maunds in weight, but increased by over three-quarters of a lakh of rupees in value. The excess in imports was made up chiefly of larger imports of wheat, spices, timber, and wood; the decrease in the weight of exports being due principally to diminished exports of salt.

DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, N.W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

There were 251 dispensaries at work on December 31, 1886, an increase of seven during the year. Of these 212 are classed as "Local Fund Dispensaries," 12 as "State-aided," 24 as "Private," and 2 as "State" dispensaries. In the 226 dispensaries for which statistics are given 2,109,478 persons received relief, against 1,936,352 in 1885. To these have to be added 71,960 persons treated by the Mission dispensaries, and 68,740 by the 13 excluded "Private" dispensaries, making a total of 2¼ million cases for a population of 44 millions. The year was not exceptionally unhealthy, though in the Meerut and Agra divisions there was a good deal of malarious fever, and skin diseases were very prevalent in certain districts. Of the total persons seeking relief 58 per cent. were men, 17·91 per cent. women, and 24·09 per cent. children. The percentage of the chief classes of disease to the total number of patients was—fever, 18·15; rheumatism, 4·39; opthalmia, 5·57; respiratory affections, 6·37; dysentery, 2·64; abscesses, &c., 4·22; skin diseases, 19·93; other local diseases 18·69, injuries 2·76. The available in-door accommodation was in most hospitals fully utilised, the daily average of house patients being generally higher than last year. Of surgical operations 15,237 major, and 98,330 minor, were performed, showing a slight falling off in the former. The receipts and expenditure of the year were somewhat in excess of the figures for 1885. Sir Alfred Lyall observes with much satisfaction the tribute of acknowledgment and praise which Dr. Walker, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, places on record of the services of those medical officers who, during the last twenty-five years, have done so much to increase the efficiency and the popularity of the dispensaries under their charge. His Honour adds, however, that it is to Dr. Walker's unremitting supervision and administrative experience that the progress which the Inspector-General chronicles with such just satisfaction is largely due; and he "regrets that Dr. Walker's long connection with this important department is drawing to a close."

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	23 Nov.	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Malabar	—	—	—	—	24 Nov.
Euphrates	—	23 Nov.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	25 Nov.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

THE following is the staff engaged by Mr. Wynne, the Agent and Chief Engineer, for the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway:—Messrs. Lang and Routh, Executive Engineers in the P.W.D., whose service have been lent by Government, and Messrs. De Perrot and Barton, late of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, as District Engineers; Messrs. Evatt, Barker, Barkly, Sladen-Bowen, Young, Mackail, Doughty, Sanders, Reilly, Dalby, Thornhill, Webb, Ware, Stansfield, Seabright, and Egerton as Assistant Engineers.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 11, Henzada (s), London.—12, Hydaspes (s), Colombo.—14, Coromandel (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Nov. 11, Clan Mackenzie (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 11, Belgravia (s), Calcutta.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Ballaarat*, from London, Nov. 24; s.s. *Cathay*, from Venice, Dec. 1, from Brindisi, Dec. 5.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Miss Young, Rev. and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. H. C. Williams and two children, Miss Clarke, Miss L. Clarke, Mr. W. M. Strachan, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Middleton, Mr. Hole, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. and Miss Rigby, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Captain Montresor, Mr. Douglas Stewart, Capt., Mrs. and Miss Skottowe, Miss Flint, Mr. Evans, five Sisters of Mercy, Mrs. Hewat and child, Mrs. Boydell, Miss Kitson, Miss Eastwood, Mr. G. E. Gray, Miss Chadwick, Mrs. Chope and child, Mr. and Mrs. Melitus, Miss Melitus, Mr. F. H. M. Atkins, Mrs. Warren, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mrs. Roberts, H.H. the Maharanee of Cooch Behar, Mrs. Bignell and infant, Mr. J. Pollen, Mr. A. R. Warren, Mrs. Swainson and two children, Mr. Sayles, Mr. H. C. Streatfield, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Robinson, two Misses Kitsalls, Mr. W. A. Lattey, Mr. F. Goode, Mr. Drury, Mr. Southby, Lord Tenterden, Miss Teil, Mr. W. and Miss Venables. *From Venice:* Mr. Anderson, Mr. J. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Flamburiere, Sir W. de Souza, Mr. M. Gopel, Mr. and Mrs. Hennessey, Mr. and Mrs. Ghose and child. *From Brindisi:* Mr. A. W. and Miss Clark, Sir C. and Lady Elliot, Mr. A. McNab, Mr. Brooks, Mr. L. Renfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbay, Mr. J. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. H. E. Watson, Mr. G. Hiley, Captain and Mrs. Graves, Colonel Vanderzee, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. J. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. Jennings, junr., Mr. Retrokokino, Mrs. Beachcroft, Mr. H. W. Morris, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, Mr. Cooper and friend, Mr. C. H. Towney, Mr. J. Rowson, Mrs. Venables. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. P. D. Barclay, Mr. J. R. D. Hill. *From Suez:* Mr. and Mrs. Little, Miss Catto, Mrs. Paunceforte.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Mr. J. H. Neale, Mr. S. Neale, Miss Ware, Miss E. Ware, Miss M. Ware, Rev. J. Wane, Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Cubitt. *From Brindisi:* Dr. and Mrs. Rae, Mr. W. Myers, Mr. Surenne, Mr. W. F. Beel.

For Malta: Capt. F. Brown, Capt. Perkins, Mr. Lambe, Mr. E. S. Williams, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Nicholson, Colonel J. H. Scott, General W. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, two Misses Bruce.

For Aden: Rev. A. C. Highton. *From Venice:* Mr. D. Wride.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Rapier, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Packard, Lieut. P. Bethune.

For Port Said: Mr. Johnson, Mr. Tatham, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. and the two Misses Perkins, Mr. G. Perkins.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, to sail Nov. 23.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Hatherly, Mrs. P. Legh and child.
For Bombay: Mr. Elliot, Mr. Wall.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, to sail Nov. 24.

For Aden: Mrs. Moss.
For Colombo: Mr. Jno. Walker.
For Calcutta: Mrs. White and infant.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Freaso, Mrs. S. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery, Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, Miss A. C. Proctor, Colonel Swifte, Miss Owen Smith, Lieut. Stewart, Miss Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Winter.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, from Liverpool, Dec. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. W. G. Goldney, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss E. Moor.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macpherson*, sailed Nov. 13.

For Colombo: Mr. J. L. Villiers, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hornby, Mr. and Mrs. W. Paterson, two children and ayah, Mr. J. A. Spence, Mr. A. P. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Neate.

For Madras: Mr. P. McKeay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peddie, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Murray, two children and ayah, Master Murray, Mrs. K. Pelly, Miss M. L. Underwood, Mr. J. A. Cumming.

For Calcutta: Mr. T. Williams, Mrs. Grieve, Miss E. Shea, Major and Mrs. T. J. Bailey, Mrs. Lyndall and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Gibbon, Mr. J. B. Anderson, Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. R. A. Lowndes, Mr. F. A. Phillips, Miss C. Phillips, Mr. G. B. Hamilton, Mrs. J. L. Ritchie and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Robertson and three children, Mr. John C. Sutherland, Mr. Wm. McDougall, Mr. Wm. Cunningham, Mr. Jas. Laurie.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. H. M. Rankin, Miss Emma Robb, Lieut. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. Brin, Mrs. Simson, three children and nurse.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. H. Bagot, Miss Adams.
For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Kember.
For Calcutta: Mr. Woosler, Mr. J. Bryer.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Elektra*, sailed Nov. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Candy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart and infant, Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. D. F. Powell, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes-Hughes, Mr. F. O'Rorke, Mr. J. C. Moloney, Mr. J. Brandenburg.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Mr. Minchin, Mrs. Rivett Carnac and maid, Mr. E. H. Pollock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, Nov. 1.

From London: Mr. E. Petter, Mr. and Mrs. Collister, Dr. W. Duncan, Mrs. Wilkins, Colonel and Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Bedingfield, Mrs. Pollen, Miss Eales, Mr. Hodgart, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bell, Mr. J. Gabb, Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, Mrs. J. Moulton, Mr. A. Taylor, Mr. Newcomen, Miss Williams, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Poole, Miss E. B. Hodgson, Mrs. James Faulds, Mr. Bartholomeuz, Mr. J. Pitkin, Mr. Matthewson, Mr. Williams, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Riley, Mr. Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Shipp, Mr. Little, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Cenley, Miss A. Brown, Mr. H. H. J. Kneller, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lines.

From Brindisi: Mr. J. P. Thomas, Surgeon-Major Minto, Colonel J. A. Temple, Mr. Hart Davis, Mr. Kurpelis, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Mr. Bauer, Mr. Ozanne, Mr. A. M. Dunna, Mr. F. Kilvert, Mr. H. T. Silcock, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. J. F. Grant, Mr. H. T. Ross, Mr. Burr, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Inead Brown, Mr. Hartmann, Mr. Ribbentrop, Mr. L. Bergh, Mr. R. C. J. Thomas, Mr. G. Herbert, Mr. C. R. Powell, Mr. James Craik, Mr. H. C. Cookson, Mr. W. G. Goldney, Mr. Pugh, Mr. E. Short, Mr. Woodroffe, Major Patch, Mr. Stormont, Mr. R. Allan, Capt. Laugham, Mr. J. A. Coghlan, Mr. H. P. Evans, Mr. J. Inglis, Rev. F. C. Cameron, Miss Cameron, Mr. W. E. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteaway.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Shannon*, Capt. Murray, Nov. 12.

From Bombay: Colonel Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Baynham, Major T. V. Corbett, Mrs. G. Bass, Mrs. Newett, Mrs. Slater and two infants, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Jones, Mr. Oates.

From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, Miss Charles, Miss Ferber, two Misses Smith, Miss Buchanan.

From Port Said: Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Bornier.

From Malta: Staff-Surgeon Dudley, Staff-Surgeon Magrain, Lieut. Roupell, Mr. Dunscombe, Mr. Whatley.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. C. R. Edwards, left Bombay Nov. 4.

For London: Colonel and Mrs. Williamson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and three children, Master Gough, Mrs. Luard, Capt. Woodward, R.N., Mr. Barnett, the Misses Barnett, Mr. Mardell, Mr. Nicholls.

For Brindisi: Major A. G. Begbie, Mr. Hetherington.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Siam*, Captain Wheigell, from London, Nov. 17.

For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Hibbert, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Rev. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. J. T. Davidson, Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Hensley, Mr. J. W. Grant, Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, Mr. G. G. Bosenston, Mrs. Bryce, Lieut. H. A. M. Tighe, Lieut. A. Westropp, Miss Mary Lewis, Miss Pollock, Mr. Seymour Keaf and two children, Lieut. St. Clair Ford, Miss Watson, Miss Dalolby, Mr. Hosie, Mr. Bicholls, Miss Cumberland, Miss Weatherby, Rev. J. Rogers.

For Suez: Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Nicholson, Miss Feltham, Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, Miss Stewart.

For Malta: Mrs. Braddon, Miss Kirton, Capt. C. E. and Mrs. Heath, Mrs. and three Misses Tytler, Mrs. and Miss Shanks, Capt. H. W. Dennie, Mrs. Hely, Mrs. Fellowes, Captain Garnett.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Victoria*, Capt. G. F. Cates, sailing on Nov. 11.

For London: Mr. T. E. Guylee, Miss Fuller, Mrs. J. F. Finlay, Mr. A. Smith, Hon. J. B. Peile, Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Walter Lawrence, Major W. C. Madden, Mr. G. Hart, Miss Hart, Mr. Furneaux, Mrs. Ashburt, Miss Greenfield, Mr. J. Tower, Mrs. and Miss Monteith, Mr. Carver, Colonel and Mrs. Makins, Mrs. and Miss Gowenlock, Mr. Wykes, Mrs. L. G. Tait and sister, Mr. G. Kennedy, Mr. W. S. Kennedy Earl of Eglinton, Mr. J. Walter, two Misses MacAndrew, Mr. MacAndrew, Mr. J. P. Martineau, Miss A. M. Philips, Mr. F. A. Hudson, Mrs. Barry and child, Mrs. Rundle, Mr. G. C. Walker, Mr. T. Mead, Miss Roper.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. Maude, Colonel Cummins, Major A. W. Baird, R.E., Colonel Collen, Mr. S. Jacob, C.S.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Colonel W. Jeffreys, Captain Frank Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Eales.

For Suez: Mr. Greenwood, Mr. H. Case.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. E. Crew, sailed Nov. 18.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. G. Bellett, Mrs. Lawrence and infant.
For Brindisi: Mr. A. J. Bridge.
For Venice: Mr. J. C. Vertennes.

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

howing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

—o—

MILITARY.

Aberigh-Mackay, Maj. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '87, B.
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M.D., C.I.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., Bo.
Alexander, Capt. A. de V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Alexander, Lt.-Col. G., S.C., 17 ms., fr. Aug. 19, '86, B.
Anderson, Col. C. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 15, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Col. J.W. M., S.C., 1yr. 136dys., fr. Nov. 6, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Lieut. W. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Baber, Lt.-Col. H. T. H., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 15, '86, M.
Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.
Baker, Surg.-Maj. O., B.
Baldwin, Lt. A. C., Prob. S.C., 6 ms., fr. July 16, '87, M.
Barry, Lieut. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.
Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, B.
Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Begbie, Maj. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bernard, Lieut. E. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 26, '87, M.
Birch, Lt.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, Bo.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 240 dys., fr. April 21, '87, B.
Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. July 21, '86, B.
Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 28, '87, M.
Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 5, '87, Bo.
Bonus, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Bonavia, Bde.-Surg. E., M.D., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.
Bower, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 10, '87, B.
Bowman, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '87, Bo.
Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Brereton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Browne, Lieut. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Capt. C. B., S.C., 13 ms., fr. Jan. 2, '87, B.
Brownlow, Lt.-Col. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Brydon, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Burlton-Bennet, Maj. J. R., S.C., 16 ms., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.

Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Col. R. B. P.P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11 '87, B.
Cantor, Col. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 24, '87, B.
Caulfeild, Lt. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt. G. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, M.
Center, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. April 29, '87, B.
Chamier, Col. F. E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279 dys., fr. Aug., '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. R. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '86, Bo.
Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, B.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 1 yr., fr. June, 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col. C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Cheyne, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Clarke, Lt.-Col., S.C., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M.
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr. 304 dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Cloete, Col. J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 16 ms., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Conolly, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B.
Corse-Scott, Major J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Cotton, Lt.-Col. T. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, M.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Coussmaker, Lt.-Col. M. F., S.C., 7½ mos., fr. Aug. 1, '87, Bo.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Cunningham, Surg.-Maj. D. D., M.D., 245 dys., fr. May 20, '87, B.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 18, '86, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davidson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B.
Davis, Lieut. C., S.C., 273 dys., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Dawson, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 29, '87, B.
Dening, Maj. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B.
De Tatham, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '87, Bo.
Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
Domville, Capt. J. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '87, Bo.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duncan, Bde.-Surg. J., 23 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.

Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.
Elliot, Capt. E. L., S.C., 9 mos., fr. May 23, '87, Bo.

Faulkner, Surg. A. S., Bo.
Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, Bo.
Ferris, Surg.-Maj. J. E. C., 1 yr., B.
FitzGerald, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr April 20, '87, B.
FitzGerald, Capt. C. M. S.C. 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Col. F. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo.
Foss, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, M.
Fryer Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13 '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gaitskell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 15 ms., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Gastrell, Capt. G. D. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Gordon, Lt.-Col. J. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '87, B.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Ap. 15, '87, B
Gordon, Capt. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '87, B.
Graham, Col. R. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys. fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Griffith, Col. J. G. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E., Inf., 274 dys., fr. May 24, '87, B.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo.
Grove, Lt.-Col. A. S., S.C., M.
Grover, Capt., M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Capt. C.E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Hailes, Maj. W., S.C., 15 mos.., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Heath, Maj. H. H. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Henderson, Lieut. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 5, '87. Bo.
Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 8, '86, Bo.
Hennessy, Col. G. R., C.B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '87, B.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs, from March 26, '87, B.
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Bde.-Surg. W. R., 2 yrs. 9 ms., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hooper, Lieut.-Col. W. W., Cav., 18ms., fr. July 18, '86, M.
Hore, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, Bo.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 271 dys., from May 31, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Capt. A. L. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 9½ mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1yr. 291dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunter, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '87, Bo.

Iremonger, Lt. R. G., S.C., 230 dys., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.

Jacob, Col. W. V. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 9, '87, B.
James, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jamieson, Lieut. E. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 28, '87, M.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Kelly, Maj. J. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kemble, Col. H. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '87, B.

Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 7 mo., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo.
Lawson, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 26, '86. M.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 14 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B.
Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Light, Lt. R. H. S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Lloyd, Lieut. A. M., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Oct. 1, '86, M.
Lloyd, Col. R. M., S.C., 8 mo., fr. Aug. 29, '87, Bo.
Lockhart, Brig.-Gen. W. S. A., C.B., C.S.I., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B.
Logan-Home, Lt. F. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '87, M.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Lowry, Lieut. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Lugard, Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 6, '87, M.
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, B.
Luxmore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdonald, Lieut. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 10, '87, Bo.
Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '87, M.
Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
MacGregor, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Macmahon, Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 15. '87, Bo.
Mallock, Col. H. A., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 23, '87, B.
Martin, Col. C., C.B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. R., M.D., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M.
Matthews, Col. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B.
Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., B.
Mayne, Maj. M., S.C., 4½ mos., fr. Oct. 27, '87, Bo.
McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. P., M.D., 1 yr. 98 dys., fr. April 8, '87, B.
McCudden, Maj. L. A. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '87, Bo.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McKee, Surg. G. M. E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '87, M.
McLeod, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, M.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86. B.
Meiklejohn, Maj. W. H., C.M.G., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Mein, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B.
Melville, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Mercer, Lt. W. H. M., S.C., M.
Merriman, Col. W., R.E., 19 mos., fr. May 6, '87, Bo.
Middleton, Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 28, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. H., C.B., C.S.I. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Mullen, Surg.-Maj. T. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 14, '87, B.
Munro, Col. C. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.

Neville, Maj. J. P. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Dec. 8, '86, B.
Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, 87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut., R. W., S.C., 15 mo., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.
Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo.
North, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Norton, Lieut. C. E., R.E., 17 mos., fr. July 7, '86, B.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

O'Brien, Lieut. D. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, B.
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B.
Ommanney, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ostrehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.
Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '87, Bo.
Owen, Surg. W., M.D., B.

Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Pearse, Bde.-Surg., R.E., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '87, M.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 6 mos., fr May 29, '86, M.
Plowden, Capt. W. F. C. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Power, Surg.-Maj. R.V., 20 mos., fr. June 5, '86, M.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Price, Lieut. C. H. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87, P.

Ramsden, Lt.-Col. W. C., Inf., 14 ms., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Ratton, Surg.-Maj. J. J. L., M.D., 18 mos., fr. July 26, '86. M.
Rawlins, Lt. G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '87, B.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 14 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.
Reid, Lieut. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 10, '87, B.
Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 6 mos. fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Reynolds, Col. E. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.
Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mo., fr.—, B.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
Rolland, Col. A. T., 11 mos., fr. Apr. 7, '87, M.
Ross, Surg.-Maj. G.C., 21 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '87., B.
Ryves, Col. H. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.

Samuells, Lt.-Col. W. L., S.C., 1 yr. 18 days, fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Sandwith, Lt.-Col. W. F., 20 mos., fr. April 1, '86, Bo.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo.
Scott, Col. T. A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Scott, Lt.-Col. W. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '87, B.
Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo.
Shakespear, Capt. G. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Shaw, Lt.-Col. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '87, M.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 304 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Shelley, Lt.-Col. H. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, M.
Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Ap. 22, '87, B.
Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '87, Bo.
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B.
Simpson, Lt.-Col. R. J. B., S.C., 22 ms., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.
Smith, Capt. J. G., S.C., 1 yr, from April 13, '87, B.
Smith, Surg. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Spencer, Maj. T. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Spencer, Surg.-Maj. T. C. H., 10 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87. M.
Stainforth, Lieut. L. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Steele, Lieut. St. G. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Stevens, Capt. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87. B.
Stewart, Col. C. E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 1, '86, B.
Stewart, Lt.-Col. N. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Stockley, Capt. V. M., S.C., 14 mos., B.
Strachey, Lieut. J. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.
Strong, Col. D. M., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Sutherland, Bde.-Surg. G. L., 15 mos., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '86, M.
Swinton, Lieut. R. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '87, B.

Talbot, Maj. A. C., S.C., 1 yr, fr. Mar. 10, '87, B.
Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 2, '86, B.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. July 4, '87, M.
Toed, Maj. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
Thomas, Lieut.-Col. F. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 6, '87, B.
Thornton, Maj. A. P., S.C., B.
Thwaytes, Lt. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, M.
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 17 mos., fr. Nov. 18, '86, Bo.
Tucker, Lt.-Col. L. H. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
Upperton, Col. J., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr Aug. 4, '87, M.
Vibart, Col. E. D. H., S.C., B.
Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.

Wace, Capt. E.C., D.S.O., R.A., 18 ms., fr. June 6, '86. B.
Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
Ward, Lieut B. R., R.E., 21 mos., fr. July 8, '86, B.
Warren, Lt. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, B.
Watson, Lt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '87, M.
Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 14 mos., fr. July 20, '86, Bo.
Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., B.
Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
Wharry, Capt. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, M.
White, Capt. F. P. L., S.C., 21 mos., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Whitlock, Col. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
Willis, Surg. C. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.
Wilmer, Lt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 10, '86, B.
Wood, Surg-Maj. J. J., B.
Wright, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 26, '87, B.
Wynch, Col. H. St. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '87, M.

Yates, Maj. C. J. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '87, Bo.
Young, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Young, Lt.-Col. T. H. B. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 4, '87, M.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—October 29.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		102½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond		92½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan		102¾	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	all	10 pr.ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	all	10 pr.ct.	890
Bank of Madras	all	9 pr.ct.	720
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct.	126
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	—	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct.	123

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125	1,050
Albert	all	18 pr.ct.	—
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	100	750
Apollo	2,200	nil.	240
Bellary	1,100	nil.	350
Bombay Cotton	all	15	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited	200	16	140
Colaba	1,880	50	640
Dhollera Ginning	all	12	100
East India	1,000	150	1,480
Fort	8,500	150	1,200
French	all	80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	25	400
Khangaum	450	45	360
Mercantile	125	7½	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55	425
Muhammar.	all	40	200
New Berar	500	60	525
New Indian	125		95
Prince of Wales	400	30	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	75	555
Sassoon	500	25	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120	1,225
Sind	750	75	630
Volkart	500	45	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing	100	2	335
Alliance Spinning	500	17½ p.ct.	560
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	90	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	18½	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	500	9	500
Bhownuggur Mills	1,000	30	—
Bombay United	100	20	890
Central India	500	85	845
Coorla Mills	1,000	20	610
D. Spinning	all	—	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75	1,025
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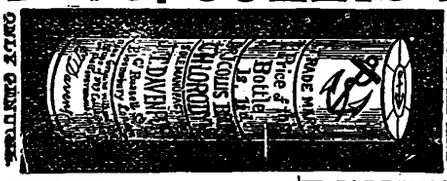
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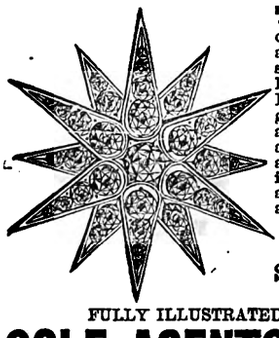
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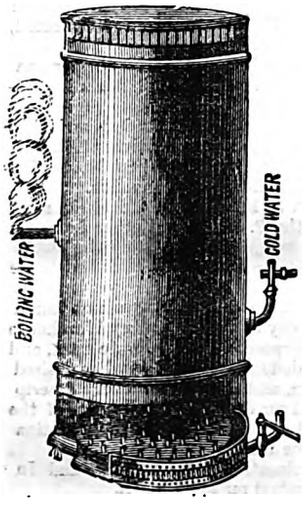
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scenes from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[By Overland Mail.]

The Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 11th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 9th November; and from Calcutta to the 8th November.

When the Overland Mail left India Lord and Lady Dufferin were at Kapurthala as guests of the Rajah. His Excellency was enjoying some excellent sport in the Rajah's shooting preserves, and Lady Dufferin was visiting the ladies in the palace, who thanked her for the work she is doing for the women of India, and subscribed Rs. 1,000 in honour of her visit.

Lord and Lady Reay will be the guests of the Viceroy at Calcutta during the cold season.

Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, Home Secretary, goes home on short leave by the mail of 13th January, and rejoins at Simla.

Sir Lepel Griffin has resumed charge of his duties as agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and Colonel P. W. Bannerman has retured to Gwalior, relieving Major Barr, who has held charge during the past six months of the duties of Resident, and now reverts to his appointment at Rewah. It is understood that Sir Lepel Griffin proposes shortly to visit Gwalior, and to remain there some weeks to ascertain how the administration of the State has been conducted by the Council of Regency under the presidency of Sir Gunpat Rao.

Sir A. L. Cappel, Director-General of the Telegraph, after leaving Simla, visits the Punjab, Quetta, Karachi, and Bombay officially. He goes home in March.

A conference of the Bishops in India and the Island of Ceylon is to be held in Calcutta on Jan. 16th next and following days. The Bishops of Madras, Bombay, Colombo, and Rangoon are expected to be present.

On the departure of Sir Alfred Lyall Mr. Miller, his private secretary, takes three months' language leave and three months' privilege leave, which he will spend in Persia Major Sir George Larpent, aide-de-camp, rejoined his regiment, the Connaught Rangers, at Jullunder, and will probably be most of the cold weather in command of the detachment at Dugshai.

The Governor-General in Council, in a despatch to the Government of Madras, has especially recognised the services of the Lower Burma garrison, in the course of the campaign in that province, and more particularly those troops that were stationed near the old frontier.

The rewards to the commanders in the Burma campaign will not come in the usual form of "donation batta," but as "gratuity." The sums that have been sanctioned on this account are, it is stated, as follows:—To the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, Rs. 19,000; to Sir Charles Arbuthnot and to the estate of the late Sir Herbert Macpherson, Rs. 9,576 each; and to Major-General Sir G. White, Rs. 6,688.

Information has been received in Calcutta of a raid in North Lakhimpore, Assam, by Abors. One hundred Abors raided a Duffla village within a stone's throw of the Harmutty tea factory on the night of the 29th October. They carried off eleven persons and all the movables. A female who escaped reports that the male prisoners were hacked to pieces on the way back. She brought a hand pierced with arrows as a proof of her assertion. The raid is believed to have been instigated by the Dufflas living on the plains. The Assistant Commissioner of Lakhimpore is waiting for reinforcements and permission to follow the raiders and punish them promptly, but no men are available locally. Further raids are threatened.

On Sunday morning, November 6th, at an early hour, the Secretariat of the North-West Provinces was partially destroyed by a disastrous fire, which occurred in the northern block. There has been an immense loss of records of various descriptions, including those relating to the Mutiny; and the portion of the building in which the occurrence took place is so injured that it is believed it will be necessary to pull down the whole block and rebuild it.

An allotment of twenty-three lakhs has been made in the Public Works Department budget for expenditure in the Madras Presidency on Civil Works in 1888-89.

The draft of a bill to provide for the inspection and licensing of places of public resort and entertainment has been prepared, and has been submitted to the Law officers, Madras, for an expression of opinion on its provision.

The blockade imposed upon the Bozdars on the Frontier has been withdrawn.

Government have approved of the proposed settlement of the Bashahr State; and the Superintendent of Hill States has been requested for this purpose to give the Tikka Sahib every assistance. The services also of Arjan Das, of the Hissar District, have been placed at the disposal of the State.

Mr. F. B. Peacock succeeds to the substantive vacancy on the Bengal Board of Revenue created by Mr. Horace Cockerell's retirement. Mr. Peacock is understood to intend taking leave from the beginning of next hot weather.

The police have succeeded in arresting three men, who were ende avouring to escape into British territory, after murdering a man with whom they had a dispute about a goat at Cimcolim.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras has issued stringent orders that, in future, medical reports on cases of officers proceed ing on sick leave under the Civil Leave Code, shall invariably be sent in sealed covers for transmission to the India Office or for other purposes.

The work of construction of the Bezwada line is being pushed on so vigorously by Mr. Furnivall, the engineer in charge, that it is expected that a section of the main line from Warungal to Dornakal towards Bezwada, as also a mineral branch to the Singarani coal fields, will be opened for public traffic at the commencement of next year; the whole length being a distance of about seventy miles.

The news from Afghanistan during the past week has been very meagre.

Servants of the Ameer at Deb Bele are reported to be daily deserting with their arms, and joining the revolted Shinwaris. The latter are continually plundering villages in the Ameer's territory.

Umra Khan, of Jandal, has been shut up in a fort by a large force under Safdar Khan, of Nawagi.

The Russians are making arrangements at Kaki for bridging the Oxus.

Nawab Inyat Ali Khan, of Malair Kotla, has offered pecuniary assistance to Government for frontier defences.

A local paper, in writing of Ayub Khan's surrender, says:—We believe that Sirdar Hashim Khan, son of Mahomed Sharif Khan, was mainly instrumental in bringing it about. Hashim was one of the Afghan Sirdars who did good service after Sir Frederick Roberts's capture of Kabul, and cherished for a time the hope of being made Amir. He fled to the Kandahar province on Abdur

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Rahman's claims being acknowledged by the British Government, and joined Ayub at Mazra, being present at the action of Sept. 1st, 1878. Since that time he has lived in Persia, chiefly at Mashad, and about a fortnight ago Ayub opened communications with him there. Hashim made these known to the Political Agent, General Maclean, and the result has been the surrender of the fugitive, Ayub's great desire was to obtain a safe conduct from General Maclean, and this he no doubt would have been granted in some form or other.

THE revision of the boundary between Sind and the Punjab has been under the consideration of Government lately.

MR. MAUGHAN, the Mining Engineer, who has for many years acted as Agent and Manager to the Colleries at Mophani, in the Central Provinces, has been appointed by the Local Administration to the management of the Government mining operations at Warrora and Umaria.

FEMALE medical Education in Madras is making great progress.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE proceeds on tour to Bombay, Benares, and Calcutta shortly. The Maharajah goes to Calcutta to pay his return visit to the Viceroy, and it is believed there is some political object in his visit.

IN consequence of the recent scarcity remissions of revenue, aggregating nearly Rs. 9,000, will be made to certain villages in Lahore district.

THE Annual Report of the Government Telegraph Department shows good progress all along the line.

THE revised estimate of the Indian Tea Crop for 1887 is 86,135,859 lbs.

ABOUT 82½ million lbs. will be available for shipment to Great Britain against 75¾ million lbs. shipped during the season of 1886-87.

MR. D. FITZPATRICK took over the Chief Commissionership of Assam from Mr. Ward on the 31st of October.

DURING the past week the new P. and O. Company's steamer *Victoria* has been visited by thousands of people in the Bombay Harbour.

THERE were 118,368 deaths from cholera in Bengal last year.

SOME remarkable stories occasionally find their way into India from Afghanistan. Here is one of them. The friends of Nur Mahomed state that the present General of the Jelalabad force sent twenty assassins to kill Nur Mahomed Khan, son of Wali Mahomed Khan. Nur Mahomed was fortunately absent on the night that they went to his house frr the purpose, and another man was sleeping on his bed, whose head the assassins cut off and took to the general, who, when he saw it found at once that it was another man's head.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Indian Engineering* tells a story which illustrates in a very curious way the efficiency of the Indian Office, which itself costs about a quarter of a million sterling a year, in making the Indian taxpayers pay more for what the public service requires than is necessary. A bridge, it seems, had to be built over an anicut at Srivaikantham, and the question to be determined, if we understand the correspondent's story, which is not very clearly told, was whether the iron work should be done departmentally or by private enterprise. It was found that the mere making of the iron at the Government workshops at Madras would be Rs. 260 a ton, and that there was no skilled agency departmentally available for putting up the bridge when it was made. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay, were therefore asked to tender for the work, and they offered to supply the bridge at a cost of Rs. 250 a ton, iron work, transport, and building it *in situ* included. But when the Madras Government asked to be allowed to enter into the contract the reply was that the Government of India could not sanction such a proceeding, as it would be in violation of the Secretary of State's express orders. The iron work, consequently, is being obtained through the Secretary of State, whether for the purpose of justifying the appointment of an Inspector-General of Stores in the great institution in St. James's Park, which costs India over £240,000 a-year, or whether to show that the Secretary of State's orders are of infinitely more importance than buying of goods in a cheap market, no one seems to know.

NOTES.

ACCORDING to Reuter's telegram Lord Dufferin held a public durbar at Peshawur yesterday, which was attended by a brilliant assembly, including Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Upwards of 300 representatives of the trans-frontier tribes were present.

THE Viceroy, addressing the assemblage, said that he rejoiced to have found everywhere during his tour on the frontier signs of material prosperity as well as proofs of the friendly relations existing with the frontier tribes, and with the ruler and people of Afghanistan. His Excellency hoped that the same state of things might continue for many generations.

Replying subsequently to an address of the municipal authorities of Peshawur the Earl of Dufferin said that he was glad to note signs of prosperity on the whole frontier. The excellent understanding established with Afghanistan would increase the security of the frontier towns, and the recent conclusion of the convention with Russia, which was inaugurated by his illustrious predecessor, for fixing permanently the boundary between Afghanistan and the dominions of the Czar, could not fail to tend towards the same end.

THE *Burma Gazette* is at last out. Colonels Cunliffe Low and Lockhart are made K.C.B.'s. Sir George White becomes a major-general on the permanent list for distinguished services in the field, a number of colonels get the C.B., and the "Distinguished Service Order" has been widely distributed. A number of brevet promotions follow, Lord William Beresford, military secretary to the Viceroy, and Major Monteith Hamilton, A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Roberts, becoming lieutenant-colonels.

ANOTHER Punjab prince has followed the example of the Rajah of Kuperthala. The Rajah of Nabha has offered four lakhs of rupees towards the frontier defence. A military contemporary thinks that it would be far better if the princes of India, instead of giving money for this purpose, would agree to embody their forces in the roll of the Imperial army and consent to have them organised on our plan, and trained with the assistance of English officers. This is the question which Lord Dufferin is possibly considering in connection with the offers of assistance made by the Nizam and others, but it is a question so fenced about with difficulties that it is not easy of solution.

OUR military contemporary says: "That the Indian Rajahs and semi-independent potentates of the Tributary States would be only too glad to organise their military forces as part and portion of the Queen's Eastern Army we are firmly convinced; and were Royal commissions to this effect given to these princes and their nobles loyalty and pride would be gratified and rewarded, while India would possess an additional fighting force of splendid quality—no longer a possible menace, but a strength to our Empire."

This is all very well, and possibly might turn out to be the truth if the experiment were tried in case of any danger threatening that Empire. But Indian Financiers would like to look forward to a time when the military expenditure might be decreased. It we could get rid of the Russian scare and make certain of the loyalty of all the Princes, Chiefs, and peoples of India, the reduction so much longed for might be made. To raise a large force from the Feudatory States might be good policy in time of war—but what is to be done with it in piping times of peace? Soldiers have to be paid and fed, and an auxiliary army for which there was no need would not be a boon or blessing to the Indian taxpayer.

IN noticing the Burma *Gazette* the same contemporary expresses surprise, which will be shared by many, that the name of Colonel W. Carey, R.A., has been omitted from

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the list of honours. Colonel Carey's services in Burma have been of an exceptional nature, and are well-known to the authorities. It is possible, however, that these services will be recognised in perhaps a more marked manner than by a brevet promotion.

THE controversy which has been waging lately in the columns of the *Times* as to the relative triumphs of Christianity and Mahomedanism in India appears to have extended beyond the church militant to the regular military ranks. A major-general has hazarded a statement to the effect that British officers in India avoid engaging those Native servants who are Christians, and that during his prolonged service in that country he had never known but one case where a Native who had embraced the tenets of Christianity was employed by an officer as a servant.

THIS somewhat sweeping assertion has brought down upon the Major-General the equally strong assertion of Dr. Trevor, formerly Chaplain at Bangalore, who declares that he had a congregation of 300 Native Christians, all of them servants; and he tells the following anecdote:—"A staff officer once asked me where I kept my Native Christians, as he never fell in with them. I replied that there was one standing behind his chair." The daily paper which gives this story adds editorially that "it cannot for a moment be doubted that the Native who has had perception enough to appreciate the light of Christianity makes a more intelligent servant than he who follows in the darkness of his forefathers."

We wonder if the editor gained this experience in India?

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

PROSPECTS OF INDIAN INDIGO.

(*Pioneer.*)

Whatever indirect benefits the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington may have conferred on India, its direct effect on the prospects of Indian indigo is likely to be anything but favourable. If a correspondent of the *Times* can be believed, experts have long known that the indigo plant as grown in Sierra Leone and other British possesions on the West African Coast, is superior to the Indian plant in dyeing properties, and this fact was brought into prominent notice at the Exhibition. Dr. Watt, who ought to be a competent judge, is said to have acknowledged this superiority to Sir James Marshall, who represented the West African Colonies at the Exhibition, and Mr. Alfred Malony, in his "Forestry of West Africa," has directed attention to the possibility of developing the manufacture of indigo into a profitable trade. This has now come to the ears of the Liverpool traders, who have an exclusive monoply of the trade with West Africa, and they are said to be combining to establish indigo factories in that region. It is not long since we had to notice a statement that Tonquin was able to produce indigo of a better colour than Bengal; but the news of the *Times'* correspondent is much more serious. The great bulk of Bengal indigo goes to the United Kingdom, the United States and France; and if the dye could be manufactured in Western Africa under equal conditions as regards quality, fertility of soil and cheapness of labour, the diminution in the time and cost of transit would obviously be a serious handicap to the Indian product. Tirhoot indigo probably does not travel from the factory to the London market under six weeks or two months; but it could be carried from Sierra Leone to Liverpool in 14 days. This is not all, however. The plant in India requires careful and laborious cultivation, whereas in West Africa it is said to grow in wild profusion, and to afford a better dye; while such labour as is required is cheaper in Africa than in India. If these are facts, which there seems no good reason to doubt, the outlook for Indian planters is by no means pleasing. Dr. Watt is reported to have advised the Indian Government to import the West African plant for cultivatton in India: but even should this attempt be made and prove successful, there are other circumstances mentioned above which threaten that the West African factories would prove dangerous rivals of those in Bengal. It is well, at any rate, that the attention of those most directly interested should be called to the matter. We may note that the exports of Indian indigo during 1886 87 were valued at 369 lakhs of rupees, a sufficient indication of the magnitude and importance of the interests involved.

INDIAN WHEAT TRADE.

(*Times of India.*)

The development of the Indian wheat trade in recent years has been a source of gratification to all interested in the commerce and material prosperity of this country; and the importance which it has now assumed is shown in the fact that the American trade in this commodity has been so seriously affected by the rivalry of the produce of the Indian ryot that the Americans are talking of the advisability of granting bounties on the export of the cereal in order to counteract it. That this measure would seriously affect the welfare of the Indian farmer there is little reason to doubt. The present temporary dulness in our wheat exports is ascribed, and rightly we think, to the lowering of the prices on the American article, consequent on the recent failure of the Chicago and other "rings" to carry on their operations. Whether England is so wedded to its policy of purchasing in the cheapest market as to refuse to take any steps towards retaliation, as the Americans seem to think, is a point which is being discussed in the home papers, and it is asserted that the financial stability of India is a matter in which England is so deeply concerned that it could not look on quietly at the adoption of a system which would seriously interfere with the solvency of the Indian Exchequer. Instead of resorting to an import duty on this important article of food, the suggestion has been that for every shilling of bounty granted by the States the English Government should grant an equivalent import bounty on all Indian and Colonial wheat. By this means it is urged the English people would get their bread as cheap as heretofore, while the American people would pay a part of the cost of production, and by this means "Greater Britain" would compete on more favourable terms than ever.

FREE TRADE IN BURMA.

(*Rangoon Times.*)

In continuation of what we recently wrote on the policy of forcing India to abolish its import customs duties, let any of our readers look at an average shipment by an up-country steamer. He will find there goods from all European countries, England included. Silks, cottons, and woollens from England, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland; iron from Belgium, matches from Sweden, petroleum from Russia, butter from Denmark, kerosine oil and oilman's stores from America. Many years ago nearly all these goods came from England, giving employment to English operatives and English ships, now the trade benefits foreign operatives, and an increasing number of foreign ships and steamers. Many of the cases have never been touched by a British subject, either on land or water, uutil they arrive in Rangoon. Neither the British Government or a British subject has made one single rupee on one of them, for no duty is raised, and they were made by foreigners, brought here in foreign vessels to be sold at a profit to British subjects out here. Not only have foreigners benefited by the manufacture, but British manufacturers and their workmen have been, by the industry of foreign workmen, and the competition of free trade, ousted from what, as we said a few years ago, was almost an English monopoly. This seems to us not a policy which recommends itself to India and Burma. If England directly benefited by its great dependency only taking English goods, we could understand, when high duties shut English merchants out from many of the markets of the world, an English policy of forcing us to abandon import duties. But when the very countries which thus shut out our manufactures from their markets by heavy duties are allowed to send their goods here free to compete with English goods, and we are put to great stress for ways and means of levying the necessary Government revenue, a free trade policy, such as we have been forced to adopt against our own better judgment, would seem to be a suicidal one for India, Burma, and England. The abolition took place under a Conservative Government, if we remember right, when Lord Lytton was Viceroy. It shows that as regards their Indian policy there is but little to choose between Conservatives or Liberals. Although in their foreign policy the Conservatives act more in accordance with the spirit of Englishmen, and the traditions which have made us rulers of so vast a portion of the habitable globe, in domestic matters such as the abolition of the import duties, both parties are equally at fault in neglecting the real interests of India, and in desiring a policy which benefits English manufacturers and the manufacturers of the whole world at the cost of the poorest subjects of the British Empire, ruining thereby many small Indian industries which, under a wiser Government, would be fostered and encouraged, and raise a class who would have the deepest interest in upholding British rule, which thus protected them and prevented the ruin of their little manufactures, to uphold the fine theories of free trade, which they do not comprehend, and certainly have never desired.

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT AND THE TEA FUND.

(*Times of Ceylon.*)

Government have promised to give Rs. 2,000 towards the proper representation of Ceylon tea at the Glasgow Exhibition. This offer was made before any proposal to support the Melbourne Exhibition had assumed practical proportions, and, of course, before those proposals had developed into their present comprehensive shape. Now that the planting community have shown such unmistakable energy in helping themselves, the Government should not be backward in supporting the movement, and this can best be done by means of an annual grant of not less than Rs. 10,000. We feel sure that the Government have only to be

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properly approached on this subject to take up the matter with zeal, and we know of no one who can place it more forcibly before them than the Planting Member of Council. To enumerate the benefits which the tea enterprise has conferred, is conferring, and will confer on the general prosperity of the colony or in regard to its finances would be absurd. They are all too well recognised to need mentioning; and in subsidising a fund such as Mr. Rutherford's for the maintenance of that industry in its present prosperous condition, the Government would not only be doing what is right, but also be acting very wisely in their own interests. If the Government of this colony is really actuated by a desire to do everything it legitimately can to promote the best interests of all sections of the community alike, and especially of the planting community, the present one is an excellent opportunity to display that feeling in a practical form. Planters have been ever ready to help themselves; they have lacked neither energy nor enterprise in pushing their own fortunes or in snatching victory out of defeat. They have never called on the Government to help them in their adversity, or relied on that help to assist them in their trouble. Nothing, therefore, could be more graceful, and nothing would tend more to minimise the active opposition to the Government so often displaced by the community at large, than a substantial grant by the Government to the Tea Fund annually. Such help at this time would be invaluable. It would show planters that the Government was really anxious to promote the success of their enterprise, and took an active part in so doing.

INDIAN TEA IN CHINA.

(*Pioneer.*)

We notice in a recent issue of a North China paper an advertisement stating that a Tientsin firm has just received a consignment of Indian tea. It is remarkable enough that Indian merchants should seek a market for their goods in the very region where, one would fancy, they were least likely to find it; but the fact becomes still more remarkable when we consider that large markets exist at their very door which they have as yet scarcely tapped. Last year, for instance, the imports of tea into India amounted to nearly 4¼ million pounds, much the highest point yet attained. Of this the great bulk came from China, but there were considerable shipments also from Ceylon and Java, and for the first time on record there was a consignment of 6,800 pounds from Batoum of all places in the world. Nearly all these imports are re-exported either by sea up the Persian Gulf, the tea being distributed through Persia and Central Asia, or by land across the frontier to Kabul. While only 200,000 pounds of Indian tea found their way to Persia last year, nearly 1¾ million pounds of foreign tea went to the same country by way of Bombay. A writer in the *North China Herald* in April last said the reason why Indian planters left this large and increasing trade to foreigners, was that the imports from China consisted for the most part of green tea of the hyson kind which has hitherto not been produced at all in India; but this statement requires verification, and does not at any rate apply to the teas of Java and Ceylon. How the Batoum consignment was ever directed to India is a still greater puzzle.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

(*Indian Spectator.*)

The production of a good Indian commercial sugar from any one of the many sugar-producing plants, besides the generally-known sugarcane, is beset with difficulties, especially the one of suitable locality, as in the case of the date-palm, in which to grow it before it can be introduced into a sugar factory. The date-palm is a fair sugar producer; but prior to bringing it into general use, it must battle against "a strong local prejudice." The sugar cane, which is commonly used in the making of *gur* or "jaggree" is, strange to say, not extensively cultivated; for British India the approximate area is 80,378 acres and in Native States, 53,000 acres. There are four well-known varieties of the sugarcane, viz., the large white and the large red, the striped and the straw cane, and all possess much about the same saccharine qualities; but the large white, with sufficient irrigation, gives the largest outturn on the whole. The large red is sweeter than the white, and is largely consumed by the populace. Sugarcane plantations require, in the early days of growth, much care and constant attention and watering during the period of growth. "Trashing," as it is called, or the removal of dead leaves from the young cane, is injurious, and has been found productive of harm. The *sorghum saccharatum* has not yet proved its reputation as an efficient sugar producer. The sugar refineries, in Poona and Baroda, have apparently affected the old traditional wooden mills for grinding the cane. It is, however, an open question, whether it is due to this circumstance or to an appreciation on the part of the Native miller of a better apparatus that the iron mill, particularly in the Deccan, has succeeded in taking the lead; it saves time and labour, and extracts a larger percentage of juice.

THE LATE LADY BRASSEY.

We (*Bombay Gazette*) have received a letter from a correspondent on board the *Sunbeam*, giving an account of the death of Lady Brassey. Writing on Sept. 22nd, a few days before arriving at Mauritius, our correspondent says:—

"The death of Lady Brassey has made everyone on board sad and miserable, and we all feel it as a personal bereavement. To any one not belonging to the family it could not have failed to be apparent that the end was approaching, though, strange to say, neither she nor Lord Brassey, nor any member of the family, appeared to be sensible of the fact that she was a doomed woman until within a day or two of the crisis. Her indomitable energy and unceasing activity had deceived them, for up to three days of her death she busied herself with her work, and although confined to bed took a lively interest in all that was going on. It had been arranged that the crew were to give us a Nigger Minstrel entertainment, and that we were to give them in return a theatrical performance. The piece we had selected was *Ice on parle Francais*, and we were actively rehearsing this when Lady Brassey was actually dying, although, of course, no one knew it; indeed, she herself busily superintended the arrangements from what turned out to be her death-bed. The last time she did any active work was on Sunday, the 11th inst., when she entered up her diary, which was two or three days in arrears. She was then in very buoyant spirits, and we were hoping that a change for the better had taken place in her health. The improvement, however, was but a temporary flicker.

"The next morning I visited her in the deck-house, on the floor of which a bed had been made for her, and where she was chatting with her son and daughter. As I entered, she extended her hand and shook mine most warmly, with a kindly look on her face which I shall never forget. Her hand-shake was always thoroughly cordial, but on this occasion there was more than ordinary warmth in the greeting. The yacht was then rolling a good deal, but she said she did not feel the motion, and that she thought that her health was a little better.

"The next morning (Tuesday, Sept. 13) she was dangerously ill and at times unconscious. It was not expected then that she would live long, and in the afternoon all her family took final leave of her. Afterwards Lord Brassey came to me on the deck, and with much emotion told me that they had all wished her "good-bye." The poor lady lingered through the night, but died at eleven o'clock on the following morning (Wednesday, September 14). She was buried the same evening at sunset, the doctor reading the service and Lord Brassey delivering a brief address. I don't think I ever saw such an impressive and touching sight. It is over a week since she died, but the gloom caused by the occurrence is still far from being dissipated.

"The sad event occurred exactly a week after leaving Port Darwin, and while we were on our way to Mauritius, which we expect to reach in about a week from now. The idea of the family going from the Cape in a Union Company's steamer has been abandoned. We are making a quick passage across the Indian Ocean. Yesterday's run was 277 miles, and several days previously it was nearly as much. We expect to reach Mauritius on the 28th September."

THE RULES OF RACING IN INDIA.

(*Times of India.*)

The preliminary proposals for revision of the rules of racing in India, which have been drawn up and circulated by a Committee of the Calcutta Turf Club appointed for the purpose, will be carefully studied by everyone interested in turf matters. The principle will be generally conceded that it is to the true interests of the turf in India to have, as in England, one ruling body vested with absolute authority over all race meetings in the country. Nor can any serious objection be taken to the proposal that the Calcutta Turf Club should constitute this ruling body. It is the most largely recognised authority on Indian turf matters, and any scheme for the inclusion of representatives from other parts of India would be sure to prove unworkable. A ruling body constituted on the plan of the English Jockey Club would doubtless be preferable on many grounds, but it is clearly unattainable in India, where greater distances preclude race meetings from being a regular round for those devoted to the Turf. Altogether, therefore, it is a fair proposal, though it is pretty sure to excite a good deal of local prejudice in other parts of India, that the Calcutta Turf Club should be vested with supreme authority over Indian racing matters. If this be carried out, the rules drafted by the Committee will be applied to all race meetings in India, including Burma, and we shall have something like a simple and uniform system. It is further proposed that an official Racing Calendar shall be published, this to be the recognised organ for the publication of all matters relating to race meetings, racing edicts, racing notifications, &c., as is the Racing Calendar in England. Provision will also be made for the publication of a Forfeit List, and a list of declared defaulters for lotteries and bets. All appeals will be decided by the supreme authority, trainers and jockeys will hold their licences from it, and will define the powers and duties of stewards of race meetings. Gymkhana meetings will not be subject to the new rules, but all other meetings in

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India will be conducted in accordance with them. Several important minor proposals are put forward, such as that the maiden qualification of horses will be reduced from a win of Rs. 200 to a win of Rs. 100, that no prize of less than Rs. 100 shall be run for (except at Gymkhana meetings), that the recognised height of ponies shall be raised to 14 hands (races, however, may be restricted to any height under this by the introduction of a specific condition to that effect into the terms of the race, that assumed names will have to be registered annually, and that horses bearing the same name will have to be distinguished by numerals. One important point is the suggestion that no plea of declaration shall entitle an owner having two horses in a race to prevent one of them from winning in order to win with the other. In England, this privilege is allowed to owners, and there have been cases where the really better horse has been openly and, under English rules, legitimately "pulled" to make way for his more heavily backed stable companion. In Australia, however, there is an express turf law prohibiting this practice, and the Calcutta Committee "are convinced by experience that they are acting rightly in following the same course in India." There will be full opportunity for this and other matters of detail being duly weighed by turf experts all over India before the proposed rules becomes final. Meanwhile, the committee very fairly appeal that their proposals should be "considered and criticised from the broad standpoint of public turf interest, and not from the narrow platform of any chance wants of a special locality." A uniform code of turf rules for all India is an undoubted desideratum, and here we certainly appear to have the draft of a feasible scheme.

BENGAL.

An unfortunate old Native woman committed suicide the other day by lying down in front of a North-Western train. The Bengali official whose duty it was to report the accident sent in this grimly suggestive telegram to Lahore: "Native woman found small pieces in about seventy feet length's and the head was separated."

Syed Abdussobhan Chowdry, Zemindar and Municipal Commissioner of Bogra, has placed with the Municipality Rs. 150, and free quarters, for the services of a trained midwife till her permanent entertainment by the Municipality from the next official year. The public are extremely grateful to this public spirited zemindar, and to her Excellency Lady Dufferin for her sympathetic interest in the women of this country, which has evoked such public spirit. The Surgeon-General has been asked to recommend a good midwife.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Julpaiguri, has been appointed on special duty to the Bengal Secretariat. He has to join the Secretariat on Nov. 15, and during the next few months will be employed in rewriting Sir William Hunter's Statistical Account of Bengal. This appointment, we believe, is the first step to a higher post in the Secretariat. Mr. O'Donnell was, it will be remembered, a great help in writing the "Statistical Reporter" originally, and he has been selected now on Sir William's recommendation to revise it.

The petition of the unsuccessful candidates at the last pleaders' examination for the Upper Subordinate Grade from the Benares District, praying that the results of the examination be reconsidered with reference to the action of the Examination Board in raising the minimum number of marks required for qualifying, has been rejected by a full bench of the High Court, on the ground that the Court having delegated its powers in reference to examination matters to the Board of Examiners, could not interfere. Mr. Justice Straight expressed no opinion one way or the other, as he was President of the Examination Board.

MADRAS.

The Madras Harbour Trust Board, in reply to a protest made by the Madras railway authorities against the very high rate of godown rent charged by the Board on all heavy machinery, rails, &c., not removed from the inner end of the pier within three days after the clearance of the vessel by which they were imported, have intimated that the demurrage rates, after much discussion, were fixed at what they are at present, so that they may be sufficiently deterrent to induce consigners to remove their goods sharp; that similar objections were raised by the port storekeeper, State railways; and that the facilities of cranes and sidings now offered should remove all difficulty towards removing cargo within the time fixed.

BOMBAY.

The *Deccan Times* hears that his Highness the Nizam is about to issue orders placing the Sarf-i-khas Department in Colonel Marshall's charge, under whom Abdul Russak, the Secretary, will work in future.

The Municipal Commissioners of Panwell are about to undertake a scheme for bringing water into the town, and with that object in view they have applied to Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 10,000 by the issue of twenty debentures of Rs. 500 each, for which interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

On Tuesday afternoon the Bombay Cotton Trade Association held a general meeting under the presidency of Mr. R. L. Stewart, when, among other business transacted, the principal of Mr. G. W. Moir's scheme for the institution of a clearing house for future delivery contracts was approved, and the details were referred to a sub-committee of the Association for report within a month.

Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Salmon, Joint Administrator of Sangli, and Political Agent, Cutch, sub pro tem., has been appointed to be Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Oknamandal district and commandant of the Wagheer Corps, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale, who has been appointed to the Currency Office at Madras, has given over charge of the Bombay Office to Mr. Groves, who had charge of the Madras Office.

Nawab Zafar Jung (Shums-ul-Mulk) laid before the Nizam on Monday the presents he had brought for his Highness from London. Among other things were an album of Jubilee photographs, a writing-desk, a new kind of watch, a musical box, and a camera. His Highness had previously received from the Minister two Florentine and two English horses, as well as a magnificent watch and chain, set in diamonds. Sardar Diler Jung presented three pug dogs, which the Nizam had specially asked him to bring, and a whip with a watch in the handle.

At the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, Secunderabad, the other day, a novel appeal was made to Major Robertson. One Mullgu, a butler, who had been convicted on his own confession of theft in a building, and sentenced by the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate to eighteen months' imprisonment, sought, through the advocacy of one of the members of the local Bar, to have his sentence mitigated on the ground that he wanted to get married, and that this long incarceration would injure his prospects in this respect in the direction in which he had already fixed his eye. Major Robertson, however, remembering the callousness of the law to all domestic feelings, had to steel his heart against this piteous appeal, and rejected it with tears in his eyes. At least, the local paper says so.

THE FINANCES OF NETHERLANDS-INDIA.

The report drawn up by Mr. Fenton on the finances and on the budget for 1888 of the Dutch East Indian possessions has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper. Mr. Fenton writes:—

It appears from the explanatory statement which accompanies the Netherlands-Indian Budget for 1888 that the surplus for 1885 amounts in reality to nearly fl.1,000,000 more than the Minister had expected, namely, to about fl.2,109,000 (£175,750), this satisfactory result being attributable almost exclusively to a higher yield of the ways and means than had been anticipated. It further appears that a somewhat similar favourable state of affairs may be assumed as regards the service of the year 1886, and that whereas the budget estimates showed a deficit of very nearly fl.5,500,000, the accounts, when completed, will reveal an excess of revenue over expenditure of about fl.1,100,000. This affords once more a proof of what I observed in my last year's financial report as to the vague and uncertain character of the budget estimates for Netherlands-India

With respect to the service of the current year (1887), it is scarcely necessary to say that no details can as yet be given; but the Minister states that it may be safely assumed that, in consequence of the considerable increase which has taken place in the price of coffee since the budget estimates for this year were made up, the general result will be far more favourable than was at that time expected, and that the accounts, when closed, will show a substantial surplus in place of a deficit of fl.3,842,885 as anticipated by the budget.

The Netherlands-Indian Budget for 1888 now laid before the Chamber presents the following totals:—Expenditure: Netherlands, fl.23,727,879; Netherlands-India, fl.115,148,643; total, fl.138,876,522. Revenue: Netherlands fl.29,286,876; Netherlands-India, fl.104,497,184; total, fl.133,784,060. Deficit, fl.5,092,462.

For the current year the totals of the budget, as modified and finally approved by the States-General, were:—Total expenditure, fl.138,519,953; total revenue, fl.133,561,632; deficit, fl.4,958,321.

The only practical difference, therefore, between these two budgets, is that the deficit anticipated on the service of 1888 exceeds by fl.134,141 that assumed for 1887. But in the same manner that the latter will, as there seems little or no doubt, be transformed into a surplus, the former may also disappear and become a surplus, especially as the Minister has deemed it prudent, in establishing the amount to be derived in 1888 from the sale of Government coffee, to assume the moderate average price of c.40 per half-kilogram, whilst the selling price, as at present quoted at Amsterdam of "good ordinary" coffee, is c.53 per half-kilogram; and as the crop of the current year, which will come to market in 1888, is known to be a very short one—the quantity assumed as likely to be offered for sale next year in the Netherlands, being only about 400,000 piculs, as compared with the budget estimate of 630,000 piculs for the current year—the probabilities would appear to be in favour of the present market price holding its ground.

Now, the above-mentioned estimate of 400,000 piculs represents 47,600,000 half-kilograms. If, therefore, the state of the market during the year 1888 should be such as to admit of that quantity of coffee being disposed of at an average price of c.53 per half-kilogram,

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instead of at the rate of c.47, as assumed in the budget, the result would be an increased receipt from this source of revenue, as compared with the estimate, of about fl.2,850,000, a sum which would in itself be sufficient to cover more than half the deficit shown by the budget.

The estimate of expenditure includes the three following items, namely, under the head of Civil Public Works, fl.6,774,340 for the construction of Government railways in Netherlands-India, and fl.1,140,000 for establishing a line of telegraph wires from Java to the Islands of Bali and Celebes, together £659,528 ; and under the head of Finance Department, fl.1,854,000 (£154,500) for interest. payable by the administration of Netherlands-India, to the Home Exchequer, as nterest on that portion of the 3½ per cent. (formerly 4 per cent.) Public Debt of the Netherlands, which was incurred on behalf of the said administration by the Home Government.

THE INDIAN OPIUM REVENUE.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—The views held in India, and especially in Bombay, respecting the decline in the amount of revenue obtained from opium are not shared by authorities here who are well acquainted with the working of the old system of taxation of opium in China. There was some doubt and delay at first as to the precise date at which the convention should come into force, and large stocks had been accumulated in Shanghai in expectation of it. To these temporary circumstances the decline of the revenue in India is attributed. It is not, as I have said, believed that the opium convention will have any permanent effect of this nature. The competition of the native drug is exactly what it was last year and the year before. It is intended for a wholly different class of consumers to Indian opium.

ENTERPRISE IN NORTH BORNEO.

On the 15th inst. the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited) shipped, per *Glencoe*, a large saw mill to be erected on their estate of 20,000 acres in Sandakan Bay, North Borneo. The plant includes boilers and engines of 200-horse power, large galvanised iron sheds, a portable railway, and all the necessary saws, &c., for treating thirty to forty hardwood logs per day. With it also was shipped one of Death's automatic feeding steam power fibre machines. This will be followed by a steam launch, now being completed on the Clyde, capable of steaming nine miles an hour for 300 miles without recoaling. The whole has been designed by and completed under the personal superintendence of the company's engineer and manager, Mr. Fred. Boultbee, C.E., who for some considerable time acted as engineer to the Sultan of Johore's large steam saw mills in Johore. Mr. Boultbee left London on the 18th inst. for Borneo, *vid* Marseilles and Singapore. His assistant engineer, Mr. Venis, and clerk, Mr. Penney, proceeding with the machinery on board the *Glencoe*. A site for the mill has been prepared, and Mr. Boultbee expects to have the machinery erected and running by the middle of February.

The Exhibition of last year formed a convenient opportunity of testing the value of many of our colonial woods. After the close of the Exhibition Mr. Allen Ransome, of Chelsea, tested all the woods in the Exhibition by sawing, planing, and moulding them for various purposes. He also tested their breaking strains and shrinkages in seasoning. From his report to the Government it appears that Borneo timber occupies a very high position among colonial and foreign woods, and one species, viz., Billian or Borneo ironwood, stands prominent for strength and durability, it having the highest breaking strain of any known wood (nearly double that of teak), combined with the singular feature that it was the only timber that did not shrink at all, either in width or thickness, in the drying process. It is also, like most of the Borneo woods, impervious to the white ant and the teredos or seaworm. It is largely used in China and the East for wharves, dock piles, and anything requiring exposure. A large demand is anticipated for sleepers for the Chinese railways. From its strength and non-shrinkage it should also be largely used for shipbuilding, railway carriages, mansel wheels, keys and treenails, parquet flooring, &c., and as it can be sold in this country for less than teak, it should be a serious competitor with that wood. Another Borneo timber which should find a ready sale in this country is sirayah or red cedar. This is used as flooring and scantling by the Chinese, and nothing else is used in Mauritius. However, now that the forests in the Straits and elsewhere are becoming exhausted, the demand for the markets in the East is likely to preclude much Borneo timber being shipped to this country at present, unless very remunerative prices can be obtained.

Since the company was formed, in February last, considerable progress has been made by the planting manager, Mr. A. Walker, in felling, clearing, and planting a portion of the estate. Up to the present he has planted about 10,000 pepper vines, 3,000 Manila hemp stools, and 28,000 pine-apple plants. Specimens of pineapple and other leaf fibres treated by Death's machine have been sent home and favourably reported on, and a shipment of the same may be expected next year. The company, it will be remembered, hold the exclusive rights of Death's machine for Borneo. At the end of the next season, about the end of February, clearing and planting will be vigorously resumed. Native labour is plentiful and cheap, and the Chinese are immigrating in large numbers to the neighbourhood. Agencies have been established by the company in all the chief towns in India, China, and elsewhere, and the enterprise seems to have every prospect of success before it.

THE NEW TARIFF IN INDO-CHINA.

The commercial *régime* in French Indo-China has just been made the subject of a discussion by the Paris Society of Political Economy, in the course of which a very exhaustive examination of the tendency of the Tong-King duties was made by M. Joseph Chailly, whose observations, says the *Manchester Guardian*, have attracted the more attention in France because he was the intimate associate of M. Paul Bert in organising the administration of Tong-King. As a member of the staff of the *Economiste Français*, M. Chailly is also a colleague of M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, who some time ago, in a weak moment, admitted that France might well impose some slight differential duties in Tong-King as a compensation for her military sacrifices in opening up the Red River to trade. M. Chailly did not overlook any of the arguments which have been advanced in favour of the attempt to reserve the Tong-King market for French manufacturers. He admitted that the mother country had as much right to expect to derive benefit from its colonies as the landowner or settler from land reclaimed, tilled, and irrigated by him. The only question with M. Chailly is as to the best way of making the colonial possessions of France remunerative. Now nobody supposes that Tong-King will immediately return to France the large sums invested in its conquest. The repayment is to come in the form of increased traffic and commercial relations between France and Tong-King, and the acquisition of wealth by subjects of France, who in spending their gains will distribute them through the various channels of industry at home. In this way increase of wealth by French subjects will in the end increase the wealth of the people of France generally. So far it would appear as though there was some reason in the argument that France would act foolishly if she permitted all the world to trade with her colonies while she alone bore the cost of conquering and administering them. But M. Chailly showed that it would be still more foolish to defeat her own object and deprive herself of any return at all in the attempt to exclude others from a share of the benefits. France desires that her colonies shall buy manufactures only from France. But at present she can only very imperfectly supply the articles required, and the articles which she can supply are precisely those which, because of their relatively high cost of production in France, she is obliged to protect even in the home markets. Taking into consideration the rates of freight and the effect of the differential duties, all this means that France will endeavour to sell her manufactures to Tong-King and Cochin China merchants at prices at least double those at which the same goods could otherwise be bought from other producers. Consumption in Tong-King will in consequence be reduced at least one-half. The merchants will find their trade declining, and, becoming discouraged, they will retire from the business in order to escape ruin. The consumers will find themselves worse fed, clothed, lodged, and supplied with appliances than their competitors elsewhere, and, far from the productive resources of the colonies being developed, they will be abandoned, the revenues will become stationary or decline, and ultimately there will be deficits for France to pay. With Free Trade, on the other hand, the colonies would buy in the cheapest market, and as the producers would be on an equal footing with their rivals, capital would be attracted and production would be stimulated. The French manufacturers might not get the benefit directly, but the French merchants would be enriched only to spend their wealth in France. Now it makes no difference to the people of France through which particular class the wealth comes to that country. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the French manufacturers will not be compelled to close their mills if they are not protected in Tong-King. That market is of little or no value to them as yet. The argument for continued protection in the home market, on the ground that it is of vital importance to them and that they have already been induced to invest their capital, cannot be applied to a new market ; on the other hand, Protection will be absolutely fatal to Tong-King as a colony. But even if it be argued that under a Free Trade *régime* the merchants of Tong-King would be largely, if not exclusively, foreigners, who would carry their acquired wealth to their own countries and not to France, the result would be even worse under a differential *régime*. For Tong-King possesses coal, iron, copper, cotton, and silk ; and as foreign capitalists are more enterprising than Frenchmen, under a system of high prices they would do in Tong-King as they have done in Bombay—erect mills and works for production on the spot. Thus, if differential duties do not absolutely prevent the development of Tong-King, they must lead to the development of local manufacturing enterprises by foreigners ; and how could France or French manufacturers be benefited in either case ? Another probable consequence will be the revival of Chinese contraband trade on a great scale, and the direct encouragement of those practical operations which France has taken so much trouble to repress. Finally, M. Chailly pointed out that a great incentive to the French conquest of Tong-King has been the desire to open up a short route to Yunnan and Western China under French influence, and that the exclusion of the cheapest goods from that route will favour the utilisation of the Yangtsze-Kiang and Burmah routes in preference, and will practically close the Red River route.

AYOOB KHAN'S SURRENDER.

The following is an account sent from Sarakhs, and published in St. Petersburg, of the manner in which Ayoob Khan surrendered himself to the British authorities. According to this statement, "as a matter of fact Ayoob Khan had no necessity to give himself up to the English, seeing that he had at his disposal over 3,000 armed men, and could have remained at large for an indefinite period. It is understood that he was induced to act as he did through pique at the attitude of Russia ; which latter Power gave him to understand that he was not to count on her support in his attempt, either in the matter of protection or money. It was owing to his disenchantment on this score that he refused to take refuge on Russian territory, which he could easily have done. Ayoob Khan, with a small escort, rode into Meshed on horseback, and sent a message to the British agent in that town to the effect that an elder of the town of Herat wanted to speak with him. When the agent made his appearance Ayoob Khan dismounted from his horse, and, stretching out his hand, said, 'You have now in your hands Ayoob Khan, who surrenders to the glorious and gentle Empress of India, on whose mercy he throws himself.'"

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. RANKING, 5th Bengal Cavalry, has passed the examination in Persian in the first division of the Degree of Honour.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WARDROP, 3rd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed to the command of the 12th Lancers, and has been ordered home to take up his appointment.

COLONEL WILLIAM JEFFREYS, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service from Nov 11.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL FERGUSON, Medical Staff, whose tour of Indian Service has expired, is directed to proceed home on being relieved by Deputy Surgeon-General Bradshaw.

THE following appointments are made:—

17th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Williams, Liverpool Regiment, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

40th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Worseley, Royal Artillery, to be officiating officer, on probation.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenants Taylor and Hutchinson to be Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively.

THE 21st Madras Infantry is the Madras regiment chosen to return to India in the spring of 1888.

COLONEL TREGEAR, 9th Bengal Infantry, has proceeded on furlough, and Colonel Home takes command of the regiment.

COLONEL OMMANEY is appointed Commandant, 39th Bengal Infantry.

CAPTAIN SIR R. COLLETON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, has gone to Shillong on inspection duty.

FIVE HUNDRED men of the Burma Police are expected on the 11th instant for Burma, and a similar number from Lucknow on the 25th.

MAJOR G. W. SAWYER, Military Accounts Department, Pay Examiner, Bombay, will, on being relieved of those duties, proceed to Bombay as Presidency Paymaster.

THE Government of India have decided that non-commissioned officers serving on the Unattached List may, in special and exceptional cases, be granted furlough to England on private affairs under the same conditions as the indulgence is at present allowed to regimental non-commissioned officers of the British Army, and on the distinct understanding that the State is put to no extra expense thereby. This decision has, we believe, no reference to the special grant of furlough to a limited number of non-commissioned officers of British corps and batteries, which has been sanctioned by Government, and does not extend the privileges of that order to non-commissioned officers on the Unattached List who are now merely admitted to the benefit of the rule under which Government allowed regimental non-commissioned officers serving in India to proceed to England on furlough on private affairs in exceptional cases only. The grant of the privilege is, we believe, accompanied by a free passage in a troopship both to and from England, and the benefit conferred by the decision is, therefore, a substantial one.

THE Government of India have ruled that the Order (given below), dated May 17, 1887, shall apply to Medical Officers withdrawn from civil employment for field service in Burma from the date of that order:—"A Medical Officer withdrawn from a civil employment will be allowed a consolidated salary equal to that of his grade when in charge of a regiment, whatever the total of his grade pay, plus the half staff in his civil appointment is less than such consolidated pay, from the time of his handing over charge to the date of his rejoining without delay, after his services are no longer required in the field."

CERTAIN important changes affecting the Army Hospital Native Corps in the three Presidences are to come into force from April 1 next, with a view to improving the position of the men and raising the efficiency of the Corps. These changes comprise the grant of a more liberal scale of clothing, a portion of which will be paid for out of the kit money, and half mounting allowance, while the remainder will be issued at the public expense at a cost per man not exceeding to Rs. 9-9; the grant of kit money on enlistment at the rate of Rs. 15 per recruit, and of an annual half mounting allowance of Rs. 2-8 per man; a free passage to their homes when invalided, and when proceeding to and from their homes on sick leave, and the privilege to all hospital attendants, who claim their discharge on the expiration of three years' service, of reckoning their former service towards pension and gratuity on re-enlistment.

IN consequence of the Secretary of State for India having objected to the appointment of Captain E. E. Money, Quartermaster-General's Department, to the grade of Assistant Quartermaster-General, the Government of India has been compelled to refuse sanction to Captain Money retaining that appointment until he becomes qualified to hold it by virtue of his promotion to the rank of major. Captain Money reverts, therefore, to Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, which appointment he will be permitted to hold until he completes his five years' tour of service in that grade, when he will have to return to regimental duty. The objection to the appointment is made under paragraph 71, section V., Queen's Regulations, under which the appointments of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General are to be held exclusively by field officers and it is extremely unfortunate for Captain Money that he will not complete the qualifying service for promotion to the rank of major until some six or seven months after he has completed his tour of service as a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and vacated his appointment under the five-year rule.

COTTON GOODS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

In the report on the railway-borne trade of the Central Provinces for the year 1886-87, which, by the way, is published under the auspices of the Department of Land Records, Settlements and Agriculture, Mr. J. B. Fuller give some information regarding the trade in cotton goods. He writes:—

The imports of cotton-goods show a considerable decline when compared with those of the previous year, but [are, on the other hand, larger than they were in 1884-85. The quantities of yarn imported correspond pretty closely with the quantities imported during 1884-85, though there is a marked advantage on the side of yarn of English manufacture. The import of English cotton-goods was much smaller than in the preceding year, but still much larger than in either 1884-85 or 1883 84. The import of Indian piece-goods shows, however, a large falling-off when compared with the import of any of three years preceding. Thit is entirely due to the success of the Empress Mills at Nagpur, the exports of cotton piece-goods from the Nagpur block to other Central Provinces blocks amounting to 12,701 maunds against 7,516 maunds in the preceding year. The Provinces received considerably more piece-goods from Nagpur than from Bombay. But there are no signs that the competition of the Nagpur mills is driving English piece-goods from the market.

As regards the cotton crops, Mr. Fuller says that of 1885 was above the average, but that of 1886 considerably surpassed it. The amount exported during 1886-87 was three times as much as that exported during 1884-85, and the receipt from cotton exceeded those of 1884 85 by no less than 23 lahks of rupees, and those of the previous year by fourteen lahks. Out of 2,18,495 maunds of cotton exported 1,29,416 were contributed by the Wardha and Nagpore Districts, and 45,390 by the Nimar District. Complaints have been made of a falling-off in the exports of cotton to England, but Mr. Fuller tells us that a hospitable market can be obtained within the country, so that the interests of the Provinces do not appear to have suffered.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent to the *Madras Times* the following curious petition, received by him about thirteen years ago, shortly after the Prince of Wales's visit to Madras. It is a remarkable specimen of English as she is wrote:—"Most Honoured Sir,—That your unfortunate Petitioner most respectfully beg to state that he lost on the 18-12-75 an affectionate son of 5 years old to whom the death was caused (with an almost inextinguishable violence) by the fall of *Sky-Rocket* on his head and the brain of which came out through the *hole* caused by the accidental fall of said sky-rocket fired for the *Handsome* and *Public Show* exhilarated in *Honour* of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on the 11th Dec., 1875, at Rajahmundry. He is plunged into profound regret for such deprivation and heavy loss of his affectionate *Son* which happened by the consequence of his Royal Highness—Spectacles. Doctor Hitchcock tried, with an utmost power, to cure the wound, but his faithful treatment terminated unsuccessful by the decrease of *Providence*. He therefore prays your merciful and well-dignified honour will be kind enough to recommend him (Petitioner) to the Government for obtaining any means of his subsistence as he is very poor and lost his son."

HONOURING LORD CONNEMARA.—A Tamil song composed in honour of Lord Connemara was recited during his Excellency's recent visit to Madura. The following is the English rendering:—"We are at a loss to understand what penance we had made that God the preserver of the world should favour us with this opportunity of seeing you whom He has purposely created to rule over, and do all possible good to, the Madras Presidency, which forms an ornament on the face of the woman India. Will you be pleased to present our compliments to our mother Lady Connemara, who does not murmur for her present separation from you, because she understands fully that a wife is a part of her husband, and consequently she is with her husband wherever he may be? When we saw you that reside in the hearts of your subjects, wiping off the tears of many, and relieving them from the sorrow in which they were hopelessly plunged, our joy knew no bounds. It is the wish of our hearts that you, the brother of Lord Mayo, who having sacrificed his life for the good of India in one of her islands, went over to the next world to preserve it, should become a Viceroy like your father-in-law, the famous Lord Dalhousie. We pray that you should continue the favours you have shown by conferring the most unexpected titles on the distinguished Hindus, and by encouraging institutions. Paul Rottori, the manager, the masters, and pupils of St. Xavier's High School offer their ardent prayers to God that he should bless you with long life and prosperity."

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EXPLORATIONS IN SIAM.

The first meeting of the new session of the Royal Geographical Society was held in the lecture theatre of the London University, Burlington House, when a paper was read by Mr. J. M'Carthy (Superintendent of Surveys in Siam) on the subject of his explorations in Siam. The chair was taken by General R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I., president of the society, and among those present were Sir Rawson Rawson, Sir Henry Barkly, General Sir Peter Lumsden, General Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Sir John Kirk, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, Mr. E. M. Satow, Professor Keane, Mr. Holt Hallett and Mr. A. R. Colquhoun.

The Chairman briefly introduced Mr. M'Carthy, who proceeded to read his paper. After a few preliminary details on the physical aspect of the country Mr. M'Carthy said :—

The population comprises Siamese proper, Lao, Cambodians, Burmans, Aunamites, Malays, Chinese, and many tribes of hill-men, as Karens and others. The people for the most part settle on the banks of the rivers, and are employed chiefly in cultivating rice. There are but few villages distant from the large rivers, and in the mountainous part of the kingdom the towns and villages are built in open flat valleys, picturesquely surrounded by the mountains. There is one peculiar feature in this population of different nationalities, and that is they do not amalgamate with one another ; and thus it comes about that near Bangkok itself villages of Burmans and Annamites are found living in separate communities, preserving their own language and customs. The climate is far from being enviable. Every one who travels through the country must sooner or later pay the penalty, and get a sharp attack of jungle fever.

One of my first journeys was to Rahang, or Muang Tak, for the purpose of making a survey from the British boundary at Mya Waddi for the construction of a line of telegraph. I started from Bangkok on Dec. 25, 1881, with a small steamer drawing six feet of water. The river flows through flat country, both sides showing great rice-cultivation, well studded with villages and numerous temples. The villages are continuous, consisting principally of wooden houses, hidden away in groves of cocoa-nut palms, plantain trees, and bamboos ; they seem all alike, and it was difficult to tell where one village began and another ended. On the slopes of the banks advantage is taken of the rich deposit left by the river as it subsides, and tobacco is planted along its whole course. The country is an uninterrupted flat until Chainat is reached, when a few isolated hills break the monotony of the scene. At Paknam Po, the junction of the two main branches of the river, I changed the steam launch for a flat-bottomed Lao boat, and pulled up the Mei Ping, or western branch. For long stretches this branch of the river has not the trace of a habitation, and the villages, such as they are, are very poor. Until Rahang is reached there is no place of any importance except Kampang Pet, which, however, is important more from past associations than for anything at the present time, there being many ruins of temples in the district, made of blocks of laterite, which is found cropping above the surface of the ground all over this part of the country. Rahang is found to be composed of a number of wooden houses, all of the famous teak wood, which is found in large quantities in the forests of the district. The country between Rahang and the British frontier is mostly mountainous and a perfect wilderness of jungle, there being few even of the Karens living there. A new interest is attached to this part of the country, on account of the energy and ability of Mr. Holt Hallett, who some time ago placed before the Society his proposals for a railway which was to connect Maulmain with China. I do not presume to question the feasibility of such an undertaking, but considered as a commercial enterprise it is well to remember that the Indian railway between Poonah and Bombay, on account of the heavy cost of construction, and maintenance of the portion of the line through the hills is, I understand, not a paying line. What would be the cost of a line over a wilderness of mountains, where the rainfall is measured, not by tens, but by hundreds of inches ; and again, where is a traffic of the same amount as there is on the Indian line to come from ? The trade, such as it is, that finds its way to Maulmain is forced there by want of proper means of communication with Bangkok. I have been told by some traders from Yunnan that the quickest route for them to take, when on a pilgrimage to Mecca, is by Bangkok. They follow the route to Chieng Rai, thence to M. Phray, thence to Utaradet ; here their troubles begin, for they cannot depend on securing boats, the only means of communication with Bangkok. Whatever the trade of Siam, most of it is in British hands. British enterprise holds its own against all comers, in Siam as well as any other part of the world.

But to my journeys : and now I will try and place before you a few of the most interesting points of one of my missions to the Malay Peninsula. We arrived at Songkla or Singora, a very prettily situated little town. We next moved on to Tani, the capital of the small Malay State of Patani. Patani was originally a very large country, and was broken up by the Siamese into nine different States. The ruler of each State is under the direct control of the Governor of Singora or Song Kla. It was very difficult to get anyone to accompany me to the tops of the hills, which, it was urged, were the abodes of spirits, and not visited by their fathers or grandfathers. They, however, were satisfied to know that my grandfather also did not go there, and after the usual delays a few consented to accompany me. The Malay Peninsula, apart from its interesting position, has many other points worthy of attention. To use the new diction, there are two *spheres of influence*, the one English and the other Siamese. The inhabitants of the northern portion of the peninsula are all Siamese and Chinese ; then come the Sams Sams, a mixture of Malays and Siamese, and who talk a mixed language, but are Buddhists in religion ; then the Malays proper, who are Mahomedan in religion. Besides these there are two very curious and interesting tribes, or rather remnants of tribes, the supposed aborigines of the country. They are called by the Malay "Orang Utano," or wild men, and are also known as Sakais and Samangs. The Sakai has soft black skin and wool ; the Samang has also a very black skin, but rough, and has coarse straight hair. They wander in search of food through the endless forests, the sun their only guide, unencumbered with clothing, leaving no trace of their track. They are clever in snaring fish and game. As weapons, they use bow and arrows, and pea-shooters made from reeds, one of which I saw was eight feet between the knots ; the dart is soaked in vegetable poison. These poor people are now mostly confined to the tops of the highest mountains. The forests are very heavy, with dense undergrowth, chiefly cane-brakes ; fruit trees are very common, particularly the famous strong smelling durian, which grows on the loftiest trees. As a single fruit weighs five or six pounds, the sensation is far from pleasant when picking one's way through the jungle, and hearing them crushing through the trees all round. The forests are alive with game ; but the jungle is so thick that the only chance of having a shot at anything is to shelter oneself on a platform in a tree overhanging a favourite drinking-place for the animals, which comprise elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, tapirs, pig, and many varieties of deer. The tigers of the Malay Peninsula are mostly man-eaters, and as such are dangerous brutes. The Malay Peninsula is famous for its mineral wealth—gold, tin and lead being very common, and worked almost solely by Chinamen. Coal is also found. At the sources of the Perak and Tolubein rivers there are several places where the Chinese extract the gold from alluvial deposits ; but there are more places showing that gold-seeking in these localities is not of recent date. The Chinese are not merely miners, but they are fast supplanting the Malays all over the peninsula in every industry. Opium is doing its work of destruction among the Malays, who are all immoderate opium-smokers.

Another of my journeys was to the north-east border of Siam. Contradictory reports came in frequently concerning raids of Haws on the north-eastern frontier of Siam, and villages were reported as plundered and destroyed, the whereabouts of which puzzled the heads of those "who ought to know." It was then decided to send an expedition to the north-eastern frontier, and the King was graciously pleased to appoint me to the command of it. My friend Mr. Leonowens, a young Englishman, expressed a wish to accompany the expedition. His desire was soon gratified, and he was appointed to the command of the escort, with orders to select 200 men from the regular army. Mr. George Bush, the youngest son of Captain Bush, of Bangkok, who had been my companion on other journeys, also accompanied me. I took with me eight Siamese gentlemen, taken from a number whom I had trained to elementary surveying ; they proved of very great service in many troubles. Elephants and bullocks are provided us to transport our baggage to Khorat, the next place of importance. The road passes through a forest called Dong Phraya Fai. Tradition has cast a gloom over this place, and an entry into it is dreaded by the ordinary Siamese. It is said you cannot escape catching fever there. The name was altered in the late king's reign from Dong Phraya Fai (Forest of the Lord of Fire) to Dong Phraya Yen (Forest of the Lord of Cold), and the climate is reported to have much improved since the change of title. That a railway should be constructed between Saraburi and Khorat is a very old idea, and able engineers have favourably reported on both its feasibility and desirability. Khorat is a very important city, the capital of a district of the same name. The walls of the city are enormous monuments of labour ; but they have a general look of decay ; they are about 5,400 feet long, and 3,200 feet broad. In the district are to be found wonderful ruins of stone temples, and involuntarily, while gazing on them, the question rises in the mind, Who were those who carved the beautiful tracings on the walls, and bowed down before the now crumbling stone figures ? All knowledge of them is lost in the past. Where clouds of incense rose to "the million gods" now all is still.

Travelling north from Khorat, our next destination was Nongkhai, and so flat is the nature of the country over which we go that carts are used. All this country, however, during the rainy season, must be a perfect sea, judging from the water-marks on the trees, four feet up the trunk. During the months of March and April all has a parched appearance, and a want of water is a great difficulty with travellers. There are numerous swamps all over the country. Salt is procured in large quantities. It appears in the form of an efflorescence on the surface of the ground, and on a cool morning has all the appearance of a hoar frost. The measured distance from Khorat to Nongkhai is 283 miles, and can be comfortably marched in twenty days, including halts. Nongkhai is a very important town on the Meinam-Kong. Here the river has a magnificent appearance, the channel of the river, when in flood, being about 1,000 yards across. In the month of March it is at its lowest, about 25 feet below flood-level, and then has a discharge of 48,000 cubic feet a second. Nothing can be added to the wonderful journey performed by Francis Garnier up the Meinam-Kong. He is known to some members of the Society, as some seventen years ago he personally received the gold medal.

The site of the once powerful Weing Chan is not far from Nongkhai. The chief of the city rebelled against his father, the chief of Luang Phrabang, and after gathering strength, rebelled in turn against Bangkok, when it was totally destroyed by the Siamese. The story has it that when Chau Anu was Governor of Wieng Chan, about the year 1825, his son was summoned to Bangkok with a body of men to assist in digging the canal connecting Tachin with Bangkok. It would appear that the Phraya in charge of the canal works insulted him, first kicked and then flogged him. When he returned to Wieng Chan his angry father rebelled against Bangkok, but his revolt proved a failure. The army from Bangkok totally destroyed Wieng Chan, while Chau Anu escaped to Annam. His daughter, the fame of whose beauty had spread far and wide, was taken captive. It is said of her that, at different periods of the day, the colour of her body changed, blue being one of the colours she assumed. Thinking that the Bangkok victors, if they had no respect for her person, would at least have some

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for the temples, she took refuge there and clung to a famous emerald image of Buddha. This, however, did not baulk the victorious general, he seized both Princess and image, and sent them to Bangkok.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

GABRIELLE.*

It is no disparagement of this volume to assert that at every page there is internal evidence that it is the handiwork of the sex feminine. The characters all act, think, and move according to the lines which a woman would think natural. As, however, the leading characters are with a few exceptions daughters of Eve, it is, perhaps, just as well that their doings and sayings should be regulated according to the standard of the sex. The story is peculiar, and, so far as we know, absolutely original. We cannot call to mind a single novel based upon the peculiar circumstance in which Gabrielle and her sister lost a mother and found a father; and, withal, the plot is so carefully veiled that it is only a few pages before the development that the reader is able to give the faintest guess as to the *dénouement*.

Mrs. Bradshaw is evidently a careful thinker. She is an adept at analysing the characters she paints, and the result is eminently satisfactory. Gabrielle is a most exquisite portrait of an earnest, genuine, beautiful, noble damsel. From the first moment she is introduced as a baby mourning a dead mother to her last appearance as a happy *fiancée*, interest in her never flags. Not a mean idea, not an unworthy action emanates from a girl who is the very embodiment of love and affection. Quite the contrary is her sister Bertha, a handsome but hard, a lovely but despicable daughter, rich in wealth, but poor as regards all the nobler instincts which should adorn and dignify the human breast; heartless she is hated, cold she never clings; she is disliked, she is unloved. The reader, indeed, almost regrets that she did *not* marry that most odious of mankind, Leonard Trench, a faithless and fickle youth, blessed with no redeeming qualities save beauty to hide a barrenness of mind which culminated in his engagement at one and the same time to two sisters—one wealthy, the other wise; both beautiful, but *not* both tender, delicate and refined.

Mrs. Bradshaw knows how to please, and "Gabrielle" is not the least pleasing of her pleasant books.

UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHY.†

Mr. Benson has compiled a very ingenious pamphlet, tending to show that a universal system of phonography is at once feasible and desirable. We question both these dogmas. Phonography to be universal must be based on phonetic spelling; but have the advocates of the latter ever reflected that no two nations—perhaps no two towns—pronounce the same word in the same way? Take, for instance, scientific terms. Would a Frenchman and an Englishman agree? Indeed, could they agree as to the pronunciation of any ten consecutive words? And if they did not agree botany and other sciences would give different names to the same plant, the spelling in each case being in accordance with the nationality of the speller. Thus much for feasibility. It remains to consider whether phonography is desirable. We assert without the slightest hesitation that it is not, and we question, indeed, whether it be possible. There are many languages which have letters not used by other people. How will phonography, based as it is upon phonetic spelling, convey to a person any accurate idea as to a sound which he cannot himself pronounce? But, even if this difficulty be overcome, the alphabet of phonography must include every sound in every language in the universe. In other words, an Englishman learning to write his own tongue must needs perforce study sounds and letters utterly useless to him. Surely this is increasing rather than diminishing the labour of education? One argument remains, and it is overwhelming. Each language has its own requirements to which its alphabet is adapted by the experience of countless ages. To alter all this, to give to the East the nostrums of the West, or to give to the West the fads of the East, is to court failure. It may, we think, be assumed with all fairness that the inventors of language (whoever and wherever they may have been) knew their requirements better than Mr. Benson, whose aims are, to our judgment, as sound as his plans are the reverse.

THE BIMETALLIC PAR.‡

M. Cernuschi's pamphlet on the "Bimetallic par" merits careful perusal. Several points to which he alludes are, if not novel, at least striking. The loss of exchange, he tells us, increases by a geometrical progression. Thus the first fall of one penny in the exchange involves a sale of 60,87,001 rupees on the part of the Government of India; but if the rate drops 6d. the amount is increased to 186⅔ millions. This may be true, but it is not generally realised. Then, again, the exchange between England and India practically imposes a protection of 33 per cent. in India against English goods, and a protection of 25 per cent. in England in favour of Indian commodities. Lastly, M. Cernuschi tells us that if only England would introduce the bimetallic par the rupee would revert to 2s., "and this reinstatement will cost nothing either to the Indian Treasury or to anybody." By all that is sacred, then, let us have the bimetallic par; but we must avow we are utterly at a loss to understand whence comes the enhanced 6d. in the 2s.? If nobody is a loser, how can somebody be a gainer?

* "Gabrielle." By Mrs. John Bradshaw. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Universal Phonography." By William Benson. (Chapman and Hall.)

‡ "The Bimetallic Par." By Henri Cernuschi. (T. S. King and Co.)

COMO AND ITALIAN LAKE LAND.*

Year by year the "upper ten" flock by hundreds to the Continent—some here, some there, and, of course, a considerable number to the Italian lakes. "But," says Mr. Lund, himself a frequent visitor to these parts, "People came and went, and going knew little more of the resources of the queen of Italian waters than when they came. The want of some book in English to point out what the lake had to offer seemed to be at the root of the general failure." This drawback fortunately now no longer exists, for the gentleman in question has published a hand-book which is at once so complete, so interesting, so overrunning with information that henceforth ignorance must be deemed inexcusable, and want of knowledge beyond the pale of pardon.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the charm of Mr. Lund's work. Even taken up as a mere whim of the hour, there is much which will be read with interest. Sketches of biography, legends, historical *resumés*, all mingle together in fascinating disarray, and the mind is soothed with the glowing softness of Italian scenery, Italian beauties, and Italian marvels. But as a *vade mecum* for the traveller the volume is beyond compare. Mr. Lund, as he loiters amidst the classical scenes of a classical past, where

> "The poet's splendid dreams
> Have hallowed each grove and each hill,
> And the beautiful forms of ancient faith
> Are lingering round us still."

loves at every turn to pause and admire "a thing of beauty," and, as page after page of explanation pass by, the "joy for ever" of the poet's imagination becomes a reality; and the wanderer finds new pleasures, new sensations of delight, new paths of experience. And, withal, there is such a happy medium as regards what is told and what is left in the limbo of forgetfulness. Glances here, fuller details there, a line in one place, a page in another; a picture on one occasion, a bold outline when art is poor, and the result scarce worthy of contemplation. Lastly, Mr. Lund's enthusiasm infects the reader, and, as scene after scene of exquisite beauty stands forth on the scroll of description, one learns to revel in the charms of this most charming country—charms of which the enjoyment will be enhanced by familiarity with the pages of Mr. Lund's most valuable and delightful "Cosmo and Italian Lake Land."

OUR CHILDREN.†

Dr. Bell's most admirable little treatise on children deserves the highest praise. It is so simple that the veriest tyro can understand the directions, and yet there is in its pages an amount of experience and talent, in every way worthy of the high reputation of its learned author. Medical books are, as a rule, a mistake, in so far as they enable amateurs to dabble in professional doctoring; but in the present instance this drawback is reduced to a minimum, and the work may with advantage find a home in every family where rosy faces smile and young feet patter.

RAILWAY construction in Upper Burma ought to pay well enough if one may go by the reports on the Mu Valley Railway, one branch of which is to open up the Chindwin. The total length of this line will be 360 miles, and its estimated cost will be Rs. 60,000 per mile. The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that it will pay 2 per cent. after the first two years, and 4 per cent. after six or eight years. Many competent authorities think this an under-estimate, on account of the acknowledged richness of the lands through which the line will pass. For instance, Mogoung is the headquarters of the india-rubber trade of that district, which even now is very large, and is likely to be much larger if the railway runs through it. Moreover, there is a considerable jadestone trade at that place, which is also a distributing centre for the salt trade of the district. Paungbyin, on the Chindwin branch, will open up the higher valley of the Chindwin and be a depôt for rice and india-rubber in large quantities. All along the line are fertile paddy fields and fine forests, which ought to give a certain amount of freight, though it is not likely that the railway will ever be able to compete with the water for carrying timber on account of the great cost and heavy weight involved.

* "Como and Italian Lake Land." By the Rev. T. W. M. Lund. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Our Children." By Robert Bell. (David Bryce and Son.)

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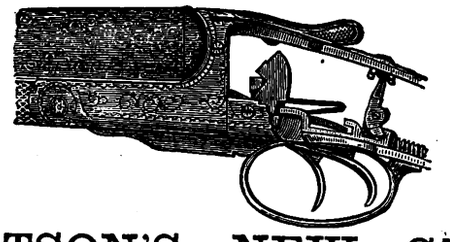
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1887.

ANGLO-ORIENTALISM.

UNDER the above heading the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore has a curious article to prove that in the rapid Anglicising of our system of administration in India we are in some respects not going far enough, while in others we are going too far in abandoning Oriental manners and methods. "Intensely practical as we are," says the writer, "we forget that the Oriental, fast as he is following us to imitation, is, and long will be, accessible to considerations which with us go for little. We do not half realise what a potent lever in dealing with the inertness of the people around us is the power which the Government and its representatives possess of conferring distinction. To some extent, no doubt, this engine is used—in the matter, for instance, of titles and of extra guns for the great ones of the land. To some extent also it is misused, in the scattering broadcast by little considered departments of parchment certificates—such as those for educational services, or for aid in vaccination or sanitation. But what is not understood is the results which might be achieved by the executive officers if they had a freer hand in the matter of incurring a little occasional expense for *jalsas* and *khilluts* to mark the appreciation by Government of good work done by the notables of their districts." To illustrate the force of this argument a story is quoted of the late Sir Henry Lawrence having rewarded a land-holder in the Punjab who had rendered him some service. The man was required to carry through some measure which was distasteful to the people of his neighbourhood. He, however, did so, and Sir Henry, in the presence of his friends and the notables of the district assembled in durbar, presented him with a pair of gold bangles. Speaking of it long afterwards, the old man is reported to have said:—"Lawrence Sahib thoroughly understands us natives. What was the value of the bangles? Rs. 300 or Rs. 350, perhaps. I had spent more than that one way or another in bringing my neighbours round, not to speak of trouble and exertion and unpopularity at first incurred. But the bangles given to me in that way, the words which accompanied them, the izzat conferred on me in the face of the country-side, was worth 10,000 rupees to me. I was the Sirkar's bought bond slave from that time forth." This story may or may not be apochryphal, but we do not join in the moral which the teller of it draws in support of his own views. We do not think that the administration of India would be improved by district officers being empowered to distribute gold bangles at their discretion. The natives of India are very much inclined towards that form of gratitude which partakes of a sense of favours yet to come, and there is the experience of Lower Bengal to show that the indiscriminate bestowal of honours and titles in reward for lip service has wrought evil rather than good. We have educated the Bengalis to lean upon the Government, and we are now reaping the results of our foolishness. The college certificated Babus consider that the Government which has provided them with the learning of parrots should also provide posts for them as patriots. Otherwise the Government must take the risk and responsibility of seditious writings in the vernacular Press. For many years the system of *jalsas* and *khilluts* advocated by our Indian contemporary has been tried in Bengal, and to-day young Bengal is not only the most ungrateful, but the most disloyal of all India. Fortunately, the weakness of character, which makes him so susceptible of outward favours, and so cringing to gain them, renders him powerless to do any real harm to the State. He can speak daggers, but dare not use them. No one who has any experience of India would like to see the men of the North-West and of the Punjab become like the Bengalis of Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Reward merit by all

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means, but discourage in every way that abject looking up to Government for favours which is the characteristic of the Natives of Lower Bengal. Our contemporary, who wishes to see the system of *khilluts* more extended in the Punjab, gives a reason for his desire, which may not be altogether pleasing to those who hail from the North of the Tweed, however correct it may be. He says that the District Officers who might be entrusted with the distribution of the gold bangles "are most of them Scotchmen, and are, therefore, not likely to lay out sixpence without due return." This may be true; but even then we do not accept it as an argument in favour of the principle that District Officers should be encouraged to scatter presents amongst the Natives in the hope that Government will gain something in return for its cheap liberality. Government will be stronger and better supported by observing an independence of character, and encouraging it in its subjects, than in seeking aid and loyalty through indiscriminate gifts of patronage.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 5.)

McDONNELL—The services of Surgeon-Major J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SHEWAN—The services of Surgeon G. Shewan, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Burma for employment as civil surgeon of Mandalay, from the date on which he may be relieved of his military duties in Upper Burma.

HUGGINS—The services of Captain P. G. Huggins, 21st Madras Infantry, commandant Burma Military Police Battalion, Yeu, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

MILLS, Rev. M. E., senior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained furlough for one year and seven months, from the 17th prox., together with the ususal subsidiary leave.

THOMPSON—Consequent on the return from Ceylon of Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, deputy conservator of forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, Mr. J. C. M. Donell, deputy conservator of the 1st grade, sub pro tem., in the Punjab, will revert to his substantative appointment of deputy conservator, 2nd grade, from Oct. 26.

RIND, Mr. L. A. W., officiating deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in Berar, is transferred to Upper Burma as a substantative deputy conservator of the 3rd grade, from the date on which he reports himself for duty to the conservator of forests, Upper Burma.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, officiating inspector-general of forests, the following reversions will take place, from Nov. 1:—

BAILEY, Lieut.-Colonel F., R.E., acting inspector-general of forests, to officiating conservator. 1st grade, Punjab.

MANN, Mr. G., officiating conservator, 1st grade, Assam, to officiating conservator, 2nd grade.

BAGSHAWE, Mr. C., officiating conservator, 2nd grade, Central Circle, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to officiating conservator, 3rd grade.

WILD, Mr. A. E., officiating conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab, to deputy conservator, 2nd grade.

SALMON, Lieut.-Colonel W. A., Bombay Staff Corps, joint administrator of Sangli, and political agent in Cutch, substantive pro tempore, is appointed to be assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal district, and commandant of the Wagheer Corps, from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. Scott, whose services are hereby replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

PRIDEAUX, Lieut.-Colonel W. E., political agent of the 1st class, has been appointed agent to the Governor-General in Council, for the affairs of the late King of Oudh, and for the purposes of Act XIX. of 1887.

MUIR, Lieut.-Colonel W. J. W., political agent of the 1st class, is posted as political agent in Bhopawar.

NEWILL, Major J. H., officiating political agent of the 2nd class, is temporarily posted as superintendent of operations for the control of the Moghyas.

STRATTON, Lieut. W. C. R., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as an assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana.

DELAESSOE, Captain A. F., C.M.G., C.I.E., is appointed to be a political assistant of the 3rd class, and to officiate as a political assistant of the 2nd class. Captain DeLaessoe is posted as cantonment magistrate at Nasirabad, from the date of assuming charge.

The following reversions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, from the date on which Sir L. H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., C.S., resumed charge of his duties as a Resident of the 1st class, and as Governor-General's Agent in Central India:—

BANNERMAN, Colonel P. W., from Resident of the 1st class, and Governor-General's agent in Central India, substantive pro tempore, to Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident at Gwalior.

BARR, Mr. D. W. K., from Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident at Gwalior, substantive pro tempore, to additional political agent of the 1st class, and political agent in Baghelkhand and superintendent of the Rewah State.

The undermentioned assistant engineer, 1st grade, passed, on October 3, the examination noted opposite his name:—

PERCEIVAL, Mr. R. D., lower and departmental standard examinations in Hindustani.

HODGES, Mr. R. N., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the Bannu Railway Survey.

UPCOTT, Mr. F. R., executive engineer, 1st grade, sub pro tem, is, on return from privilege leave, posted to the North-West Railway.

PARRY, Mr. J. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

SPARKES, Lieut.-Colonel J. B., Staff Corps, executive engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted as port storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay.

WOOD, Mr. T., Class III. of the State Railway Superior Revenue Establishment Stores Department, is transferred from the charge of the port stores, Bombay, to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

REYNOLDS, Mr. G. B., Class II. Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is posted to the North-West Railway.

STONE, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is attached to the office of the Director-General of Railways.

MATHEW, Mr. G. F., C.I.E., Class I., grade 3, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted extraordinary leave for six months, in extension of the extraordinary leave for twelve months granted him, dated Sept. 21, 1886.

MILITARY.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding the Meerut Division:—

KUPER, Captain C. V. B., R.A., to be aide-de-camp, vice Captain A. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., resigned, dated Oct. 28.

DRUMMOND, Major F. H. R., Bengal S.C., squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster-general, vice Captain E. G. Barrow, Bengal S.C., appointed officiating assistant secretary, Military Department, dated Oct. 17.

ROSS, Lieut. C. E., Cheshire Regiment, wing officer 16th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal S.C. from March 10, 1886, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows from the dates of their arrival in India:—

SHUBRICK, Lieutenant C. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry, Bengal Staff Corps.

HUBBARD, Lieutenant B. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry, Bengal Staff Corps.

LOCKE, Lieutenant C. A., Royal Marine Light Infantry, Bengal Staff Corps.

VENABLES, Lieutenant E. F., Royal West Kent Regiment, Madras Staff Corps.

MILES, Lieutenant P. J., Royal Marine Light Infantry, Madras Staff Corps.

KEOWN, Lieutenant J. C., Royal Marine Light Infantry, Bombay Staff Corps.

WHYTE, Lieutenant J. F., Royal Marine Light Infantry, Bombay Staff Corps.

GRIFFITHS, Colonel C. J., Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 1.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BROADBENT, Major J. E., R.E., assistant secretary, Military Department, is promoted to the rank of supernumerary superintending engineer, Class III., temporary rank, from Aug. 23.

BEAUMONT, Mr. A. H., is appointed a 3rd grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, from Oct. 11.

NAPIER, Lieutenant the Hon. H. D., squadron officer, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, returned from privilege leave and rejoined his regiment on Oct. 5.

GOODENOUGH, Lieutenant H. L., officiating squadron officer 1st Regiment Central India Horse, availed himself of the privilege leave on the 11th inst.

FURLOUGHS.

MUNDY, Sub-Conductor T. R., office of the quartermaster-general in India (m.c.), for one year.

WORLLEDGE, Captain J. H., Bengal S.C., 36th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 14th year, commenced Feb. 25.

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CAMPBELL, Lieutenant A. A. E., Bengal S.C., 25th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced May 10.
HODGSON, C. E., Bengal S.C., 1st Bengal Cavalry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced Sept. 9.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, October 28.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HOUSDEN, Lieut. A. P. Royal Irish Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, dated Oct. 14.
DOWNS, Captain W. K., D.S.O., wing officer 11th Bengal Infantry, to be wing commander, sub pro tem., vice Schalch, seconded.
CAZALET, Captain W. H. Bengal Staff Corps, who has vacated the appointment of squadron commander, 1st Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating wing commander 15th Sikhs, vice Hadow, officiating as second in command.
BRADSHAW, Captain L. J. E., wing officer 35th Sikhs, to officiate as wing commander 19th Punjab Infantry, vice Brander, officiating as second in command.
OWEN, Major G. P., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Roorkee, and join No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Welsh Division, into which he has been promoted.
WRIGHT, Captain G., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to Malta, and join No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, into which he has been promoted.
BALLY—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel W. Bally, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, will be placed on half-pay on Oct. 29, on completing six years' service as a regimental lieut.-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.
HAUGHTON, Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel J., Royal Artillery, having elected to retire from the Service on completion of five years' service as a lieut.-colonel, is permitted to proceed to England.
WOLSELEY—The Horse Guards having notified that Major J. St. G. Wolseley, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, will be placed on the retired list on Dec. 19, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.
WATSON—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain J. E. Watson, Manchester Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.
WOODWARD—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut. E. M. Woodward, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depôts, dated Sept. 30.
RENNY—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Second Lieut. H. T. Renny, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, recently promoted from the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

CAMBIER, Major E. F., L Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, to be commandant, vice Lieut.-Col. Budgen, who has been appointed to an Artillery command, dated Oct. 17.
HENDERSON, Surg. S. H., to the officiating medical charge of 17th Loyal Poorbeah Regiment, vice Surg. G. A. Cones, granted furlough.
SMYTH, Lieut.-Col. E. W., 2nd in command 31st Punjab Infantry, to be officiating 2nd in command 25th Punjab Infantry, vice Steel, on furlough.
WATSON, Lieut. L. B., Cheshire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 26th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 17.
BRANDER, Lieut. H. R., wing officer and quartermaster 32nd Pioneers, to be adjutant, vice De Brath, vacated on probation to captain, dated Sept. 11.
DIGAN, Lieut. J. J., wing officer 32nd Pioneers, to be quartermaster, vice Brander, dated Sept. 11.
CAREY, Lieut. O. W., Royal Munster Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 33rd Bengal Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 13.
SKENE, Lieut.-Colonel C. McD., 2nd in command 43rd Ghoorkha Light Infantry, to be officiating commandant 42nd Goorkha Light Infantry, from date of joining, vice Davis, on furlough.
WESTMORLAND, Captain C. H., wing officer 6th Bengal Light Infantry, to be officiating wing commander, from date of joining, vice Abbott, officiating as 2nd in command.
DALY, Lieutenant H. D., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Brown, seconded for appointment in the Commissariat Transport Department.
JOHNSTONE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain C. D. Johnstone, East Surrey Regiment, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have attained the standards mentioned agreeably to section 24, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II:—

CRAWFORD, Surgeon D. G., M.B., Indian Medical Service, high proficiency in Bengal.
ROBERTSON, Sub-Assistant Apothecary A., Sub-Medical Department, high proficiency in Bengal.
OSTREHAN, Lieut. F. G. R., Bengal Staff Corps, higher standard in Persian.
BATTYE, Lieut. A. H., Cheshire Regiment, probationer Bengal Staff Corps, higher standard in Hindustani.

The undermentioned passed the elementary standard in Burmese on Sept. 2:—

O'BRYEN, Lieut. C. W., Bengal Staff Corps.
WARDEN, Lieut. A. W., Hampshire Regiment, probationer, Bengal Staff Corps.
KIRWAN, Captain J. D., No. 1 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

FURLOUGHS.

KING, Captain W. F., No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, Scottish Division, for twelve months, on private affairs.
MACDONALD, Lieut. N. D., 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs.
MAXWELL, Captain F., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, from date of availing himself of it to Jan. 29, 1888, on urgent private affairs.
CAREY, Captain C. W., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, for twelve months, on private affairs.
KAYS, Lieut. H. F., 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, from date of availing himself of it to March 15, 1888, on urgent private affairs.
STEWART, Captain D. S., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.
JAMES, Lieut. C. H. L., 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, for twelve months, on private affairs.
OATES, Lieut. W. C., 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.
CURZON, Lieut. F. E. P., 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, for twelve months, on private affairs.
BERESFORD, Lieut. M. W. De La P., 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, for twelve months, on private affairs.
COLE, Lieut. E. H., Derbyshire Regiment (officiating squadron officer on probation, 7th Bengal Cavalry) to Bangalore, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette* Nov. 2.)

SAVAGE, Mr. H., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Maldah, during the absence, of Mr. H. G. Sharp, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector, Puri.
HEARD, Mr. H. H., temporary deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Monghyr, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Districts.
WALLER, Mr. R. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Nuddea, is appointed to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Kulna, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. W. Clay.
SHIRRES, Mr. L. P., is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the Hughly District, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating under secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Department.
BERNARD, Mr. H. J., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Sarun, is appointed to act temporarily as under secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. E. N. Baker.
CASPERZ, Mr. C. P., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector, Pubna, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. E. G. Glazier, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Hughly by Mr. G. Toynbee.
COLLIN—The services of Mr. E. W. Collin, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment as settle-officer in the Srinaggur and Banaili estates, from the date of his return from privilege leave.
ANDERSON, Mr. J., C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 1st inst.
D'OYLY, Mr. E. H., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Rungpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Kilby.
PLOWDEN, Mr. C. C., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Sarun on being relieved of his appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Chumparun, by Mr. W. R. Green.
MACDONNELL, Mr. A., professor, Presidency College, is allowed furlough for one year, from Oct. 16.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 3.)

DANE, Mr. L. W. assistantant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as settlement officer, Gurdaspur, from Oct. 29, vice Mr. R. M. Dane, proceeded on leave.
KNOX, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Gujrat division, of which he assumed charge on Oct. 26, relieving Mr. G. L. Smith, transferred.
CLARKE, Mr. R., deputy commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Delhi district, of which he assumed charge on Oct. 28, relieving Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.
DUNLOP-SMITH, Lieut. J. R., assistant commissioner, is, on return from special leave, posted to the Sealkote district, which he joined on Oct. 19.
GRANT, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the Amritsar district.
O'NEILL, Surgeon-Major J., deputy sanitary commissioner, Eastern Circle, Punjab, on return from furlough, assumed charge of his duties at Lahore on Oct 11.
GRANT, Surg. D. St. J. D., civil surgeon, Kangra, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner to the Government of the Punjab and Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Lahore Medical College from Sept. 8, v. Surg. J. T. Young, proceeded on furlough

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RICHARDSON, Mr. R., assistant district superintendent of police, Umballah, at present officiating as district superintendent of police, Gurdaspur, is appointed to act temporarily as district superintendent of police, Jullundur.

CLOSE, Mr. A. H., assistant district superintendent of police, Peshawur, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Montgomery, v. Colonel M. Millett, district superintendent of police, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from this date.

OUTTLEY, Major J. W., R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd class (temporary rank), returned from two months and twenty-seven days' privilege leave, and took over charge of the office of superintending engineer, Bari Doab Circle, from Major S. L. Jacob, R.E., on Oct. 25.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 5.)

MCLEAN, Mr. J. J., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Benares district as joint magistrate.

HOUSE, Mr. H. F., officiating magistrate and collector, Bulandshahr, on being relieved by Mr. D. F. Addis, is transferred to the Etawah district as assistant magistrate.

STUBT, Mr. J. V., assistant commissioner, is transferred from Jhansi to Lalitpur, from Oct. 27.

CARSWELL, Mr. E. A., executive engineer, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., officiating executive engineer, Agra Canal, is, on the return of Captain J. Ciibborn, executive engineer, from privilege leave, re-transferred from the 3rd to the 1st circle of irrigation works.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 5.)

SPENCE—On return from leave of Mr. H. P. K. Skipton, district superintendent of police, Bilaspur, Mr. H. Spence, officiating district superintendent in that district, is posted to Nimar as assistant district superintendent.

SEAGRIM, Mr. C., officiating district superintendent of police, Seoni, on being relieved by Mr. D. G. Proby, is re-transferred to Hoshangahad as assistant district superintendent of police.

DUFF, Mr. G., assistant district superintendent of police, Hoshangabad, on being relieved by Mr. Seagrim, is transferred to Jubbulpore.

RICE, Brigade-Surgeon W. R., M.D., civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, made over the charge of the office of civil surgeon and its collateral charges at that station to Mr. Assistant Apothecary M. Murphy, assistant to civil surgeon, on the 22nd idem.

FRANKLIN, Surgeon-Major B., received charge of the office of civil surgeon, Jubbulpore, and its collateral charges, from Mr. Apothecary M. Murphy, on the 23rd idem.

DUFF, Mr. A. C., C.S., is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, first class, vice Mr. W. Nethersole, from the 25th ult.

HORNBY, Mr. J., extra assistant commissioner, Raipur, is transferred to Bilaspur.

HURST, Mr. J., officiating district superintendent of police, Damoh, on being relieved by Mr. J. J. Higgins, district superintendent of police, will revert to his substantive appointment of assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, B Division, Jubbulpore district.

BLOOMFIELD, Colonel A., deputy commissioner, returned from the one month and 21 days' privilege leave, and resumed charge of the Narsinghpur district from Mr. R. H. Craddock, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, on the 29th ult.

BRITISH BURMA.

(British Burma Gazette, Oct. 22.)

WELMAN—The Chief Commissioner accepts the resignation by Lieut. Welman of his appointment as battalion commandant.

ANDERSON, Lieut. F. O., assistant commandant, is appointed to be a police battalion commandant, and posted to the charge of the Ruby Mines Battalion.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. V., assistant commissioner and district superintendent of police, is transferred from the Ruby Mines to Pyinmasa, and appointed to the charge of the Pyinmana military police battalion.

CARTER, Mr. G. M. S., officiating deputy commissioner, Ava, to special duty as civil officer with the troops in the Pagyi township, Chindwin district.

LAMB, Mr. R. A., C.S., who has been transferred to Upper Burma, is posted to the charge of the Ava district.

PEMBERTON, Colonel W. W., deputy commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Amherst district.

LA COURNEUVE, Mr. S. H. T. de, assistant commissioner, on his return from leave, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 4th grade, and is posted to the charge of the Sandoway district.

TILLY, Mr. H. L., assistant commissioner, is placed in charge of the Pautanaw sub-division, Thongwa district, during the absence of Maung Pe.

CLEMENTSON, Mr. E. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, Burma State Railway, has passed the colloquial test in the Burmese language.

THOMAS, Mr. G. E., locomotive superintendent, Burma State Railway, is granted furlough for six months, from Oct. 15.

FOX—The services of Mr. H. H. Fox, executive engineer, 4th grade, substantive pro tem., are placed at the disposal of the superintending engineer, Upper Burma.

ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 26.)

DRIBERG, Mr. J. J. S., deputy-commissioner, 4th grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the district of Lakhimpur.

GRIMWOOD, Mr. F. St. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sadr station of the district of Sylhet.

MAXWELL, Captain H. St. P., B.S.C., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, on being relieved of his officiating appointment as inspector-general of police by the return of Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., is appointed to be deputy commissioner of Goalpara.

GORDON, Mr. G., C.S., assistant commissioner, Nowgong, is transferred to the Kamrup district, and posted to the headquarters station.

MORE, Mr. C. J. F., extra-assistant commissioner, is transferred from Dibrugarh to Jorhat.

BRODRICK, Mr. L. St. J., assistant superintendent of police, on return from furlough, is posted to the district of Cachar.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 2.)

HAMMICK, Mr. M., C.S., is appointed to act as secretary to the Board of Examiners during Mr. D. S. White's employment on the Public Service Commission.

BADENOCH, Mr. G., to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories, subject to the Government of Fort St. George, and also to appoint him a special magistrate for the town and port of Cochin in the district of Malabar.

PARKER, Rev. H. C, M.A., relieves Rev. C. W. Gib, now serving with the Expeditionary Force, Burma, and about to proceed on six months' special leave.

YOUNG, Mr. B. H., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the V Circle, Chingleput division, for charge of No. 11 Party, Tank Restoration Scheme, to join on return from furlough.

MILITARY.

GROVE, Lieut.-Colonel A. S., Staff Corps, wing commander and officiating 2nd in command 15th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for 182 days; pension service, 30th year, commenced Sept. 16.

BATES. Lieut. W. N., Staff Corps, wing officer 30th Madras Infantry, (m.c.), for one year.

CHURCHILL, Lieut. F., Staff Corps, 4th Madras Pioneers, at present doing duty with the 19th Regiment Madras Infantry, will rejoin his own regiment.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the higher standard test in Hindustani :—

COCHRAN, Lieut.-Colonel F., 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.

BODE, Lieut. L. W., 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

LESLIE, Lieut. T. D., Bengal Staff Corps.

HARRIES, Lieut. A. L., Royal Marine Light Infantry, probationer, Staff Corps.

WOOD, Lieut. C. E., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment.

COLQUHOUN, Lieut. H. W. C., Welsh Regiment, probationer, Staff Corps.

DALE, Major H. M., wing commander, 1st Madras Pioneers, to be second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Mathias, retired, dated Sept. 26.

FENWICK, Major G. C., wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Major Dale, promoted, remaining attached for duty with the 22nd Madras Infantry.

BATTEN, Lieut. F. G., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., to be wing officer (on probation), vice Major Fenwick, promoted.

MAYNE, Surgeon-Major T., at present officiating medical officer, to the permanent medical charge of the 24th Regiment Madras Infantry.

DREVER, Lieut. J. W., officiating wing officer 19th Madras Infantry, at present doing duty with the 13th Madras Infantry, to be attached to the 14th Regiment Madras Infantry.

The undermentioned passed the examination in Burmese by the standards specified, and on the dates noted against their names :—

SYMONS, Lieut.-Colonel W. P., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, Lower Standard, June 7.

BUTLER, Lieut.-Colonel J. W. S., 17th Madras Infantry, Elementary Standard, Aug. 2.

YOUNG, Captain H. H., 27th Madras Infantry, Elementary Standard, June 7.

JONES, Lieut. C. W. J., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Elementary Standard, Aug. 16.

WARLIKER, Surgeon D. P., Indian Medical Service, Elementary Standard, June 7.

ADELAIDE JUBILEE EXHIBITION.—The First Order of Merit has been awarded Messrs. Horrockses, Crewdson and Company for their exhibit of longcloths, calicoes, sheetings, &c.; to Messrs. S. and H. Harris, for ebonite blacking, harness composition, &c.; and to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company for their exhibit of models of the *Victoria, Massilia,* &c., and photos of plans of interiors of vessels of the company since its commencement.

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BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 10.)

IRVINE, Dr. T., M.B. and C.M., received charge of the duties of health officer, Perim, from Mr. E. J. Fernandez on Sept. 26.

WRAY, Captain J. W., is appointed to be substantive pro tem. joint administrator of Sangli, from June 10. in addition to own duties as acting assisting political agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs.

TOWNSON, Mr. R. H., is appointed to act as deputy assistant political agent, Berbera and Bulhar, from the date of which he assumed charge.

NAYLOR, Hon. J. R., assumed charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 28th ult.

EDDEN, Mr. J., relinquished charge of the office of inspector-general of prisons on the 1st inst.

FURLOUGHS.

BAYNHAM, Rev. A. W., M.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is allowed furloughto Europe for six months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

PEILE, Hon. J. B., C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment from Nov. 12.

SILCOCK, Mr. H. F., C.S., is appointed to be Forest settlement officer in the Poona district, in addition to his other duties as assistant collector, Poona.

HUDSON, Mr. C. W. M., appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 1st inst, and has been placed under the orders of the collector of Dharwar.

PRATT, Mr. E. M., C.S., on his return from leave, is under the orders of the collector of Kolaba.

EAST, Mr. W. A., C.S., on his return from leave to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Poona, district registrar and political agent, Poona, and to be member and president of the local board established for the Poona district.

LOCH, Mr. W. W., C.S., on his return from leave, to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Khandesh, district registrar and political agent, Khandesh, and to be member and president of the local board, established for the Khandesh district.

COOKE, Mr. H. R., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. W. W. Loch, C.S., to do duty as assistant collector, Khandesh.

GRAY, Mr. E., C.S., 1st assistant collector, Thana, is allowed furlough for one year, from Dec. 7.

PARKER, Surgeon J., M.D., M.Ch., L.M., to be superintendent, lunatic asylum, Colaba, vice Surgeon-Major W. Nolan, M.A., M.D., retired.

PEACOCKE, Surgeon J. C. H., L.R.C.S., L.M.K., and Q.C.P., to be deputy sanitary commissioner, Sind Registration District, vice Surgeon Parker.

DIMMOCK, Surgeon H. P., to be civil surgeon, Shikarpur, vice Surgeon Peacocke, but to continue to act as civil surgeon, Sukkur, until relieved by Surgeon-Major M. L. Bartholomeusz, M.B., C.M.

LYDE, Captain M. T., assistant resident, Perim, passed an examination in Arabic according to the higher standard on Dec. 7.

RITCHIE, Mr. A. S. M., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, is reported to have passed the colloquial examination in Kanarese.

MILITARY.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Nov. 4.)

HAMILTON, Lieut. de C., R.A., second subaltern, to be first subaltern, vice Gardiner, promoted.

GRIER, Lieut. H. D., R.A., third subaltern, to be second subaltern, vice Hamilton.

BURNEY, Lieut. P. de S., F-2, R.A., to be third subaltern, vice Grier.

CORKERY, Surgeon W. A. (general duty Presidency Circle), to officiate in medical charge 9th Bombay Infantry, during the absence of Surgeon C. F. Willis.

HILL, Lieut. J. P., Staff Corps, officiating wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, to be wing officer 20th Bombay Infantry.

CUNNINGHAM, Colonel E., Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Kurrachee.

MILNER, Major F. H. W., D-2, R.A., has been promoted lieut.-colonel, and is to proceed home by the first available troopship.

PONGREE, Captain H. H, F-2 R.A., has been promoted major into J-4, and he is to be directed to join the latter battery for duty.

CHALLENOR, Captain G. R., adjutant, R.A., Bombay district, has been promoted major, and posted to D-2; he is to join that battery for duty.

GARDINER, Lieut. H. L., No. 2 Mountain Battery, has been promoted captain into F-2 R.A., and he is to be directed to join the latter battery for duty

CHANCE, Lieut. H., A-2 R.A., has been promoted captain into 4-1 Lancashire division, and he is to join the latter battery for duty.

MOBERLY, Captain W. F. G., 4-1 Lancashire division, is appointed adjutant, R.A., Bombay division.

STOPFORD, Major A. B., R.A., 1-1 Western division, has leave for six months, on p.a.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 10.)

AITKEN, Lieut. A. E., Staff Corps, adjutant 19th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India, on medical certificate, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, eighth year, commenced Jan. 14.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made from Sept. 24, in succession to Conductor E. Hughes, retired :—

WHELAN, Sub-Conductor J., to be conductor.

LYONS, Sergeant W. F., to be sub-conductor.

DEAN-PITT, Major D. C., R.A., deputy assistant quartermaster-general (officiating assistant quartermaster-general), to be an assistant quartermaster-general on the Establishment from Sept. 21; until the expiration of his five years' tenure of Staff appointment.

The undermenticned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from Nov. 2, the date of their arrival in Bombay :—Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, Surgeon L. F. Childe, and Surgeon T. D. C. Barry.

CLARKE, Honorary Chaplain Rev. N., Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his appointment.

EDWARDS, Lieut. F. J. M., Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Friday night's *London Gazette* contains the following :—

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 25.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. :—

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel (having the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General), Robert Cunliffe Low, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, Commanding a Brigade, Bengal.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel (having the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, Commanding a Brigade, Bengal.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—

Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Major-General) William Kidston Elles, C.B. (Civil Division), A.D.C., Adjutant-General in India.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Cecil James East, half-pay, Commanding a Brigade, Bengal.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Horace Searle Anderson, Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding a Brigade, Bombay.

Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Malcolm Charles Farrington, Adjutant-General, Madras.

Lieut-Colonel and Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Richard Campbell Stewart, Madras Cavalry, Commandant Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General) Edward Stedman, Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police in Upper Burma.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Henry Philip Hawkes, Madras Staff Corps.

Colonel William Henry Bell Kingsley, Regimental District.

Lieut-Colonel and Colonel John Arthur Tillard, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant General, Madras.

Major and Colonel Robert Gosset Woodthorpe, Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel John Tilly, half-pay.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel William John Holt, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Montague Protheroe, C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant General, Madras.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel George Baker, the Hampshire Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Alliston Champion Toker, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel Charles John Oswald FitzGerald, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel John Gatacre, Bombay Staff Corps.

Major and Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct that these distinctions shall take effect from July 1, 1887.

INDIA OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. A. D. O'Mealy, S.C., Capt. F. V. Corbett, R.E.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. J. Melliss, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. W. A. Quale, A. Macdonell, T. E. Ivens, W. R. Burkitt (Cov.), Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hunter, M. P. Coode, Major F. V. Corbett, R.E.

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EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major W. Hailes, S.C., three months; Surg.-Major G. C. Ross, two months; Lieut. E. L. Wright, S.C., two months.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. A. Bredin, S.C., six months; Lieut. W. N. M. Cooke, S.C., twenty-one days.
Bombay Estab.—Major R. E. D. Reilly, S.C., six months.
Indian Marine.—Third Grade Officer T. S. Edwardes, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—E. B. Alexander (Cov.), three days' furlough; A. E. C. Casey (Cov.), six months' furlough, s.c.; Col. C. H. Luard, R.E., furlough to Feb. 16, 1888.
Bombay Estab.—S. W. Seymour, six months' extraordinary leave, s.c.; C. H. Jopp, three months, s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. P. C. Neville, S.C.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. E. L. Elliot, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. D'Oyly (Cov.), J. Nisbet, Surg. D. F. G. Mullen, A. H. Gayer.
Bombay Estab.—W. A East (Cov.), E. Lawrence (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—Nov. 15, at Southsea, the wife of Captain R. Homfray Alexander, Royal Marine Artillery, of a daughter.
EDWARDS—Nov. 21, at Dover, the wife of Captain E. G. Edwards, R.A., of a daughter.
HASTINGS—Nov. 17, at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, the wife of Captain Hastings, C.B., of a son.
LEWIS—Nov. 17, at Tower House, Upper Maze-hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel H. F. P. Lewis, R.A. (Retired List), of a daughter.
LANG—Nov. 17, at Fort George, N.B., the wife of Lieut. H. G. Lang, Seaforth Highlanders, of a son.
STAFFORD—Nov. 20, at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington, the wife of Colonel Hugh Stafford, late 2nd Brigade, North Division, R.A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUNBAR—WINSTANLEY—Nov. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, near Goshen, Tulare County, California, Edward G. B. Dunbar, second son of J. A. Dunbar, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals H.M.'s Bengal Army, retired, to Edith, fourth daughter of O. S. Winstanley, Esq., M.D., late of Toronto, Canada.
LANE—WATSON—Nov. 19, at Burnopfield, Captain S. Willington Lane, Royal Artillery, son of E. Lane, Esq., Woodborough, Wilts, to May, daughter of the late H. W. Watson, Esq., of Burnopfield, county Durham.
MONTRESOR—TARVER—Nov. 22, at St. John's Church, Eton, by the Rev. Joseph Tarver, Rector of Filgrave and Tyringham, Charles Francis Montresor, of the Bengal Civil Service (retired), to Rosetta Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Tarver, Esq.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Nov. 25, at 129, Inverness-terrace, W., Lieut.-General Frederic Alexander, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 64.
BAZETT—Nov. 18, at Springfield, Reading, Harriot, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. Y. Bazett, 9th Bengal Cavalry, aged 80.
COOPER—Nov. 21, at 1, Hereford-square, S.W., Eva Mary, the wife of F. C. Cooper, of Calcutta.
D'AGUILAR—Nov. 14, at Westward Ho! Catherine, widow of the late Colonel George Thomas D'Aguilar, H.E.I.C.S.
HUGHES—Nov. 18, at Eisleben, Tavistock, John Edward Hughes, late Colonel H.M.'s Indian Army.
LAWRENCE—Nov. 23, at 1, Camden-gardens, Richmond, Surrey, General Henry Lawrence, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 97.
OWEN—Nov. 18, suddenly, at Westlea, Helensburgh, N.B., Amelia Shaw, widow of John Smyth Owen, Madras Medical Service, aged 75.
OWEN—Nov. 23, at West Kensington, Adamina Helen Galle, widow of William T. Owen, youngest daughter of the late Adam Baildon, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., aged 75.
SHERER—Nov. 22, at Kilmahew Castle, Cardross, N.B., Lady Jane Bayly, widow of General Sir G. M. Sherer, K.C.S.I., and daughter of the late General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B., of the Bengal Army.
TURTON—Nov. 13, at Dormanslaud, Lingfield, Surrey, Ella Fitzroy (Jubjub), daughter of Colonel T. T. Turton, Madras Staff Corps.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—Nov. 4, at Jhansi, the wife of Captain J. Browne, the Devonshire Regiment, of a son.
CHARD—Oct. 29, at Meerut, the wife of C. E. Chard, Postal Department, of a daughter.
GREIG—Nov. 2, at Mhow, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel P. H. Greig, R.A., of a son.
HALKETT—Nov. 1, at Lucknow, the wife of Major W. G. Craigie Halkett, Brigade-Major, of a daughter.
JONES—Nov. 3, at River Lodge, Kirkee, the wife of Captain G. Turner Jones, Royal Engineers, of a son.
MCCONOCHIE—Nov. 1, at Dacca, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor J. McConochie, of a daughter (prematurely).
MOIR—Nov. 1, at Chakrata, the wife of E. McA. Moir, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a daughter.
MOORHEAD—Oct. 26, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Dr. J. Moorhead, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
MORAN—Oct. 23, at Assam, the wife of Surgeon J. Moran, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, of a son.
ROBERTS—Oct. 29, at Umballa, the wife of T. Roberts, C.S., Divisional Judge, of a son.
VINING—Oct. 29, at Lahore, the wife of C. E. Vining, State Railways, of a son.
WEBB—Nov. 1, at Calcutta, the wife of W. T. Webb, Bengal Education Department, of a daughter.
WILDEBLOOD—Oct. 28, at Etawah, East India Railway, the wife of H. S. Wildeblood, P.W.D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURNE—SUMMERS—Oct. 28, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, K. P. Burne, Lieut., 4th Bengal Infantry, and late of the Seaforth Highlanders, to Emma Marianne, daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Summers, of Rosemoor, Pembrokeshire.
CALEB—MACLEAN—Oct. 31, Clement C. Caleb, M.B., M.S., A.K.L. (London), son of the Rev. J. J. Caleb, Allahabad, Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the Medical College, Lahore, to Mary Ann Maclean (Heathfields, Hampstead Heath), daughter of the late M. Maclean, of Glasgow.
EALES—COWAN—Nov. 1, at Bangalore, William John Eales, of Madras, to Margaret Cowan, daughter of the late Captain Cowan, Ayr, N.B.
LAKE—THOMPSON—Nov. 3, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Harry Herbert Lake, Assistant Engineer, I.M. Railway, to Martha Elizabeth (Madge), third daughter of Samuel Thompson, Esq., of Grove Park, Kent.
MEDLEY—STEWART—Nov. 2, at Jhansi, Ernest James Medley, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Ethel Mary Stewart, daughter of Colonel John Stewart, R.A., of Ardvolich, Perthshire, Scotland.
OLDFIELD—LEBAILLY—Oct. 2, at Dalhousie, Lieutenant C. G. Oldfield, Royal Artillery, to Margaret (Mai) E. Cortlandt LeBailly, daughter of the late Mr. J. LeBailly, of Rock Mount, Jersey, and step-daughter of Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.B., Commandant 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

DEATHS.

GIBBON—Nov. 3, at Asirgarh Fortress, James Gibbon, Esq., late Paymaster, H.M.'s Indian Navy, son of the late Brigadier-General Gibbon, Bombay Army, aged 70.
GRIMES—Oct. 5, at Singapore, H. C. Emily (Tottie), the wife of Captain H. E. Grimes, South Lancashire Regiment, and daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Garstin, Kumaon Commission.
LOHR—Oct. 26, at Raipur, Charles T. Lohr, son of the Rev. Oscar Lohr, C.P., aged 32.
MCCONOCHIE—Nov. 2, at Dacca, Phœbe, the infant daughter of Sergeant-Instructor and Mrs. McConochie.
MAXWELL—Oct. 12, at Allahabad, James Maxwell, son of the late Edward Maxwell, B.C.S., Circuit Judge of Moorshedabad, Bengal, aged 71.
ROBERTS—Nov. 1, at Calcutta, A. E. Byrn, Mary Frances, relict of the late H. Roberts, Principal of the Doveton College and the Calcutta High School, and daughter of the late W. Byrn, P.W.D., aged 41.
SHESHADRI—Oct. 31, at Poona, S. N. Sheshadri, the wife of the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, D.D., Free Church Mission, aged 57.
SMITH—Oct. 31, at Madras, M. H. Phillips, child of Sub-Conductor J. Smith, Commissariat Department, aged 2.
WOOLTORTON—Oct. 29, at Simla, Charles Ridge Wooltorton, Legislative Department, aged 41.

Messrs. George White and Co. report that the public sales of Indian Teas have been lighter, being 24,000 packages, against 32,000 packages last week. The market, partly due to the dull foggy weather, opened with a flat tone, and prices were irregular with a tendency in favour of buyers; there has, however, since been more general bidding, with a slight recovery, especially on good to finest Pekoes and Broken Pekoes. Common to medium Pekoes from 8d. to 1s. per lb. show unusually good value at the decline quoted last week. Strong liquoring Broken Pekoe Souchongs and common Broken Pekoes have been in request and are rather dearer.

Messrs. H. A. Hertz and Co.'s Fortnightly Ceylon and Java Te Report says:—Of Ceylon Tea supplies have remained on the same moderate scale, 7,590 packages having been offered during the fortnight. Quality has been well maintained, but some descriptions are rather more difficult of sale than they were a fortnight ago. Broken Pekoes and Orange Pekoes fine and finest sell readily at full prices. Broken Pekoes medium to good medium from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. are somewhat irregular and easier for indifferent quality, but strong flavoury Teas are in active demand at fully previous prices. Pekoe, Pekoe Souchongs and Souchongs, with the exception of the lower grades at and under 1s., which remain steady, demand has slightly fallen off, and quotations are less regular; Pekoes, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d., are ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower. Java Tea: Only one sale has been held, comprising 877 packages of Teas from Tjimoenghal, Babalean, Simagar, and Tjiogreg Estates. The first-named showed improved quality and sold at steady prices. With a scarcity of export orders, Pekoe and Pekoe Souchongs sold rather cheaply; Souchongs at about former values. Broken Pekoes, however, were briskly competed for.

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OBITUARY.

GENERAL H. LAWRENCE.—General Henry Lawrence, late of the Bengal Infantry, died on the 23rd inst. at Camden Gardens, Richmond, Surrey, at the age of 97 years. He entered the army in November, 1811, obtaining his captaincy in November, 1826, colonelcy in April, 1854, and his generalcy in May, 1874. General Lawrence served on board the *Astell* East Indiaman, and was in command of two guns on her quarter-deck in a severe action fought in the Mozambique Channel on July 3, 1810, between three Indiamen and two French frigates and a corvette. He also served in the operations against and attack of the fortress of Malown in the Nepaul wars of 1814-15, receiving the medal with clasp. General Lawrence served with the Reserve of the Grand Army during the Mahratta Campaign of 1817-19; and also against Coles in 1835, and was in command of a brigade of all arms employed against the same tribes in 1836-37.

COLONEL J. E. HUGHES.—Colonel John Edward Hughes, late Madras Army, died on the 18th inst. at Eisleben, Tavistock.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. R. SETON, R.E.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Reginald Seton, R.E., Superintendent Engineer, Western Defences of India, died on the 12th inst. at Bombay, at the age of 47 years. He entered the Royal Engineers as a second lieutenant in December, 1857, obtaining his first lieutenancy in August, 1858, captaincy in November, 1869, majority in November, 1877, and his lieutenant-colonelcy in August, 1886.

CAPTAIN J. H. BURKE.—Captain John Hawley Burke, 2nd Battalion Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, son of the late Rev. Michael Burke, of Ballydugan, county Galway, Ireland, died on the 24th ult. of pneumonia, at Rajanpur, India, at the age of 33 years. He obtained his lieutenancy in the Army in November, 1875, and his captaincy in June, 1885.

LIEUTENANT E. J. JENKINSON.—Lieutenant Edward John Jenkinson, of the 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, son of Edward George Jenkinson, C.B., died of enteric fever, on the 22nd inst., at Deolali, India, aged 21 years. The young officer only obtained his lieutenancy in August, 1886.

IT has been decided that the two companies of the 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers at Fatehgarh are to rejoin regimental headquarters at Meerut in time to take part in the division manœuvres early in January, and be replaced, on the termination of the manœuvres, by two other companies of the same regiment, Fatehgarh being during the interim, left without British Infantry.

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) are glad to learn that Major H. E. McCallum, Colonial Engineer to the Government of the Straits Settlements, has been at last successful in his efforts to wrest from the War Department a positive promise to supply adequate guns for the armament of Singapore. Some time ago it was arranged that several batteries should be erected for the protection of this important British possession, and the Colonial Government agreed to defray the cost of laying-out and erecting these batteries, whilst it was a distinct arrangement that they should be armed, when completed, at the expense of the Imperial Government. With this understanding, Major McCallum surveyed various suitable positions in Singapore, and £100,000 was actually spent in throwing up earthworks and constructing forts. But when they were completed, the question of armament remained to be considered. The War Department generously offered an assortment of the obsolete 7-in. Armstrong breech-loaders and "converted" 64-pounders which encumber the parapets of our fortified positions in the United Kingdom, from Cork Harbour to Harwich—the first of these having a muzzle velocity of 1,100 ft. per second only, and a penetrative power of 4·86 in. into iron at 1,000 yards, whilst the latter possess no penetrative power whatever; hence their defensive attributes against the attack of an iron-clad or protected cruiser would be about equal to that of a row of pea-shooters. The Colonial Engineer was, however, not to be imposed upon with such an inadequate offer, and come home to England to press his claims. It is needless to say that he met with considerable opposition, as the dread of Lord Randolph Churchill was then, like the sword of Damocles, suspended over Pall Mall. But, by dint of sheer pushing, he has gained his point, and is now leaving for Singapore well pleased with the concessions which have been granted to his importunity. It is understood that a proportion of the heavy armour-piercing muzzle-loading guns is to be despatched to the Straits Settlements, together with some 6-inch steel breech-loading weapons of the most recent pattern; also that the Colonial Government will provide itself with several batteries of quick-firing guns for sweeping approaches and enfilading. The principal forts have been erected for the protection of the docks for shipping, which are excellent, the wharves having deep water immediately alongside. When we say that that the value of the exports to and imports from the United Kingdom and Straits Settlements amounts to £7,000,000 per annum, the importance of these possessions may be fairly realised. The total sum of exports and imports from all places computes to £35,000,000. But, of course, a good deal of this is passing trade. Up to the present time the military defences of Singapore consisted of the wing of a European Regiment, and a small, old-fashioned redoubt, within which the principal object was the bungalow of the local ordnance store officer. Now, however, we trust that it may be in a position to offer serious resistance if attacked.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 21, Hispania (s), Calcutta.—24, Bengal (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Nov. 18, Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.—21, Sutlej (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Nov. 19, Warora (s), Clyde.—20, Capella (s), Liverpool.—21, India (s), London; Belgravia (s), Liverpool.—24, Khedive (s), London.
MADRAS.—Khedive (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Nov. 19, Valetta (s), Sydney.—24, Ballaarat (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Nov. 19, Henzada (s).
CALCUTTA.—Nov. 19, Quetta (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Brindisi*, from London, Dec. 1; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Dec. 8; from Brindisi, Dec. 12.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Walker, Mr. G. S. Hunt, Mr. M. Hill, Mr. E. G. Oliver, Capt. Budgley, Mr. W. B. Jackson, Mr. A. McLean, Mr. Wright. *From Venice:* Mrs. and Miss Frizelle, Mr. Thacker. *From Brindisi:* Mr. W. E. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Zigfouras, Mr. Constable, Mr. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. Metaxa, Mr. H. G. Gordon, Mr. James, Miss Stevenson, Mr. C. F. Connell, Dr. Richardson, Mr. M. McDonald, Miss Easton, Miss Rowe, Miss Gullimore, Miss Hughes, Mr. M. Gubbay, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson. *From Suez:* Mr. Michaelidas, Mr. Trietasa, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Mr. G. N. Stratton, Mrs. Darling, Miss Floyer. *From Brindisi:* Mrs. Newbold, two Misses Newbold, Mrs. and two Misses Edgar, Messrs. W. and H. Edgar.

For Calcutta: Mrs. C. White, Mr. C. H. L. Neish, Mr. E. W. Neish, Mr. Dulcken, Mr. G. and Mrs. Lyell and infant, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Towney and infant, Mr. H. Ronald, Mr. C. G. Rogers, Rev. M. Bell, Mr. T. H. Tyson, Miss Brocking, Mrs. Ronald, Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. McGlashan.

For Colombo: Mr. R. M. Hannay, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Dunn, Mr. C. G. Ryan. *From Suez:* Two Misses Baker, Mr. W. W. and Mrs. Gifford.

For Madras: Miss Trimmer. *From Brindisi:* Mr. T. A. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. A. H. Taylor.

For Suez: Lieut. C. H. Young.

For Port Said: Mr. Linford, Mr. King, Messrs. A. and J. Walker.

For Aden: Mr. Parkinson.

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Dec. 8; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 15; from Brindisi, Dec. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. Dickson, Mr. W. McGowan, Mr. J. J. Mowbray, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. J. E. Gill, Miss Holworthy, Mr. J. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. L. R. Royal, Capt. C. H. and Mrs. Simpson, Colonel and Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Law, Lady Souter and child, Mr. W. P. Hodgson, Mr. J. Leigh, Mr. T. S. Hollis, Miss Rosa Phillips, Mr. W. Long. *From Venice:* Mr. D. H. and Mrs. Glade. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Craik, Mr. C. E. Fox, Colonel J. C. Campbell Walker, Mr. G. Denchars, Mr. C. E. Crawley. *From Suez:* Mr. Chisholme, Mr. Wembill, Mr. A. L. Pane, Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

For Malta: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Occleston, Mrs. Verschoyle and child, Mrs. R. Blundell, Mr. Kuhling.

For Suez: Mrs. Johnstone and two Misses Johnstone, Mr. G. H. Johnstone, Lieut. Staveley.

For Aden: Mrs. Moore.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 8.

For Madras: Miss A. Summer.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, from Liverpool, Nov. 29.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Freaso, Mrs. S. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery, Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, Miss A. C. Proctor, Colonel Swifte, Miss Owen Smith, Lieut. Stewart, Miss Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Winter.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, from Liverpool, Dec. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. W. G. Goldney, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss E. Moor.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, to sail Nov. 26.

For Bombay: Mrs. Simson and two children, Mr. Brown, Rev. and Mrs. Bren.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mr. E. H. Pollock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

At BOMBAY, per R. and O. s.s. *Mirzapore*, Capt. R. Harvey, Nov. 7.

From London: Mrs. Bengough, child and infant, Surgeon-Major and

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Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. A. C. Walker, child and infant, Miss Don, Mr. J Moore, Mr. H. P. Hodson and infant, Rev. W. Romilly, Rev. W. Whiteside, Rev. W. Popprill, Rev. and Mrs. M. Grove, Mrs. J. S. Brown and infant, two Misses Parker, Rev. W. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connell and child, Mr. P. Duncan, Miss Glazier, Mr. and Mrs. Thoroughgood and infant, Mr. Seton Smith, Dr. Bovill, Mr. Bovill, child and infant, Miss Annesley, Mr. Browning, Mrs. and Miss Newell, Mr. C. Newell, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Goldsbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Oldham, Miss Christall, Mr. Bigg Wither, Mrs. Clutterbuck, child and infant, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Lymington, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and child, Mr. E. Clarke, Mrs. Underwood and two children, Mr. R. Curnow, Mr. J. Ronaldson, Mrs. Shattock, Mr. J. Hundock, Mr. F. Clough, Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett, Mr. F. S. Sedderly, Mr. and Miss Church, Mr. Killick, Mr. D'Van Muller, Mr. Batten, Surgeon W. W. Pryne.

From Brindisi: Mr. Andreas, Mr. D. Fuchs, Mr. Sidble Armstrong, Mrs. Church, Miss Pechey, Mr. Harvey, Mr. O. V. Yates, Mr. S. Gowan, Mr. Clement Sharpe, Mrs. Molloy and child, Mr. A. Phillips, Mr. Finckt, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Ker, Mr. K. Macleod, Mr. W. Clarke, Colonel H. P. Peacock, Mr. F. Peacock, Sir C. Lawson, Lady and Miss Lawson, Mr. G. D. Oswell, Mr. Duncan, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Graham Smith, Mrs. H. P. Burt and infant, Mrs. MacGregor, Mrs. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn, Major and Mrs. Anson and infant, Brigadier-Surgeon Costello, Colonel M. Ward, Surgeon-Major Fullerton, Rev. P. W. Ellis, Mr. H. M. Thompson, Major and Mrs. Marshall, Captain and Mrs. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. McWatters, Colonel F. G. Forbes, Miss Notter, Mr. A. B. Stuart, Captain M. S. Talbot, Mr., Mrs. and Miss C. T. Metcalf and infant, Mr. A. S. Wormack, Mr. J. Broadbent, Miss Taylor, Major R. H. Baker, Mr. Sharman, Mr. Biddulph.

From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. David Keith, Sir H. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Gay, Rev. H. G. Grey, Dr. Weitherbrecht, Mr. and Mrs. Tule, Colonel H. Rowland, Miss Band, Mr. John Fairlie, Captain R. A. Scott, Mr. T. M. Filgate, Mr. C. D. Cobham, Mr. Lehmer, Mr. J. Toulman.

From Suez: Mr. W. L. Sclater, Major Currie, Mr. B. E. Maxted.

From Aden: Mrs. Robertson, Mr. H. B. Chichgar.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Victoria*, Capt. G. F. Cates, left Bombay, Nov. 11.

For London: Mr. T. E. Guylee, Miss Fuller, Mrs. J. F. Finlay, Mr. A. Smith, Hon. J. B. Peile, Mrs. F. Lance, Mrs. Walter Lawrence, Major W. C. Madden, Mr. Furneaux, Mrs. Ashburt, Miss Greenfield, Mr. J. Tower, Mrs. and Miss Monteith, Mr. Carver, Colonel Makins, M.P., Mrs. Makins, Mrs. and Miss Gowenlock, Mr. Wykes, Mrs. L. G. Tait and sister, Mr. G. Kennedy, Mr. W. S. Kennedy, Earl of Eglinton, Mr. J. Walter, two Misses MacAndrew, Mr. MacAndrew, Mr. J. P. Martineau, Miss A. M. Philips, Mr. F. A. Hudson, Mrs. Barry and child, Mrs. Rundle, Mr. G. C. Walker, Mr. T. Mead, Miss Roper, Mr. A. Hayes, Colonel Dowden, Mr. J. Aldridge, Mr. T. P. Bullivant, Mr. Kendall Barnes, Mr. Neck, Mr. Lea, Mr. J. Elliott, Lieut.-Colonel Chaplin, Mr. H. E. Andrews.

For Brindisi: Mr. H. Maude, Colonel Cummins, Major A. W. Baird, R.E., Colonel Collen, Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., Mr. R. B. Hurst.

For Naples: Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Colonel W. Jeffreys, Captain Frank Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Eales, Miss Hickson, Captain Hickson, Mr. G. Hart, Miss Hart, Mr. Sapirowsky.

For Suez: Mr. Greenwood, Mr. H. Case, Mr. A. Greenwood.

For Aden: Mrs. H. B. Vakil.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ballaarat*, Captain Ashdown, from London, Nov. 24.

For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Butcher, Miss Young, Rev. and Mrs. Preston, Mrs. H. C. Williams and two children, Miss Clarke, Miss L. Clarke, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Middleton, Mr. Hole, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. and Miss Righy, Miss Taylor, Captain Montresor, Mr. Douglas Stewart, Capt., Mrs. and Miss Skottowe, Miss Flint, Mr. Evans, five Sisters of Mercy, Mrs. Hewat and child, Mrs. Boydell, Miss Kitson, Miss Eastwood, Mr. G. E. Gray, Miss Chadwick, Mrs. Chope and child, Mr. and Mrs. Melitus, Miss Melitus, Mr. F. H. M. Atkins, Mrs. Warren, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mrs. Roberts, H.H. the Maharanee of Cooch Behar, Mrs. Bignell and infant, Mr. J. Pollen, Mr. A. R. Warren, Mrs. Swainson and two children, Mr. Sayles, Mr. H. C. Streatfield, Mr. J. S. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. W. A. Lattey, Mr. F. Goode, Mr. Drury, Mr. Southby, Lord Tenterden, Miss Teil, Mr. W. and Miss Venables, Mr. P. D. Barclay, Sir W. de Souza, Mrs. S. S. Grant, two Misses Kelsalls, Mr. Bell, Mr. Criddle, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Lumley.

For Malta: Capt. F. Brown, Capt. Perkins, Mr. Lambe, Mr. E. S. Williams, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Nicholson, Colonel J. H. Scott, General W. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, two Misses Bruce, Sergeant F. A. Ford, Mr. Prowse, Mr. E. V. Ferro, Miss F. A. Davidson, Mr. Capel, Mrs. Scott, Miss Marshall, Mrs. White, Mr. McMorland, Mr. G. L. Pearse.

For Aden: Rev. A. C. Highton.

For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Rapier, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Packard, Lieut. P. Bethune, Miss Merriek.

For Port Said: Mr. Johnson, Mr. Tatham, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and child, Mrs. and the two Misses Perkins, Mr. G. Perkins, Canon Taylor, Mrs. and Miss Taylor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kerbela*, from London, Nov. 24.

For Kurrachee: Mrs. Hatherly, Mrs. P. Legh and child, Miss Walsh.

For Bombay: Mr. Elliot, Mr. Wall.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Almora*, from London, Nov. 24.

For Aden: Mrs. Moss.

For Colombo: Mr. Jno. Walker.

For Madras: Sir C. Cuyler, Lieut. E. J. P. Warden, Mrs. Dickinson and infant.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. E. Crew, sailed Nov. 18.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. G. Bellett, Mrs. Lawrence and infant, Major W. Mallins.

For Brindisi: Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. J. R. Burne, Mr. Adkin.

For Venice: Mr. J. C. Vertennes.

Per s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, sailing on Nov. 25.

For Venice: Sir A. Lyall and Lady Lyall.

For Brindisi: Colonel Bendon and child.

For London: Mr. John Taylor, Mr. J. Leckie.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—Season 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	—	—	2 Dec.	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec. 1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	— Portland.	16 Dec. 1888.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec. Gibraltar 28 Dec. 1888.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan. Pl'mouth	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb. Q'town.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Euphrates	—	—	—	29 Nov.	8 Dec.
Serapis	—	6 Dec. 1888.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
Crocodile	31 Dec. 1888.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	28 Apr.

"Mentally and spiritually" writes a certain Surendranath Mookerjee in the *National Magazine*, "the average Bengalee is any day equal to a dozen John Bull. Centuries of worship with the unusual amount of spirituality in him has resulted in making him more and more mentally and spiritually powerful than physically." Which clearly explains, despite the apparent co-existence of mental and spiritual power with grammatical weakness, why England is so inferior to Bengal in all the achievements of literature, art, and science.

The Dismounting of the State Corps.—The *Times of India*, in the course of a leader on the late order by the Commander-in-Chief regarding officers in Native regiments in future discharging their duties on foot says:—It is scarcely necessary to point out that this measure, if carried out, will not increase the popularity of the Indian Army. The Government of India may find that it cannot obtain officers to serve on such terms and with reduced pay. As far as the officers now in the Staff Corps are concerned, nothing would suit their interest better than a general strike against service in the Staff Corps among young officers. Ever since the grievance of slow promotion has been felt, it has been the fervent prayer of all that probationers might run short. Then, indeed, might a captaincy in eight or nine years be hoped for. But, alas! the probationers poured in quicker than ever! But loss of pay and charger—that surely should deter them. To have to foot it for fifteen or twenty years in the sweltering heat on parade and on active service—surely that should take the gilt off the gingerbread! Sooner or later, too, they have to do orderly officer's duty. There is, indeed, every reason to believe that this order, which is now limited to parade work, is but the thin end of the wedge, and that before long only four officers per battalion (the commanding officer senior and junior major and adjutant) will be mounted. And why should it not be so? It is certainly true that four mounted officers are enough for ordinary purposes. But if service in the Indian Army is to be robbed of its chief attractions, "good pay and being mounted, is it to have nothing to replace its losses?"

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.		102⅝	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¼	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		92½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102¾	to —
Cooria Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	790
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	890
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	720
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	126
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	123

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	1,050
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct. ...		—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	750
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	240
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	...	15	...	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	140
Colaba	1,880	...	50	...	640
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	150	...	1,480
Fort	8,500	...	150	...	1,200
French	all	...	80	...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	25	...	400
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	55	...	425
Mu nma r.	all	...	40	...	200
New Berar	500	...	60	...	525
New Indian	125	...		...	95
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	325
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	75	...	555
Sassoon	500	...	25	...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,225
Sind	750	...	75	...	580
Volkart	500	...	45	...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	20	...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	...	2	...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	...	17½ p.ct.	...	560
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	...	90	...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	...	18½	...	93
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	9	...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	30	...	—
Bombay United ...	100	...	20	...	890
Central India	500	...	35	...	345
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	20	...	610
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	75	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	655
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	610
Golam Baba	400	...	20	...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	—	...	130
Hindustan	1,000	...	40	...	890
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	...	60	...	700
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	30	...	320
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	20	...	495
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	70	...	1,410
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	...	40	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	30	...	1,102½
Khandeish	1,000	...	30	...	340
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	20	...	760
Leopold	100	...	5	...	132
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,300
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	—	...	1,235
Mazagon	250	...	9	...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	...	50	...	1,400
Naigam	100	...	—	...	60
National	1,000	...	40	...	490
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	20	...	320
Oriental	625	...	15	...	555
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	—	...	6¼	...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	30	...	80
Sassoon... ...	1,000	...	40	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	35	...	1,160
Soonderdas	1,000	...	50	...	635
Southern India ...	500	...	20	...	300
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	—	...	265
Victoria Mills	1,000	...	35	...	485
Western India ...	1,000	...	50	...	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	205
Bombay Ice Co.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,950
India Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	336
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc...	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,195
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—November 7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.					
4	Promissory Notes	Rs.	99	0 to 99	1
4½	of 1870 (1885)		100	0 to 100	4
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)		102	8 to —	
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...		102	8 to —	
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)		—	to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1867 (1887)	Nominal		—
6 of 1870 (1889)	104	0 to	—
6 of 1872 (1891)	104	8 to	—
6 of 1878 (1908)	102	8 to	—
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102	8 to	—
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103	0 to	—
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103	4 to	—
4½ of 1882 (1902)	97	0 to	97 8

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.		
Agra	£10	125	to	—
Agra Savings	100	125	to	—
Allahabad	100	185	to	186
Alliance of Simla...	100	146	to	—
Bank of Bengal	500	890	to	—
Do. of Upper India	100	140	to	—
Delhi and London	£25	150	to	—
Himalaya	100	120	to	—
Mussoorie	100	108	to	110
National of India...	£12½	123	to	—
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103	to	—
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	—	to	—
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70	to	—

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.		
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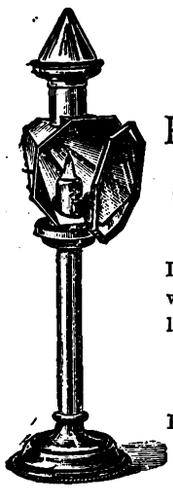
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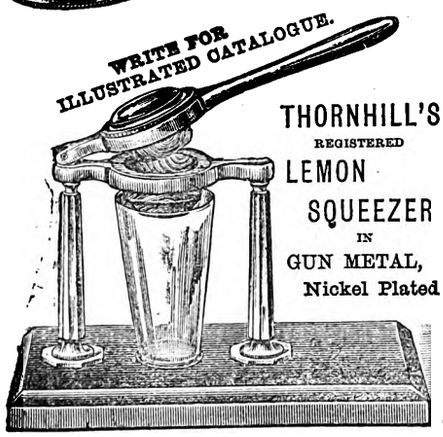
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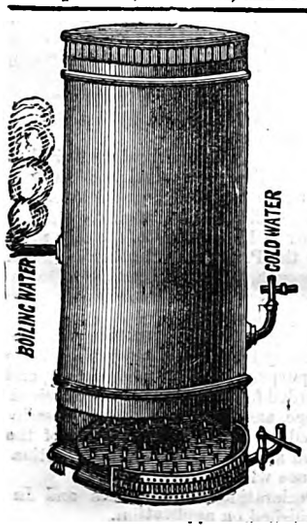
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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scene from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 18th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 16th November; and from Calcutta to the 15th November.

ARRIVING at Karachi on Friday afternoon, Nov. 11th, the Viceroy had a very busy day on Saturday. In the forenoon he had to receive four deputations and listen to four separate addresses, setting forth the wants and desires of the various sections of the community. One favourite topic was the contumacy of the Public Works Department and the necessity of the Hyderabad-Pachpadra Railway. His Excellency's reply was extremely sympathetic and extremely guarded. As an individual he could not help feeling the force of the representations made him, but as Viceroy his freedom of action was restricted on the one hand by the fact that the Secretary of State only allowed a certain annual expenditure on Indian Railways, which was nearly all budgeted for lines already undertaken, and on the other hand by the the consideration that other parts of the Empire, in particular Upper Burma, were calling as loudly for increased railway communication as Karachi. On Monday his Excellency laid the foundation-stones of two new educational institutions.

THE HON. MR. SCOLE has arrived in Calcutta, and the work of the Government of India will be carried on by him and Sir Charles Aitchison, pending the arrival of the Viceroy and the rest of the Council. The Hon. Mr. Quinton has also reached Calcutta, and, until the opening of the Legislative Council, will be occupied with the affairs of the Public Service Commission, which meets immediately under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison.

VERY urgent private affairs have suddenly called home the Military Secretary to the Government of India, Col. Collen, who left by the *Victoria* on November 11.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT was installed District Grand Master of Bombay Freemasons with great ceremony on Saturday, November 12.

THE Commander-in-Chief has thoroughly inspected the proposed lines of defence about Quetta, and witnessed a sham fight with a view to test the weak points of the position. Leaving Quetta for Karachi he was able to examine the state of the Bolan and the railway which traverses that Pass.

THE question of making Quetta the headquarters of a Military Division is under consideration.

A COUNTRY boat capsized at Calcutta on Sunday, Nov. 13, when a hundred Natives were drowned.

THE raid near Lakhimpur does not seem to have been of the serious kind that was first reported. The attack, made by Dufflas and not Abors, was on a village beyond the inner frontier line, and has no significance as regards British territory. No further trouble is apprehended.

MR. PAUL, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, has returned from his special mission to Sikkim.

THE Public Rooms at Kamptee were burned down on the night of Nov. 10, and damage done to the extent of at least Rs. 10,000. The fire was caused by the upsetting of a kerosine lamp during a dress-rehearsal in the theatre.

THOUGH the Indian Midland has now completed the section from Cawnpore to Jhansi it will be some little time before the line is opened for traffic. Probably, however, the new year will see a regular train service running.

MR. ALEXANDER MCHINCH, Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed Consular Agent for Belgium at Karachi.

MR. A. GOUGH, Principal of the Muir College, has been elected to the Registrarship of the Allahabad University.

MR. LEE-WARNER is confirmed in the post of Secretary to Government.

THE trial of the Morgan-Ross case is proceeding at Madras.

The troopship *Serapis* arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning, Nov. 16.

THE report of the Bombay Extension Committee has been drawn up and submitted to Government.

THE first shipment of Batoum oil is now being discharged at Calcutta.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the recommendation that certain members of the family of the Nawab of Jhajjar should be allowed to reside anywhere they please, except in the Delhi Divisivn.

IT is stated that Mr. Grant, the Collector of Satara, will retire from Government service in January, and that Mr. Alfred Keyser, the present Acting Collector at Poona, will be appointed in his place.

THE visit of M. Pasteur's Agent to India will be turned to account by allowing as many Veterinary Officers as possible to attend the series of experiments which will be undertaken at Kahnpur.

NOTES.

THE news from India by telegram and mail is uneventful. Lord Dufferin's durbar on the frontier appears to have been a marked success, and it is satisfactory to learn that "Afghanistan continues quiet." The Amir having allowed an English dentist to visit and leave Cabul in safety has now borrowed a geologist from the Indian Government. Western civilisation progresses apace.

SURELY news from Simla must take an extraordinary length of time to reach Calcutta, as the *Times* corespondent only telegraphs to his journal yesterday the contents of a letter sent by the Countess of Dufferin to the Indian Press from the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on October the 25th, and which letter in full appeared in the papers received by the Overland Mail last week. However, it is not too late to learn or to be gratified by the intelligence that subscriptions have been coming in liberally for the Fund which Lady Dufferin inaugurated for the benefit of the women of India "in whose welfare the Queen takes so great and personal an interest." Lady Dufferin writes that the list of donors and collectors is now being prepared for transmission to the Queen-Empress, and that this list, with the address forwarded to Her Majesty, will be published in the Report of the National Association in January, 1888.

HER ladyship's letter concludes thus:—"The Central Committee have now been enabled to invest the five lakhs which they were anxious to lay by as an Endowment Fund. The Branches are likewise endeavouring to invest money so as to insure the continuity of the work of the National Association. We trust, therefore, that although the next year affords no special occasion for liberality the progress already made in carrying out the objects of the Association, and the assurance of stability given to it by the possession of a certain, though a comparatively small income, will encourage all who are interested in the welfare of the women of India to make still further efforts on their behalf, and to give us the means of more quickly relieving their sufferings, and of supplying them with the medical aid which they so greatly need."

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What is the meaning of the following mysterious paragraph culled from yesterday's *Sunday Times* :—

The head of the Intelligence Department at the India Office, Sir Owen Burne, is himself the soul of honour, as he is the pink of courtesy; but is he vigilant and suspicious enough for precisely that post? It may be doubted. That there are traitors in the office has long been certain. (*Vide* Preface to "Russia's next move towards India." Simpkin, Marshall and Co. 1886.) When M. Lessar was in London, two or three years ago, he proved, not only his familiarity with, but his possession of, copies of the most confidential and (as it was fondly supposed) most secret memoranda of the India Office regarding the routes leading from Candahar towards India. And it is the conviction of the highest authorities in India that the same base traffic, which then supplied the Russian agent with his information, is being pursued in the London India Office still.

SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE is, as all who know him will gladly allow, the soul of honour and the pink of courtesy; but he does not happen to be the head of the Intelligence Department at the India Office. He is, as the Editor of the *Sunday Times* ought to know, a member of the Secretary of State's Council. But his successor in his old office of Political Secretary is also the soul of honour, and "vigilant and suspicious enough precisely for that post." So what does the paragraph mean? Who has stolen what?

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegram from Rangoon, dated yesterday, the following arrangements have been made in Upper Burma:—"The country north of Thayetmyo, adjoining the old frontier, has been placed in charge of Lieutenant Green and an Assistant-Commissioner, and Major-General Gordon has placed Colonel Clements, of the South Wales Borderers, with a strong party of mounted infantry, in military charge of the same district. On the other side of the river, at Allanmyoi, is posted Mr. Fraser, an Assistant-Commissioner possessing considerable police experience. He will be assisted by mounted infantry. It is added that both Mr. Fraser and Lieutenant Green will be given a free hand, and relieved from interference."

THE *Burma Gazette* has, of course, given great disappointment to many who expected to find that the recommendations from India would be followed up by a profuse distribution of honours and promotions at home. But, as a Service contemporary puts it, "the profusion of honours and decorations for little wars threatened to make us ridiculous, and a line had to be drawn somewhere." The Burma despatches, in which everybody holding a commissioned rank was mentioned, took the War Office by surprise. If everybody was to be decorated wherein would lie the honour of distinction?

THE Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, have sanctioned the granting of furloughs to non-commissioned officers and men to England for six months, provided they have twelve years' service and are to be re-engaged to complete twenty-one years. Certain conditions are attached, among which we may mention that the soldier pays his own expenses to his home after landing at Portsmouth, and that the total numbers are limited to 300 a year.

THE *Pioneer* to hand by this mail says:—

There will be a good many changes in the *personnel* of the Viceroy's Council when it next meets in Calcutta for the purpose of making laws and regulations. The familiar faces of Sir Theodore Hope, Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Peile will be missed; their places being filled by Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Charles Elliott and Mr. Westland. Sir Steuart Bayley will succeed Sir Rivers Thompson in the chair of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. In the ranks of the additional members there will also be some alterations. Mr. F. M. Halliday will, we believe, take the place of Sir W. Hunter, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit succeeds Rao Saheb Viswanath Mandlik as representative of Bombay; and it is not improbable that our newest province will be invited to send a Burmese member in the place of Raja Amer Hasan Khan, whose term of office expires in December next.

The Hydro Therapeutic Establishment, Farnborough, Hants, for the cure of Chest and Throat Diseases, Rheumatism, Gout, &c., on the Pine System, now in vogue at Reichenhall, was formerly opened on Saturday by a dinner given to the medical profession and Press. As on a future occasion we shall refer more in detail to the Pine Treatment and the clinical advantages it offers to Anglo-Indians, it must suffice to say that this establishment is the first of the kind introduced into England for the cure and alleviation of diseases of the respiratory organs by means of terebinthinate products, which has of late years been a favourite method of treatment with many leading German physicians. A complete system of pine baths and inhalation rooms has been erected by the proprietor of the Hydro-Therapeutic Establishment, which is a perfect replica of the baths of Reichenhall. The pine baths and inhalations are guaranteed to be the purest and best of their kind, in that the Pumiline Pine Extracts and other products are distilled from the Pumilio Pine which grows on the higher Alps, close to the region of perpetual snow 6,000 or 7,000 feet above the sea level.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

According to the Viceroy's original programme, he was to have ridden through the Kohat Pass to Kohat last Monday. At the last moment his plans were changed, and he remained at Peshawur till Wednesday, going thence direct to Rawul Pindi. On Thursday he witnessed a sham fight, in which the whole garrison of Rawul Pindi was engaged. On Friday he visited the cavalry camp of exercise at Lawrenceport, and yesterday he arrived in Lahore.

During the stay of the Viceregal party at Rawul Pindi, Lady Dufferin issued a letter, thanking all who had helped in distributing the collection cards for the jubilee collection in connection with her Female Medical Aid Fund. The fact that a large sum was raised in small amounts by means of the cards is, she says, mainly attributable to the energy of those who took the trouble to point out the benefits of the scheme to the people. She observes that the work of the Association must needs be slow at first, but hopes that in time trained nurses may be established, and lying-in wards and dispensaries opened in every district. She adds that during the Viceroy's tour she has inspected the local hospitals at various places, and has visited and consulted the local officers regarding the best means of extending the operations of the Association.

The action of the Bengal of Commerce in moving the Government to procure such an alteration of the law as will admit of the Budget being submitted to and discussed in detail by the Legislative Council is, as was anticipated, receiving general support. The Calcutta Trades Association, the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and the British-Indian Association, which represents the landholding community of Bengal, have intimated their concurrence, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Government in similar terms. The last-named body points out that during the past decade an enlightened public opinion has grown up, which it must be to the interest of the Government to consult; and it describes the proposed reform as one advocated by the whole educated community. The journals are almost unanimous in urging the Government to adopt the suggestion, and there is little, if any, appearance of dissent.

The Session of the Bengal Legislative Council commenced yesterday. The Lieutenant-Governor, in his opening speech, said that the chief work before the Council was that of proceeding with the Calcutta Municipal Bill, introduced last year. It would be necessary to refer the measure again to a select committee, as during the recess a large number of suggestions had been received from the Supreme Government and various public bodies. He feared, therefore, it would be some time before the Bill could be passed, but every effort would be made to pass it during this Session. The only other Bill which he mentioned was one to enable the Government to exempt certain public buildings from the operation of the ordinary municipal law.

The Public Service Commission, which is now sitting in Calcutta, is understood to be occupied in considering the question of establishing an Imperial local service, proportionate shares of posts in each being reserved for Europeans and for Natives, the question of the liability of civil servants to be transferred from province to province, and the question of raising the limit of age in Civil Service Competitions. On the last point it is believed that the Commission is likely to recommend the raising of the maximum age to twenty-three.

The *Englishman* newspaper states that the high priest of Baid-

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yanath, one of the most sacred shrines in Benal, has addressed a letter to the Viceroy on the subjects of infant marriage and widow remarriage. He opposes all reform, arguing that customs prescribed by the Hindoo scriptures or tradition are binding on the conscience of Hindoos, and therefore are not controllable by reason or expediency, and that to interfere in matters of conscience will agitate the people more than the Government is aware of.

Salar Jung has been obliged to leave Hyderabad, the reason assigned being that the experience of the fortnight which he has spent there shows it to be wise for him to withdraw from political circles till the present Minister becomes more popular and firmly settled. He will be allowed to reside at Aurungabad, 400 miles from the capital, where he has a family residence.

M. Notovich, the correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* who visited India last summer, started some time from Cashmere for Ladakh, intending to return to Russia by way of Yarkand and Central Asia. He has now returned to India, having had a bad fall from his horse when nearing Leh, which obliged him to abandon the journey. He will take ship at Bombay for Europe.

A singular libel case, intimately connected with the politics of Nepaul, which has been pending before the district magistrate of Benares since August, has just been concluded. Two Nepaulese political refugees, General Ranbir Jung and Colonel Bhaggat Bahadoor, members of the family of the late Sir Jung Bahadoor, charged Pandit Amar Raj, domestic chaplain of the Maharajah, with defaming them by circulating a report that they had dined at hotels and elsewhere with a Brahmin named Homnath, who had been publicly excommunicated by the Nepaul Government. The defence was that Amar Raj, while temporarily residing in Benares in last July, received a letter from the Prime Minister, informing him that the complainants and others had been excommunicated by proclamation, and directing him to warn all Nepaulese subjects in Benares not to break bread with outcasts. Accordingly he called a meeting of the Nepaulese Brahmins in Benares and read the letter to them. He added that the power to excommunicate a subject of Nepaul rested exclusively with the Government of that country, and that the case had been brought against him out of revenge for the Minister's action. The case was delayed owing to the necessity of sending a commission to examine witnesses in Nepaul. On Thursday the magistrate gave judgment acquitting the accused, holding that he had acted as a servant obeying the orders of his superiors, and that no malice had been shown.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a memorial to the Government, urging the importance of opening negotiations with China respecting the carrying out of the provisions of Article 4 of the Convention of July 24th last, whereby China undertook to adopt measures for encouraging trade between Tibet and India. The Chamber points out that there appears to be no reason why the existing trade with Tibet should be chiefly deflected by the long route through Nepaul, and why a still larger direct trade should not spring up, except the obstructiveness of the monks, who hold the trade monopolies in Tibet, and the false representations made to his Government by the late Chinese Resident at Lhassa. They state that the Tibetan military post which was established last year within the frontiers of Sikkim and on the road from Darjeeling to the Jeylapla Pass is still allowed to remain there. They show that, in spite of difficulties, the trade between the two countries is developing, and they argue that if the restrictions and burdens which now impede but cannot prevent its development were removed, there would be an enormous expansion of it, as Tibet would eagerly welcome British goods, and could send unlimited quantities of fine wool in return. In this connection it may be mentioned that Tibetan wool is said to be now arriving more freely at Darjeeling, and that its quality and price are such as prove that a valuable trade is ready to hand. As the distance from Calcutta to Tibet by Darjeeling is only twenty-two days' journey, while the roundabout route through Nepaul, which the bulk of trade now follows, requires forty-five days, it is highly important that steps should be taken to open a direct route. The whole question of our relations with Sikkim is now before the Indian Government, and it is to be hoped that this matter of procuring trading facilities will receive due attention. Some of the Native newspapers appear to have become possessed of the idea that the Indian Government proposes to annex Sikkim. It is hardly necessary to state that it has no such intention.

THE HINDU IDEAL OF BEAUTY.—"The Native Thinker" says that, according to Hindu poetry, the following is the ideal of female beauty:—"Her face should be pleasing like the full moon; her complexion fair, her hair black, luxuriant and curly; her forehead capacious; her eyes large, black and glancing like those of the gazelle; her eyebrows arched like a bow; her lips tinged with red; her teeth regular and like a series of pearls; her bosom broad and rising; her waist slender like that of the lioness; her hands long and nails red; her skin smooth; and her speech gentle and agreeable. She should rather *smile* than *laugh*. Her movements should be rather bashful than lively."

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

RAILWAY SCHEMES IN THE PUNJAB.

(*Pioneer.*)

There has of late been mention made of various railway schemes for shortening the distance between the Punjab and the seaboard, but most of these involve so large an initial outlay that they are scarcely likely to be carried out to completion. The last put forward is to connect to Delhi with Hyderabad in Sind by way of the Bikanir Desert, a very direct route, no doubt; but one which for four fifths of its distance would traverse an uninhabited country, and consequently be dependent solely on through traffic. Such a line could not possibly pay, as the upper part of the Punjab is already tapped by the Indus Valley line, and there is, after all a limit to the export trade of the Province. A less pretentious scheme is now under consideration which seems likely to be well received. From Umballa due westwards there runs the Patiala State Railway (broad gauge) which is now in course of extension to Batinda on the Ferozepore-Rewari narrow gauge line. It is proposed to survey the 200 miles which lie between Batinda and Bhawalpur, on the Indus Valley line, with a view to linking these two points together. This would not only effect a considerable saving in the carriage of wheat and other exports from the districts south of Ferozepore, but would develop an improving country along the left bank of the Sutlej where there is much cultivation by means of irrigation. Moreover, from a military point of view, it would give an alternative line of rail to the great system which runs parallel with the Indus and has off-shoots to Peshin in the one direction, and the Sind-Sagar Doab on the other. It would link Umballa by means of the broad gauge with Rhawalpur direct, and the advantages of this in case troops had to be massed suddenly in Peshin cannot be over-estimated. The making of the Umballa-Kalka railway can only be a matter of time, and the great reserve of British troops cantoned in the hills between Kalka and Simla would thus be always able to move quickly towards the frontier. The distance from Umballa to Bhawalpore via Patiala and Batinda is only about 320 miles, which could be run by rail in the 24 hours. The desirability of having a line south of the Sutlej has long been recognised, and as the country to be traversed presents no physical difficulties, and as no great rivers have to be bridged, the work would be easy of accomplishment. This scheme is far more worthy of consideration than the more ambitious ones which have been put forward; the outlay is not prohibitive, and the immence strategic advantages it would give make it one which can scarcely fail to be acceptable in the eyes of the Government of India. The survey will probably be carried out during the ensuing cold weather, and when the estimates have been given a fair consideration of the case on its merits should certainly be accorded.

AN ALLEGORY.

The *Sind Gazette* is responsible for the following reprehensible "skit":—

St. Peter sat near the gate of Heaven and by him sat the devil. Below was a vast multitude waiting to be judged.

"I'm afraid I cannot let them all in," said St. Peter, with a sigh.

"Want of room?" asked the devil.

"No," replied St. Peter with a blush, whereat he addressed smiled, "but it seems scarcely fair to you to take all."

"It is rather late," said the devil, darkly, "to begin to consider what is fair to me; still, just for once, I don't mind letting you have 'em all. But it must not form a precedent. And, too, there's one little condition you must accept."

"You are *too* good," cried St. Peter, "at least you would be, you know, if——"

"I object to 'ifs,'" said the devil, darkly, "do you accept?"

"The condition?"

"A very simple one. They must come in of their own free will, and one of them must pass the gate in twenty-four hours from now. If now, I take 'em *all*."

"Accept?" almost shouted the philanthropic St. Peter, crying for joy, "of course I accept."

One great shout of delight, of relief from gnawing anxiety went up from the vast multitude when they heard the agreement, and St. Peter, gathering up his skirts, ran back to his gate lest he should be late for the first comer. The devil simply grinned and lighted a long Trichy, as though expecting there would be some delay.

One minute, fifteen minutes, an hour passed and still no one came. St. Peter began to get anxious. He left the gate and rejoined the devil. Looking down on the multitude he saw that furious discussion was going on in which everyone, man, woman and child, was engaged.

"What are those great red books they read so anxiously? And what are those great blue books they read so anxiously? And what are those long white papers and parchments, so strangely written over that they read so anxiously and guard so jealously?"

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The devil frowned to conceal a grin. "How should I know?" said he. St. Peter sighed and went slowly back to his gate. "*One* must come in time," said he, piteously, to himself.

Five hours passed, ten, fifteen, twenty and still the devil smoked. St. Peter waited and the gate remained closed. At last in unbearable anxiety—for but half an hour remained—St Peter again left the gate and rejoined the devil. The noise that arose from the multitude was greater than ever, and now the air was full of the blue and red books and papers, used furiously as missiles.

"*Do* let me speak to them, *do* let me tell them just once, they've only ten minutes left," prayed St. Peter, tearfully. "Not a word," said the devil; "stick to your agreement."

"What *does* it all mean?"

As St. Peter spoke there was the sound of all the clocks of the world striking the hour.

"Shall I tell you?" asked the devil. St. Peter raised his tear-stained face, and the devil hissed in his ear.

"*They could not settle the question of precedence.*" St. Peter rose in a furious passion, his words choking him. "At such a moment! The last supreme moment! Let them all go to——"

"Precisely," said the devil, with a sneer.

"That's just where they must go if our agreement's carried out. But I must put a limit somewhere, and, really, I'm afraid they're too mean even for my place. So they must go to the next hottest—back whence they came."

THE WILD BIRDS PROTECTION BILL.

(Times of India.)

The Bill that has just passed through the Supreme Legislative Council for the protection of game and wild birds is a measure that will meet with universal commendation. It has come not a day too soon. The old order of things, if persisted in, would have cleared whole districts, not merely of game birds, but of other varieties unfortunate enough to possess lovely plumage. The facts that have come to light regarding the wholesale slaughter that has been going on are almost incredible. For example, the Commissioner in Sind has reported that in a few days' time no fewer than 30,000 black partridges have been killed in certain parts of the provinces to supply the European demand for their skins. The wholesale dealers in feathers have thus been responsible for a terrible amount of damage, roilers (blue jays), golden orioles (mangoe birds), hoopoes, and other beautifully plumaged birds, all being bought up by them in any number. During the breeding season the devastation has been terrible, the gunners and trappers going forth and ruthlessly killing the cocks for the sake of their feathers, while they have not scrupled to live on the hens and the young, even the eggs being made an article of diet. Paddy birds, flycatchers, and other insect-destroying birds suffered especially, so that no small amount of harm was being wrought to the cultivators of the soil. The Bill was originally introduced to protect during the breeding season game birds proper; but from the facts we have given above it will be seen that it has been most wise and necessary to bring all wild birds within its scope. The measure will be free from all harshness in its working. It has none of the odium attaching to Game Laws, as the phrase is understood in England, laws having for their object the protection of private property in game. Sportsmen will not be interfered with, and we shall have no poaching cases before our courts. Municipal and cantonment authorities will simply be empowered to appoint a close time, during which penalties will be attached to the possession or sale of the birds specified in the Act. It will be observed that the new law is merely permissive, as there will be no need to apply it to districts where the destruction of birds is not carried on to any great extent. In places, however, where the slaughter is wanton, we trust that the Act will be at once brought into operation and rigorously enforced.

TAXATION IN UPPER BURMA.

(Mandalay Herald.)

The Local Government of Burma is aware of the fact that the people of this province were never at any time called upon to pay any tax upon their income or earnings in any shape whatever, except in a way which was well understood and cheerfully submitted to by them. There were two kinds of taxation, one of which was a poll tax, and the other was the land revenue, a tax on garden and cultivable land. It is well-known that the last two kings, though they kept a standing army did not pay for its maintenance, but expected their subjects to support it—those of their subjects, we mean, who were not fighting men. The system was as follows. It was a system like that of the conscription in France, by which every fifth man in Upper Burma, capable of bearing arms, was compelled to be a soldier. A group of five houses in the villages and towns furnished a man, who was bound to serve the king as a soldier, whose maintenance had to be provided for by the members of the five households who had sent him in the king's order. It was quite understood by the soldiers that they were not to expect any salary, but each had a plot of ground given to him at a nominal rent of two rupees a month, which he cultivated, and the produce of which was at his absolute disposal. The revenue thus collected went to the king's coffers and was utilised by him entirely, as he considered it in the light of his own perquisite. This tax was paid by the soldiers direct to the king. The other tax, which was the land tax, was of course the only impost on the income derived from the cultivation of the land, by the non-combatants among the inhabitants, who formed the majority of the people. The collection even of the land tax, like every other thing from which money could be drawn by fair or foul means, was farmed out to one man and formed one of the numerous royal monopolies. The farmer was usually a member of the royal household, a high-placed official, or Myook, or subordinate revenue officer. This land revenue was collected from the inhabitants of a single village, or groups of villages called townships, and a farmer often undertook to collect the revenue of a district or portion of a district. Beyond these, there was no sort of direct taxation. For instance, there was no municipal assessment, no ground or quit rent, no tax upon arts, professions, trades and callings, and no octroi on ordinary articles of consumption, and there was no tax on the monthly income which a man earned, or the salary he drew every month.

THE BENGAL POLICE REPORT.

(Indian Daily News.)

The Bengal police tortured fewer people in 1886 than they did in 1885, or at least there were fewer cases brought to the test of investigation. Indeed, the Government's review of the Police Report for the year declares that there were no cases of torture. "There were four cases of beating, or ill-treatment, by the police, but none were, strictly speaking, cases of torture." The "beating or ill-treatment" was sufficiently severe in one instance to secure for the inflictors, three in number, a sentence of transportation for life; but possibly "torture" is only used officially to describe cases where the ill-treatment assumes a more gross character, and thumb-screws, hot irons, or other implements, such as were used in the days of the Holy Inquisition, are brought into service. It seems to have been urged before a Sessions Judge, on behalf of the accused policemen, that "when there were repeated thefts in a locality the public opinion of the place demanded that the bad characters of the neighbourhood should be intimidated," and in his decision the Sessions Judge remarked:—"There is some practical common sense in these views, and I am prepared to say that, having regard to the actual condition of this country, the Courts should not be disposed to look with too curious eyes on every small excess committed by an investigating officer of police." There are legal means provided for punishing bad characters when they misbehave, and it is not advisable that any punitive power should be delegated to police officers. The Lieutenant-Governor takes a more correct view of the position when he says:—"The provisions of the Penal Code may, in point of severity, be in advance of public opinion; but morality has a tendency to follow, however slowly, in the wake of legislation, and if public opinion sympathises with the beating of thieves and rough treatment of known bad characters, it should be the endeavour of Government officers to educate and raise it to a higher level." Police *zoolum* in Bengal should certainly find neither encouragement nor approval at the hands of the Inspector-General of Police or of Session Judges.

THE SHORT SERVICE SYSTEM.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Once more the trooping season has come round, and the hearts of officers serving in this country are saddened by the spectacle of large batches of young men leaving the service, the majority with one good-conduct badge, many with two. At the same time the commanding officers of home battalions are driven almost out of their senses by the ceaseless drain of drafts for foreign service. Men do "take" on it is true, but only in small numbers; and yet when one inquires of time-expired men why they are leaving the service, they have no very sound reason to give. Few will say that they are tired of soldiering, and scarcely one but will honestly declare that he is sorry to go; and not one in fifty has any certain employment to take to on transfer to the reserve. The fact is that they want to have a few months at home again; and when one thinks of the very poor time which the ordinary Tommy spends in India it is small wonder that he should wish to go home. Five or six years is a long time to get through in the plains of India, and few men care to prolong it when the chance comes of joining the army of the time-expired. Many men go home avowedly with the intention of re-enlisting for colour service should they find congenial occupation more difficult of attainment than their fancy had painted it; and few are able to do so when that delusive fortune, deferred pay, has taken unto itself wings and vanished away. We are of opinion that Indian service, with a run home, would be most popular with the rank and file, as it is among the officers of the British Army; and that should the dream of a long service army for India ever be fulfilled, it will be done by enlisting men for short periods, with increased facilities for re-engagement on arrival in England from foreign service.

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THE TRAINING OF NATIVE PRINCES.

(Mahratta.)

Our Princes according to the new ways of thinking are always reared in solitude away from the turmoil of the world in the sweet retirement of Rajkumar Colleges. In taking care to shield the young Prince from the oftentimes pernicious influence of the Zenana, he is so effectually guarded that he very rarely gets an idea of what responsibilities he will have to bear, of what high authority he will be possessed, and how judicious and kind he must be in his dealing with the people. Indeed if we consider the way in which these Highnesses are brought up, we are struck with the remarkable fact that the exclusive education to which they are treated, is likely to make them quite unfit for the responsible and delicate task of ruling over their subjects. They become fine gentlemen; they learn to appreciate manly sports such as cricket, racing or any other of the like nature; they are well taught how to spend money like Princes. On occasions they can make speeches; they might be asked to preside at public meetings; they know how to figure well in subscription lists. But beyond this mere ornamental part of life's business they are fit for nothing. It is in the school of practical administration that they must be initiated. If they were taught their high duties so potential of either good or mischief, by being made to associate with responsible officials, they would turn out model Princes. Something like what we propose was tried in the case of the Gaikwar, and all accounts speak of him as an exemplary ruler. If the Princes, the most noble of them, were asked to sit with the Judges of the High Court for a term or two, with the Legislative Councillors for a similiar period, then, in their own States, to work in the different branches of the administration under the guidance of the responsible officials in charge of them, we should not be surprised to see them become efficient rulers. We do not mean to say that nothing like this is attempted at present. We are aware that before the Princes are given full powers of administration, a certain noviciate is obligatory upon them. But those who are acquainted with these things will certainly understand why we are not disposed to attach much or any importance to it.

THE STATE OF SIKKIM.

A correspondent writes to the *Englishman* from Darjiling:—

The Deputy-Commissioner, Mr. Paul, has proceeded with a strong escort of police into Sikkim, and the Executive Engineer, Mr. White, has followed under orders sent back by Mr. Paul, for the purpose of improving and making the road to the Jelap Pass fit for the passage of the Mule Battery and troops. It is said that the battery has orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and that five Companies of Infantry have like oders at the Presidency, and it is not, therefore, improbable that the Tibetan force in Sikkim may find itself rudely disturbed some fine morning.

Your readers will remember that the Tibetans, or rather their ignorant Llama leaders, took exception to the Macaulay Mission; and while it was dawdling for months at Darjiling waiting orders to advance from the Government of India or the Government at Home, they sent a force of some 400 or 500 men across the pass, and established it in a Fort or block house in Sikkim with the avowed purpose of opposing the passage of the Mission into Tibet. To the astonishment of the Tibetans as much as to ours, the Mission was withdrawn. The Tibetans were jubilant, and absolutely believed, and still believe, that they frightened us. They looked on us as shivering cowards, and what they heard of our power and might as mere fairy tales. Since then they have pretty well done as they liked in Sikkim, and now regard themselves, and act, as masters of that country. They detained the Raja in their own country, when he was on a visit at the time of the Mission, and ursurped his rights in Sikkim. They stopped all trade between Darjiling and Tibet, to the ruin of their own as well as ours. Bitter complaints and cries for help have come to us from the people of Sikkim. Letters and messages have been sent, and political dodges of various sorts have been resorted to by us to try and change this state of things, but in vain. Even threats have, I believe, been employed with the same and even worse result, Tibetans not only laughed at us, but have recently strengthened their force and position in Sikkim.

Mr. Paul has now it is said, been deputed to settle things one way or other once for all. That is, he is to get them out of Sikkim quietly, if possible, or *vi et armis* if necessary, and a better man for work could hardly have been chosen. He is well known to and liked by the Tibetan traders who come here, and his reputation for consideration and amiable courtesy has travelled to Lhassa. If they can be brought to reason he is the man to do it, but if, on the other hand, they have to be kicked over the frontiers, his kick will be vigorous and determined. They have already given way so far as to allow the Raja of Sikkim to visit his country, and to have an interview with Mr. Paul at Tambourgh, but this interview has not yet taken place.

Doubtless they think they have the Raja sufficiently under their thumbs to make the interview of little danger to their interest, but they forget that he has been living from hand to mouth with them, as they gave him nothing more than his food. We have stopped his subsidy of Rs. 12,000 per annum, and the jingle of the two or three years' allowance due to him, which Mr. Paul has in a big bag, is likely to be too much for their thumbs. The belief is that they have allowed the interview in the hope of getting a hold of this money. Anyway, I think there will be a row, because they believe we are cowards and can do nothing more than bounce. Had Macaulay's Mission advanced while the Tibetans had some respect for us, the force at the Jelap would have melted before it, but now that they despise and regard us as mere bullies that force will make a stand and fight a little, and many of the poor fools will go down, unless, like the old Raja of Sikkim, when we entered his country in 1860, they faint away at the sound of the guns.

BENGAL.

THE number of deaths from cholera registered in Bengal last year was 118,368, or at the rate of 1·78 per 1,000 of the population, against 173,767, or a ratio of 2·62 in 1885. Some of the deaths occurred in 21,567 villages, or 9·33 per cent. of the total number of villages in the province, whereas in the previous years 29,239 villages were attacked.

THE Bengal Board of Revenue has decided that khansamas of dak bungalows must take out a retail license to authorise them to retail imported spirituous and fermented liquors, but these licenses will be granted free of charge for sales on the premises to *bona fide* travellers using the dak bungalows.

A CORRESPONDENT from Jorehat, in Assam, writes to an up-country paper:—"Mr. Reuben, the optician, while travelling between Nowgong and Jorehat, distinguished himself in an affray with a bear. While on the march one of his servants, who was in advance, was heard to cry for help in a tone indicating immense pain, and Mr. Reuben rushed forward to see what was the matter. He found the man struggling with a large black bear, which had the servant's arm in its mouth. The only weapon Mr. Reuben had was a dagger, with which he at once fell upon the beast and completely disembowled him, subsequently carrying off the skin, which was a very fine one, as a trophy of his prowess. The servant's arm was badly mauled, and Mr. Reuben has sent him in here for treatment. While on this subject, I may mention that a tea-planter, a Mr. Henderson, has recently shot a tiger which measured 9 feet 6 inches.

MADRAS.

UPON the recommendation of Colonel Pennycuick, R.E., the officer in charge of the Peryaur Project, the Government has been pleased to sanction a hill allowance of one-third salary to all employés engaged in these gigantic irrigation works, in consideration of the high rate of living and the hardships the men ar put to by a residence at the site of the works.

IN connection with a plan for improving the system of storm warnings, three new meteorological stations are to be opened on the Coromandel coast at Bimlipatam, Nellore, and Cuddalore, and one on the Burma coast, probably at Tavoy. Mr. Elliot, Superintendent of the Bengal Meteorological Deparment, goes on an inspection tour to visit the coast stations shortly, and will select sites for the new observatories.

FOR some years the cost of the diet of the prisoners in the Madras jails has been much higher than in any other part of India, and the Finance Committee recorded a resolution that this was "almost a temptation to crime." The local Government appears now to have awoke to the necesity for a reduction of expenditure in this direction, and has issued instructions for revised scales of diet, one for doing hard labour and the other for those performing light or sedentary labour. These new scales are to be tried experimentally for one year under the careful supervision of the Inspector-General and Superintendents of Jails, who are to furnish careful reports to the Government.

MR. H. E. STOKES, has been confirmed in the appointment of Chief Secretary to Government, a post he has been filling since the departure of Mr. Forster Webster last December. The appointment is to have effect from the 30th ultimo, the date of Mr. Forster Webster's retirement. In the same *Gazette* we notice that Mr. J. F. Price has been confirmed in his appointment as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department; that Mr. J. Lee-Warner has been appointed Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput; that Mr. E. C. Johnson has been transferred from Chingleput to Tinnevelly; and that Mr. Murray Hammick has been appointed Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

BOMBAY.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, on the occasion of his installation as District Grand Master of Bombay and its territories, paid Rs. 250 to the District Grand Lodge Fund for the benefit of poor and distressed masons.

IT is a fact worthy of notice that on the last day of the High Court on its Original Side sat there was not a single case in arrear that could have been brought to a hearing if the parties wished it. With the exception of cases which had been postponed or in

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which the parties were not ready, every case was put down on the day's board

THE High Court reopened on Monday, November 14, after the autumn vacation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, acting Chief Justice, presided in the First Division Court on the Original Side; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, who returned to Bombay at the beginning of the month, presided in the Second Court. The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, who acted for Mr. Justice Scott, has reverted to the office of Advocate-General. On the Appellate Side the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood sat in the First Division Court. The Second Division Court will sit on a successor being appointed to the Hon. Mr. Justice West.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* has been published containing the following notification:—A vacancy having occurred in the Executive Council of this Presidency by the retirement of the Honourable James Braithwaite Peile, C.S., M.A., C.S.I., the Honourable Raymond West, C.S., M.A., F.R.G.S., Honorary LL.D. (Edin.), Honorary LL.D. (Queen's University, Ireland), Barrister-at-Law, who has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India to be a member of Council at Bombay, has taken his seat as a Member of this Government.

A GANG of about fifteen labourers working at tunnel No. 12 of the Marmagoa Railway line in British territory, armed with swords and other weapons, attacked another party working at Sonaulim, on the 23rd ult. Four persons are reported to have been seriously wounded. Before the police, who were some fifteen miles away, could appear on the scene, the attacking party had taken to their heels The motive of the attack is supposed to be robbery, as the workmen had received their pay the previous day. Some men of the gang who had been serving on the Portuguese line previously have been recognised and arrested. The matter is in the hands of the authorities.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

THE Aillance Bank of Simla open a Branch of their Bank almost immediately at Cawnpore. Mr. Ker, the present officiating Manager of the Bank, will himself start the new Branch, and will continue to work it for the first two or three months of its existence. After that period it will become the charge of one of the senior Agents. This is a further and fresh sign of the continuing healthiness and growing popularity of this very excellently managed institution.

THE question of the cultivation of the date-palm in the Punjab appears to be, like everything else, governed by the question of funds. Something, however, will, the Lahore paper understands, shortly be done, as seed of the date-palm can be obtained in abundance from the Botanical Gardens, Saharunpar, and, it adds, under the head of scientific and minor departments, there is a small provision in the Provincial Budget of Rs. 4,000, part of which can be legitimately devoted to date-palm cultivation.

NATIVE PRINCES TRAVELLING.—The *Kaiser-i-Hind* gives a lecture to Native Princes on the advantages of travelling, and urges that every one of these Princes should, before they have entered upon the responsible duties of administering their States, go to England and study its civilisation by personal experience and observation, so that they can understand the wants of their own subjects and know in what way their welfare can best be promoted. They ought to publish the experiences of their travels for the benefit of their people, and encourage them to go to Europe and acquire useful arts. Rather than spend the money of their people in vain pomps and shows, they will learn to employ it in carrying out beneficent reforms, such as the laying out of roads, the construction of irrigation works, and the establishment of schools, dispensaries and hospitals. The paper expects much good to arise from the travels of princes like the Gaekwar, the Rao of Cutch and the Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

MURDER AT SIMLA.—The Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs on the 30th ultimo:—"Last night a murder was discovered to have been committed on the 15th instant in a house close to the Mall, the most central part of Simla. A hill woman, named Murthoo, a convert to Mahomedanism, who had led a gay life and possessed a large amount of jewellery, was the victim. It appears that she was last seen going to her house in company with three men, apparently Punjabis. On Friday the attention of the police was attracted by a smell of putrefaction emanating from the woman's house. They broke open the door, and found inside the unfortunate victim dead, with her throat cut, and bearing evidences of a severe struggle. The first wound had apparently been inflicted whilst the woman was lying on her bed. Being of a powerful constitution she had succeeded in struggling into an outer room, the door of which was chained. It is supposed she was then despatched with a table knife. The room had been ransacked and the jewellery taken away. The police are in hopes that some clue to the murderers will soon be obtained, as they must bear marks of the struggle. They also expect to be able to trace them by the stolen property."

THE MURDERS OF A YEAR IN BENGAL.

The following is a summary of the principal murders committed in Bengal during the past year:—

In Nuddea, as a result of a drunken squabble about a prostitute, a man was severely beaten, and then placed on the railway line, where a passing train cut off one of his feet. A ryot in arrears with his rent cut down and killed the zemindar's peon, who had come to take him before the zemindar. A boy of twelve or thirteen was charged with strangling a little girl of seven, who had threatened to report him for indecently assaulting her. As regards this case the Inspector-General states that the boy was acquitted, although he confessed his guilt, and produced the child's ornaments. The District Magistrate will be asked to report why no application was made for an appeal on behalf of Government. A creditor assisted his debtor to murder the latter's brother-in-law, as it was intended that the murdered man's wife should be given in satisfaction of the debt. In Julpaiguri a woman was accused of having poisoned her husband. The Commissioner states that she fully confessed her crime, and her statements were borne out by her neighbours, but she was acquitted by the Sessions Court. This case also was not reported to Government. In two cases women poisoned their husbands at the instigation of their paramours. In Rungpore a young girl poisoned her husband at the instigation of her brother-in-law. In Dinagepore a man who had cut down a tree belonging to his zemindar, and knew the zemindar's gomasta was about to proceed against him, locked the latter inside his master's cutcherry, and then set fire to it. Two men beat a married woman to death, as they suspected her of having corrupted their wives. In Decca a zemindar's naib was murdered by discontented ryots. A village mukhtar was murdered by some *lattials* he was engaged in prosecuting for rioting. In Furreedpore, the head man of a faction was murdered by the opposite faction for giving adverse evidence in a case between them. In Tipperah a loose character was beaten and burnt to death. There were ten murders reported in the Chittagong Division, and in only one was a conviction obtained. In Patna an old man was poisoned by his servant at the instigation of his opponent in some civil suits. In Sarun a woman was poisoned by her paramour, who had reason to suspect her fidelity. In Chumparun a woman was poisoned by her husband to clear the way for an intrigue he had with his brother's widow. In Sarun the murder of Chuni Lall, a well-known Chuprah banker, by a hired Rajput ruffian named Moti Singh, attracted much attention at the time. In Durbhanga a zemindar's gomasta was murdered, and his body mutilated by the neighbours of a girl he had seduced. In Monghyr a woman, whose husband was away, had her throat cut by five men who were offended with her for rejecting their advances. In Singbhoom a husband hired an assassin to kill a man who had an intrigue with his wife. In another case a procuress was murdered while asleep. These and other cases clearly demonstrate the necessity for taking some steps with a view to bring about better results than those attained during the year under report.

THE LATE KING OF OUDH'S AFFAIRS.

The King of Oudh's affairs are being rapidly settled. There were no fewer than four thousand men on the roll of the King's servants, besides about one thousand more in the service of members of his Majesty's family. Many of these men had their families with them, while a bazaar had grown up on the King's estate containing an aggregate population of relations, friends, retainers, followers and shopkeepers, amounting to ten thousand persons. This little town will probably be broken up as the result of the King's death, and the five thousand men who were enrolled servants claim pecuniary recognition at the hands of Government. On November 1st Colonel Prideaux issued a notice, through the chief manager, offering gratuities in satisfaction of all claims to as many of the late King's servants as would return to their homes at Lucknow or elsewhere. The gratuities are devised on a liberal scale. The men who have been in service under six months are granted the amount of one month's pay; those who have been over six months and under three years will receive two months' pay. The third class, whose term of service range from three years to fifteen years, get three months' pay. Those who have more than fifteen years' service are assured of special recognition in the shape of pensions or enhanced gratuities. In every case one month's pay will be paid here, while the men entitled to more will receive the balance on arrival at their homes. In addition to these awards all the servants alike are to receive a free passage home, their height, complexion, and personal marks being noted as a precaution against the transfer of railway tickets. These liberal terms would probably be accepted very largely by the people were it not, says the *Englishman*, for two grievances. Those of the men whose families are here grudge the cost of taking them up-country, while the owners of some five hundred huts which constitute the bazaar feel loath to relinquish their property and go off to seek new huts in their old homes. If Government would authorise Colonel Prideaux to provide about two thousand additional free passages and buy up the huts the crowd would depart with many blessings on their

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paternal benefactors. The whole additional cost would not exceed fifteen thousand rupees. Another set of claims not less difficult to investigate and decide upon are those of the King's creditors. These are fabulous as they are presented and will amount to lakhs of rupees after a most ruthless cutting down.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF ASSAM.

Mr. D. Fitzpatrick took over the Chief Commissionership of Assam from Mr. Ward at Gauhati on Oct. 31. He reached Shillong the following day. Referring to the retirement of Mr. Ward the Allahabad paper writes:—

Assam has lost in Mr. Ward one of the most popular Chief Commissioners who ever swayed the destinies of that comparatively unknown province of the Indian Empire. Appointed first to officiate for Mr. (now Sir Charles) Elliott in 1883, Mr. Ward held the post for three months, during the absence of the permanent incumbent in England. Early in 1885 he was recalled from Rangoon to act again for Sir Charles Elliott, and when the latter finally expressed his intention this year of not returning to Assam, it was confidently hoped in many quarters that Mr. Ward would remain permanently in the province with which he had become so closely identified. But there were other claims too strong to be set aside, and circumstances over which even the omnipotent Government of India has no control, rendered it necessary to oust the Civilian who had officiated now continuously for more than twenty-two years. Mr. Ward lived to see, during his tenure of office, the realisation of his dream for the codification of the Revenue Law of Assam. In 1879 he submitted as Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts his note on the Revenue System of the Province. In November, 1881, the first draft of the Land Revenue Regulation was submitted to the Government of India, and on July 1, 1886, this Regulation became law for Assam. Practically the whole of the work connected with this Act, from its inception in 1879 to the preparation of the final form it assumed during the Christmas of 1885, was done by Mr. Ward, and but for the unexpected necessity of his departure last month it is probable that the numerous rules which its provisions require would have been all fashioned by the hand which drew up the Regulation itself. Socially Mr. and Mrs. Ward carry with them the good wishes, affection, and esteem of a large and numerous circle of acquaintances, and but for Mr. Ward's known dislike to public displays he would not have been allowed to leave Shillong without some special mark of the high opinion in which he was held. As it was, all that could be done was for the whole community of the station to assemble at the Residency to wish Mr. Ward and his wife a regretful farewell.

Miscellaneous.

THE Queen received at Windsor Castle, on Saturday, the Gaikwar of Baroda, who had been summoned to the palace for the purpose of being invested by Her Majesty. The Gaikwar and the Maharanee travelled from London by special Great Western train, by which Viscount Cross (Secretary of State for India) and Viscountess Cross also proceeded to Windsor, where the distinguished visitors arrived shortly before two o'clock. In deference to a Native custom no males, with the exception of the officials on duty, were permitted to remain upon the platform during the arrival of the Indian Princess, who studiously avoided the gaze of those around, walked between two ladies from the saloon to the Royal carriage, which had been sent from the Castle for her conveyance. This was closed, and was preceded to the palace by an open laudau, containing the Gaikwar and his attendants, who were attired in rich oriental costumes. The Indian visitors and Viscount and Viscountess Cross lunched at the Castle. Later in the afternoon the Gaikwar and Viscountess Cross went for a drive in the Great Park, returning at the close of their excursion to the Castle. The Queen gave an audience shortly after six o'clock in the evening to the Gaikwar of Baroda, and, in the presence of the Court, invested him with the Grand Commandership of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. A guard of honour of the Scots Guards was mounted in the quadrangle, and the band played the National Anthem. The Gaikwar and the Maharanee left the Castle after the investiture for the metropolis. Viscount and Viscountess Cross remained the guests of the Queen.

THE session of the Legislative Council, which has just come to an end at Simla, has been characterised by a good deal of solid useful work. The *pièces de résistance* were, of course, the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts for the Punjab; but there has been other legislation of almost equal importance. A code of regulations has been passed for the Indian Marine Service; and the organisation of the Military Police in Burma has been placed upon a legal basis. The Act for the establishment of a University at Allahabad was a welcome concession to the educational demands of these Provinces. A defect in the Customs law has been remedied by the Act for the establishment of inland bonded warehouses. The Wild Birds Protection Act has long been needed, in the interest of the agricultural classes no less than of the naturalist and the sportsman. And the Act for the administration of the estate of the late King of Oudh will prevent a great deal of unnecessary litigation, and has given much satisfaction to the Mahomedan community. These are all measures of practical utility, and we may congratulate Mr. Scobie on his first year's contribution to the Indian Statute Book.

THE Travancore Administration Report for last year is carefully drawn up and very tersely written, but contains little or nothing of more than usual interest. Cardamom-stealing appears to be a regular crime in the State, as horse-lifting is in Upper Sind. Among the gifts to the Zoological Gardens it is startling to find a bandicoot presented by a missionary. Possibly bandicoots are a curiosity in Travancore. It is curious to learn, in view of the fact in most other parts of India, that, out of seventy-two persons who committed suicide, only twelve were women. It would be interesting to inquire whether the condition of the lower classes makes them weary of life, or whether the lot of women is happier than it is elsewhere in India. Hanging was the favourite mode of courting death. Only nine men and six women drowned themselves. At a time when the Calcutta Mint is a subject of grave consideration it may be interesting to note that silver coin of the value of Rs. 51,260, and copper of the value of Rs.3,325 were struck last year at the Travancore Mint.

A STEAM LAUNDRY.—The *Indian Daily News* says:—"There have been several attempts to supersede the dhobi in Calcutta; but hitherto the attempts have not been attended with success. As a company's business, the amount of work done does not pay for the needful supervision; with a company's appliances and individual management and responsibility, there may be a better chance. At least, the attempt will be made at 44, Free School-street shortly. There are on the spot a number of washing machines, in which there will be no beating, rubbing and scrubbing to pieces, but steam and motion will be the chief agencies for cleaning, there being an engine of sixteen horse-power to supply them. The water used will be the filtered water of the Municipality. There is machinery for starching and ironing, and the chances of infection from any source may be said to be reduced to a minimum. The drying is done by centrifugal force. The charges are intended to be moderate, and the proprietor hopes to so manage the business as to obviate all ordinary objections, and prove that machine-washing is deserving of public support."

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation has disposed of a difficulty respecting the cremation of the Hindu dead in an expensive and not a very wise way. The fact is notorious that, notwithstanding all their prejudices, the poorer classes of the Hindus conduct the burning or burying of their dead in the most careless manner. A fashionable carriage road was made not mady years back close past the principal burning-ground of Bombay, and, notwithstanding the erection of a wall to screen the operations, the senses of ladies and gentlemen passing along the road have been frequently offended up to the limits of endurance by the sights forced on their view. A still more recent cause of complaint is the careless burying of their dead, in proximity to another new road, by poor Hindus who are not able to pay for a funeral pyre. Some Commissioner, under complete misapprehension of the principle which rules all Hindu caste prejudices, proposed a scientific crematorium as a grand solution of the problem how to reconcile Hindu customs and civilised ideas. The natural result was a series of demonstrations in the city, and signs of a free fight in the Corporation. So the project was hastily abandoned, and during the confusion that for a time possessed men's minds a resolution was passed to give the poor money to burn their dead instead of burying them. As one of the causes of offence has been the burning of bodies with insufficent fuel, we may look for complications before the new grant-in-aid system has been in vogue many weeks. The matter would not have been half as difficult of settlement if it had been approached in an ordinary instead of a scientific way. There are no prejudices which a Hindu will not give up provided only the suggestion be insinuated into him by slow degrees and circuitous methods. A direct change is what he abhors. Proofs of this are to be seen every day here in Calcutta, or even at Kalighat. A new place, out of the way, should have been assigned for the burning or burying in Bombay without the old place being interfered with, and a trifling payment made for every corpse taken to it. At the same time, any indecent exhibition at the old place should have been followed with punishment as a nuisance. These measures could not have failed to end in the gradual abandonment of the old place, when the payments might have been stopped, and the question laid at rest for ever. In the way the matter has been settled, the fundamental objection, which was the burning of bodies at all in the midst of where people live and work, has not been touched.

THE MYSTERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE.—A story is told by the *Times of India* of a young officer who, having been some six months only in India, was ordered almost from one end of the country to the other to join a battery to which he had been trans

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ferred. This was bad enough; but worse was still to follow. Soon after he was settled in his new station he received a letter from the Pay Examiner cutting him the whole of his travelling expenses, which were considerable. As he was travelling on the public service, and by order of the Commander-in-Chief, he knew he was entitled to a free passage, but he also knew that to be entitled to a thing is one matter, to get it another. He read over the letter of retrenchment again and noticed that it was "No. 2,876 of 187—" The happy idea then occurred to him that if he also headed his reply with an imposing nuber, it would very likely strike awe into the mind of the Baboo who had made the retrenchment, and let him see that he was not to be trifled with. So, albeit it was his maiden attempt at an official letter, he boldly headed it "No. 3,001 of 187—" so as to give himself a good start over his enemy, and dashed off a strong protest against the proposed cutting. He gained his point, which he attributes to this day not to the justice of his cause, but to the disinclinations of the Baboos of the Pay Department to tackle a subaltern who had svch an amazing official corresqoncence, and who was evidently a person not to be assailed with impunity.

THE Postal Department has come well out of the examination into its internal arrangements by the Public Service Commission —no Department better. Of its 40,000 employés only forty are imported Europeans. The patronage is found to be most fairly distributed, appointments in all the grades being to Europeans and Natives indiscriminately, according to merit, whilst these work together in excellent harmony. There is nothing new in all this; but there will be a great advantage in having the facts authoritatively and prominently published, as they eventually will be. A copy of the Commission's Report should go to every member of Parliament, to some of them two copies.

IN connection with a plan for improving the system of storm warnings, three new meteorological stations are to be opened on the Coromandel Coast, at Bimlipatam, Nellore and Cuddalore, and one on the Burma coast, probably at Tavoy. Mr. Elliot, Superintendent of the Bengal Meteorological Department, goes on an inspection tour to visit the coast stations shortly, and will select sites for the new observatories.

THE section of the Bolan Railway from Hirok to Darwaza, which is now a narrow gauge line, is likely shortly to be converted to a broad gauge on the Abt system. On this system, which is in use on many mountain railways in Europe, a third rail is laid down which is grasped by a cogged wheel on the engine. To convert the narrow gauge part of the Bolan line, all that is needed, is to lay down this third rail on it, and get out locomotives constructed on Abt's design. No change is required in rolling-stock. An experimental trial of Abt's system has been ordered on one mile of the Bolan line, and the conversion of the remainder of the line may confidently be anticipated.

THE idea of high-class education for the European in India, to take the place of that which should be got at home, is not one which at first commands much sympathy, thinks the *Pioneer*. It seems to mark out the recipient as doomed to an Indian life; and it puts prominently before us the existence of a class, not of the land, but yet detained in it, which we should generally be willing to overlook. Such education, too, it may be said, if it is to be any substitute for the English, must be expensive, and, if expensive, parents should rather make the extra effort required to send their children away. But those who have studied the question personally are the best judges, and if they believe there is a call for a high education here from parents who find the margin of expenditure insuperable, no one will deny that the Indian substitute should be as good as possible.

MINING IN MADRAS.—The Madras Government has issued a new set of rules regarding quarrying and mining leases in that Presidency, and in doing so announces that the right of the State to minerals is limited to a share of the produce of minerals worked, commuted into a money payment if thought necessary by the Government, in all lands occupied for agricultural purposes under rayat-warri potahs, and in jenman lands in the Malabar district. It is also stated that the Government has no claim to minerals in estates held on sunnuds of Permanent Settlements, in unfranchised inam lands, in religious service tenures, and in lands held on title deeds issued under the Waste Land Rules before the 7th of October, 1879, in which no reservation of the rights to minerals is made.

PROFITING BY LOW EXCHANGE.—Some of the officials employed on the railways in the Madras Presidency are making a good thing out of the full in silver and present low rate of exchange. It appears that in the agreements entered into between them and the railway companies it was stipulated that they should be allowed to remit home such portion of their salary as they might think fit at the rate of exchange of 1s. 10d. per rupee. The consequence is that a number of them now remit almost the whole of their pay to England, and get a draft on India in return. By this means, it is said, some of them manage to make a profit of Rs. 200 a month, but, says a contemporary, there are signs that this pleasant business will not last much longer, as the directors have ordered inquiries to be made on the subject.

PERHAPS it is only in an academic way, says the *Bombay Gazette*, that the organ of the Russian War office calls attention to the indefiniteness of the Afghan frontier far away to the east. But the matter is said to be constantly discussed by Central Asian politicians in St. Petersburg, and the reference to it in a semi-official paper recalls the fact that little more than a year ago a Russian agent made his appearance in Wakhan, one of the three districts on the Eastern Oxus, the Ameer's claim to which is sometimes disputed. It is needless to add that this same agent was said to have endeavoured to lure the Khan of the district from his allegiance to the Ameer—needless, also, to add that the report was not confirmed. There are three of these districts which, according to a certain Russian view of the question, may be deemed to be of debatable sovereignty —Wakhan, a narrow strip in the extreme north-eastern corner of Afghanistan, and conterminous with the Chinese frontier, and bounded on the north by the Oxus; and Shagnan and Roshan, on the other side of the river, and therefore either contiguous to, if not by some shadowy claim part of Bokharan territory. It would be easy, when the proper time was deemed to have arrived, for Russian claimants to the two Khanates of Shagnan and Rushan to establish an essential difference between these two and Wakhan, which being on the Afghan side of the Oxus could not so well be claimed for Bokhara. Wakhan, moreover, in spite of more recent pretensions to it which Russian agents—probably unauthorised—have put forward, was in the agreement of 1873 recognised as Afghan territory, while the two other Khanates were treated as independent. Since then, on the pretext of internal disorders, the two Trans-Oxus Khanates have been occupied by Afghan garrisons, small and ill-armed. But the population is small, Sir Douglas Forsyth, who visited the country ten or fifteen years ago, estimating that of Wakhan at only three thousand. When we hear from St. Petersburg that the people of these highland districts complain of the exactions and oppressions to which they are subjected by the Afghan Sirdars, we seem to hear a familiar tale told for a familiar purpose. It need not make us undervalue the arrangement which has just given a frontier to the Afghan from Zulfikar to Kham-i-Ab; but it is worth noting as indicating a possibility that we may some day hear of new frontier problems further to the East.

WITH reference to the orders of Government prohibiting members of the Civil Service from acquiring or holding lands for agricultural purposes, a question recently arose whether the interest in land intended to be prohibited is not a mere personal or individual interest, but extends to the acquisition of land for any relative, more particularly sons. The words "for any relative" raised the doubt, and it has been decided that the orders do prohibit the acquisition or holding of land for agricultural purposes, by a covenanted Civil Servant, for a son or other relative; but they do not prohibit the acquisition or holding of land for such purposes by a son or other relative, even although the land be acquired with money furnished by the Civil servant, provided that the money was given as an absolute gift, and that the Civil servant has *bonâ fide* no interest whatever, legal or equitable, in the land or its produce. This, of course, is the natural and equitable settlement of the matter. A Civil servant cannot divest himself or his relatives of the authority that surrounds him in India, and his relatives may therefore be able to buy land on more favourable terms than an unofficial buyer; but this is a lesser evil than the alternative—to debar a wide circle of persons, because they happen to be the relatives of a Civil servant, from holding land on their own accounts.

THERE is a mysterious post under the Government of India in the Foreign Department. It is not entirely unconnected with that other mystery, looked upon as a synonym of the Seventh Vial, which is known to some as the Director, and to others as the Suppressor of Thuggy and Dacoity. It rejoices in the designation of "Superintendent of the Operations for the Control of the Mughias, Meenas and other Predatory Tribes in Central India and Rajputana." Those officers of the graded service of the Political Department, who have at various times conducted the onerous duties of this high-sounding appointment have suffered many things at the hands of the rivald soldiery, chiefly on account of the real or supposed difficulty of disassociating the official relations of the distinguished political from the care of *murghis* and *minas*. Indeed, it is well known that at least one incumbent of this post was invariably hailed at a certain cantonment, where his convivial taste and love of sport had made him a general favourite and a familiar subject for social banter, as the "*murghi* and *mina*" man. The Government of India have no sympathy with him, for, *horribile dictu*, in a recent lengthy resolution, they have determined to add to the farmyard over which their unfortunate representative presides the entire tribe of—*Budhuk*!

The death is announced of Captain John Hay Crang, R.N., who entered the Naval Service in June, 1825. He served as lieutenant of the Clio at the capture of Woosung and Shanghai, and was present at the operations in the Yangtsze in 1842. The deceased also served in the Azof expedition of 1855, and received the Crimean and Turkish medals, Azof clasp, and the 5th class of the Medjidie, and was created a knight of the Legion of Honour.

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

ON A SURF BOUND COAST.*

So little is known as to the "West Coast of Africa" that Mr. Crouch deserves the thanks of the public for affording information in the interesting form of personal experiences in regard to a portion of the world which, despite many disadvantages, is not without its attractions.

The dampness of the atmosphere is the chief drawback. "Clothes kept in drawers or packed in leather trunks suffer the most, and the climate is such that a coat left hanging in a cabin with the port open quickly absorbs enough moisture as to almost require wringing. It is impossible to keep cigars or tobacco in good condition except in the engine-room, which is the only place on board ship where the air is dry. Tobacco, especially, gets so damp that it cannot be smoked, and if left in either tin or wooden boxes rapidly becomes mildewed." Then one must not bathe, it is too "enervating and weakening," and is especially dangerous "when the sun is up." The night air is "laden with miasmic germs," and fever so dangerous that a man may be well at the beginning of the week and dead at the finish. As a set-off for these little peculiarities fruit is wonderfully fine and cheap; oranges a penny a dozen, pineapples a halfpenny each, bananas six for the same sum, to say nothing as to delicacies unknown to English palates. The scenery, need it be said, is most superb, especially as regards the magnificent surf which beats upon this coast; but if this latter adds to the beauty of the landscape the charm is assuredly gained at the expense of comfort, and, indeed, at times, of safety; for landing is an operation at once so difficult and dangerous that none but native boats, handled by native boatmen, can attempt to live through the tremendous breakers which beat with incredible fury on the beach of Western Africa.

Customs are at times quaint. Dress-improvers, consisting of a bundle of cotton cloth, are generally used as a ledge whereon to seat the baby. The people gesticulate so frantically that a stranger often fancies they are quarrelling, when, as a matter of fact, they are only inquiring after one another's health. Niggers, too, are always so merry, so full of fun and of life, that at every turn the traveller finds somewhat to amuse him or to occasion astonishment and mirth.

Mr. Crouch's book also explains a deal as to the procedure adapted in laying down telegraph cables in ocean deeps; and told as the story is, in plain language, void of all technicalities, there is much to be learned, and the task is as pleasant as it is profitable.

This volume can with confidence be recommended to all who wish to gain instruction and pass an evening or two in agreeable company and nice society on "A Surf Bound Coast."

LITTLE PETER.†

Little Peter is most excellent in its aims and objects. At every turn there is a quaint hint, calculated to instruct and admonish alike the young and the old. Our only doubt is not as to the lack of "moralities," but rather that the volume is too replete with warnings to hold fast to what is good and to spurn what is wrong. The vices, the peculiarities, the failings of poor fallen humanity are portrayed with no niggardly hand. And, withal, the story, though simple, is exquisitely touching and full of pathos. The poor wretched, ill-shapen, rejected charcoal burner, whom everyone spurns and everyone avoids, is a character which this gay, giddy world might well take to heart, learning therefrom that noble characters and heroic dispositions often lurk beneath a rough and rugged exterior. Lastly, how lovable, how sweetly charming, is the hero of the tale, the veritable "Little Peter," as, full of fun, of life and of hope, he plays with his cat, he coaxes his father to make friends with the charcoal burner, and—dies. Life is not all smiles; and the author making the story a reflex of the actual world in which we live, has dashed a drop of sadness into the cup of joy. Christmas should be for youth a happy time, but it will be none the worse, even for children, if they think of the troubles of others less favoured than themselves, and thank God that their lives are not saddened by the death of *their* "Little Peter." The illustrations are effective and numerous, and the volume as a whole reflects credit on all concerned in its appearance.

The *Art Journal* contains a very fine engraving of Armytage's well-known picture, entitled "A Dialogue at Waterloo." "Recent Continental Art" is good of its sort, but the reproductions are in a style which some people, ourselves amongst the number, consider open to adverse criticism. The reproduction of Eugene de la Croix's sensational pictures are the least happy productions in the number, which, though good, is perhaps a little below par.

The *Century Illustrated Magazine* is far and away the best number which has appeared for a long while. We scarcely dare suppose that our remarks in former issues as to the predominance of the American element to the exclusion of everything else have borne fruit; but it is, at any rate, gratifying to find that there are many articles which will be read with interest this side of the water, such as the "Sea of Galilee," "Notes on Parisian Newspapers," "Prison Life of the Russian Revolutionists," and the "Tonic Sol-fa System;" while, to crown all, there is a most admirable account of Durham Cathedral. The illustrations are, as usual, most charming.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) is this month well varied in its contents, and is fully supplied with drawings, plans, maps, &c., executed in its usual now well-known manner. General Mitford concludes his pleasant notes of travel, and Captain Gall also ends his clever series of papers on Modern Tactics. Dr. Dickinson has an interesting paper on Calcutta, as one of our Indian Military Stations, in which he deals somewhat hardly, we think, with the character of Lord Canning during the troubled time of the Mutiny. The professional papers affecting the services appear to be carefully and well written.

The *Army and Navy Magazine* (W. H. Allen and Co.) for December is of lighter reading than usual, but will not on that account be less acceptable in the Mess Ante-rooms and Service libraries. The two papers regarding Burma, by C. T. Buckland and Melville Grey respectively, will be perused with considerable interest. C. J. L'Estrange contributes a thoughtful paper on the military position of Belgium as one of the great Neutral Powers, and Colonel Spalding gives an excellent *precis* of a Russian account of the Anglo-Russian expedition to Holland in 1799.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Puffs from the Engine of War" (W. H. Allen); "The Decline of British Prestige in the East," by Selim Faris (T. Fisher Unwin); "Life of William Carey, D.D.," by George Smith (John Murray); "Home Again," by George Macdonald (Kegan Paul and Co.); "The Boy Travellers on the Congo," by Thomas W. Knox (Sampson Low and Son).

The death is reported of General Henry Lawrence, a retired officer of the Indian Army, whose record of service goes back to the Napoleonic wars of the beginning of the century. Previous to joining the East India Company's service in 1811 General Lawrence served on board the Astell, East Indiaman, in a severe action fought in the Mozambique Channel in July, 1810, between three Indiamen and two French frigates and a corvette. After joining the Bengal Infantry he served in the operations against Malown in the Nepaulese war of 1814, with the reserve of the army during the Mahratta war of 1817-1819, and in minor campaigns during 1835 and the two subsequent years. General Lawrence was placed on the retired list in 1877.

Lieutenant-General Stephen Francis Charles Annesley died on the 24th ult., aged seventy years. He first served with the 37th Regiment in Ceylon during the rebellion of 1848, and subsequently with the 10th Regiment in the Indian Campaign of 1857-8, being present at the suppression of the mutiny at Benares, the capture of the fort of Atrowleea, the advances on Lucknow, including the action of Chanda, Umeerpore, Sultanpore, and Douraha, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow. In recognition of his military services he received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel.

The vacant colonelcy of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers will, it is understood, be offered to Lieut.-General the Hon. Somerset G. Calthorpe; he was aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan in the Crimea, from February, 1854, to June 1855, sharing in the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol (brevet of major, medal with four clasps, Turkish medal, Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Order of the Medjidie).

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.—The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"We must own to sharing the opinions of some who are best entitled to give it, that we ought to ultimately extend our railway systems to Kandahar at the one end, and Kabul at the other; and the line between them should be acknowledged as our first great line of defence, for a glance at the map will show it to be at once the shortest and most natural line of defence. But whether this be taken as the object to keep in view, or whether our aim be merely to have the power, on the outbreak of war, of promptly advancing on Ghazni in order to threaten the flank of a possible enemy in Kabul, the importance of Bannu as an advanced position is equally great; and we are proportionately glad to see this is being duly recognised. From Dera Ismail Khan the route would be by the Gomal, but the better and more direct route is admitted to be by the Tochi Pass and Dawar Valley, a route according to both history and tradition affected by Mahmud of Ghazni and Baber. The distance on the map is only some 140 miles, and the chief, if not the only difficulties in the way, would appear to be tribal ones. By way of Thal it is also within easy distance of the Kurram, a pass discredited during the last Afghan war, but still an important alternative route to Kabul."

* "On a Surf Bound Coast." By A. P. Crouch. (Sampson Low and Co.)

† "Little Peter: A Christmas Morality." By Lucas Malet. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co.)

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1887.

THE INVASION OF INDIA: TWO OPINIONS.

THE visit of Lord Dufferin with his principal civil and military advisers to the North-West Frontier has brought forth a considerable deal of writing in the Indian Press English and Native, regarding the possible invasion of India by Russia. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to learn how a leading English journal in India and a leading Native paper treat this question. The *Civil and Military Gazette* is in a state of alarm because we are not pushing on the frontier defences sufficiently rapidly. Not content with the precautions taken within that frontier, the Lahore journal says :—

We must own to sharing the opinions of some who are best entitled to give it, that we ought to ultimately extend our railway system to Kandahar at the one end and Kabul at the other; and the line between them should be acknowledged as our first great line of defence, for a glance at the map will show it to be at once the shortest and most natural line of defence. But whether this be taken as the object to keep in view, or whether our aim be merely, on the outbreak of war, of promptly advancing on Ghazni in order to threaten the flank of a possible enemy in Kabul, the importance of Bannu as an advanced position is equally great; and we are proportionately glad to see this is being duly recognised. From Dera Ismail Khan the route would be by the Gomal, but the better and more direct route is admitted to be by the Tochi Pass and Dawar Valley, a route, according to both history and tradition, affected by Mahmud of Ghazni and Baber. The distance on the map is only some 140 miles, and the chief, if not the only difficulties in the way, would appear to be tribal ones. By way of Thal it is also within easy distance of the Kurram, a pass discredited during the last Afghan War, but still an important alternative route to Kabul.

The whole gist of the article from which the above is taken is to the effect that India is in immediate danger from Russian advances, but fortunately preparations are being made to resist such advances, thanks to "so-called alarmists, Sir Charles Macgregor and others." These alarmists have so "persistently placed the facts of our position before the English public" that "we can now not only place an army on the Helmund at short notice, but rail its supplies and supports direct from the depôts in India."

It may be very satisfactory to know this, if Russia is really coming forward so rapidly and persistently upon our Indian Empire. But on the day when an English newspaper in India was indulging in these fears, and suggesting means to meet them, a Native journal discussed the matter in a somewhat calmer spirit. It quotes its English contemporary as saying: "If the system of strategic railways is to be of any use it must include the protection of all vulnerable points on the frontier in whichever direction they may lie," and adds, "it is such twaddle talk as this that tries our patience." The Native journal, in fact, is not at all uneasy regarding a Russian invasion of India. It points out that Russia would first of all have to secure a safe passage through Afghanistan, and that this she is never likely to do. Even if the Amir was in favour of the Russian aims, the people of Afghanistan would not accept the position. "The Russians," says the Native journalist, "would have to fight every inch of ground before reaching British territories. Are they prepared for such a contingency? Is their financial position so secure as to permit of such a costly expedition? Then the chance of failure is a potent factor in a consideration of the question. What if they meet with a reverse at the very threshold of the enemy's country?" This little possibility has not been taken into account by the English journals which are sounding so many notes of warning as to Russia's rapid and sure encroach upon our Indian possessions. They take for granted that whatever Russia dares she can do. It is very curious to find a Native newspaper attempting to calm the anxieties of an English contemporary, but so it is. It quotes Shakespeare against Russophobists, applying to them the distich—

"In the night imagining some fear
How easy is a bush supposed a bear,"

and says, "But that anyone in India acquainted with the strength of British power and its resources could for a moment imagine that she is liable to be ousted by foreign invasion surpasses our understanding." It is gratifying to find this loyal feeling in the Native Press. In such loyalty is our strength and safeguard in India. Whatever opinions Englishmen here may hold as to Russia's intentions with regard to India no Englishman can help feeling gratified in the fact that the peoples of India will be with us in any struggle of the future against our rule. "Let England," says the Native paper to which we have referred, "continue the good work which she has undertaken to shed upon us, the blessings of civilisation, peace, and order, and we give her the assurance that she may safely defy the whole of Europe to displace her and drive her to the sea."

We have touched upon this matter merely by way of contrast. With the English journalist we agree that it is right to be prepared for the worst, but, with the Native journalist, we prefer to hope for the best.

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Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 12.)

COCKERELL, Mr. H. A., C.S.I., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Aug. 24.

WARD, Colonel D., R.E., chief engineer, and joint secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, is appointed chief engineer and secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, vice Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

STEEL, Colonel J. P., R.E., officiating chief engineer and secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, is appointed as chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

LUND, Mr. E., deputy examiner of accounts, State Railway Stores, attached to the office of the Director-General of Railways, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

VOLKERS, Mr. R. C. F., deputy examiner, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, N.W. Railway, is appointed to the office of the Director-General of Railways as deputy examiner of accounts, State Railway Stores.

SYNNOTT, Mr. W., assistant commissioner, Upper Division, internal branch, Agra, is granted furlough in India for one year from Dec. 1.

ASHTON, M. A. F., assistant commissioner, Sambhar division, is posted to Agra, during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. Synnott.

BOLSTER, Mr. J., superintendent, Mayo Mines, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. Synnott, and is posted to the Sambhar division.

MILITARY.

The following appointment is made in the Military Department of the Government of India :—

COLLEN, Lieut.-Colonel E. H. H., Bengal S.C., accountant-general, Military Department, and officiating secretary, to be secretary, vice Major-General O. R. Newmarch, who has retired, dated November 1.

PRITCHARD, Lieut.-Colonel H. G., Madras S.C., controller of military accounts, Bombay, and officiating accountant-general, to be accountant-general, Military Department, vice Lieut.-Colonel Collen, who has been appointed secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated November 1.

FURLOUGHS.

CUPPAGE, Lieut. W. A., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 5th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year.

GILL, Conductor F. G., Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle (m.c.), for one year.

MCLEOD, Sub-Conductor H., Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle (m.c.), for one year.

LAND, Sub-Conductor J., Ordnance Department, Bengal Circle (m.c.), for one year.

FISHER, Sub-Conductor T., Military Works Department (m.c.), for one year.

LYDIARD, Major A. C. J., Bengal S.C., 31st Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year ; pension service, twenty-second year, commenced April 3 1887.

MAJOR, Lieutenant-Colonel F. W., Bombay S.C., Military Accounts Department (m.c.), for one year ; pension service, thirty-first year, commenced June 5.

MEDLEY, Lieutenant E. J. Bengal S.C., 17th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for one year ; pension service, tenth year, commenced May 11.

BURTON, Lieutenant E. B., Bengal S.C., 17th Bengal Cavalry (m.c.), for one year ; pension service, ninth year, commenced August 13.

CAMPBELL, Colonel R. D., Bengal S.C., is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps (p.a.), from December 1, 1887, to June 15, 1888 ; pension service, thirty-eighth year, commenced May 1.

WATSON, Colonel T. J., Bengal S.C., is permitted to reside out of India from December 2.

WALKER, Surgeon-General W., M.D., is permitted to reside in India from October 24.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 3.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

STUART, Lieut. D. F., supernumerary on the establishment of 11th Bengal Infantry, to be wing officer, vice Downes, promoted wing commander.

KUPER, Captain C. V. B., R.A., is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Major-General Sir G. R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., commanding the Meerut Division.

The G.O.C.C. transferring Major and Paymaster G. H. Moore-Lane from the 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, to the 2nd Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

MOORE-LANE, Major G. H., Army Pay Department, paymaster 1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment, whose tour of foreign service has expired, is directed to proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay on Nov. 25.

CODDINGTON, Lieut. H. A., Royal Irish Fusiliers, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, pending orders from his Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief as to his disposal.

JEFFREYS—Subject to H.M.'s approval, Colonel W. Jeffreys, Royal Engineers, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension and extra annuity to which he may be entitled, from Nov. 11.

FERGUSON, Deputy Surgeon-General J., Medical Staff, whose tour of service in India has expired, is, on being relieved by Deputy Surgeon-General A. F. Bradshaw, directed to proceed to England.

FURLOUGHS.

HEFFERON, Lieutenant and Quartermaster L. A., 8th Hussars, for eight months, on private affairs.

REA, Lieut. J., 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

BRADSHAW, Lieut. F. E., Royal Irish Rifles, to Rawal Pindi, for six months, to study the native languages.

WHEELER, Colonel R., 18th Bengal Lancers, to Julna (near Almorah), on private affairs, from November 1 to December 31.

BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 9.)

O'DONNELL—The services of Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, officiating deputy commissioner, Julpigori, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government for employment on special duty, from the date on which he may be relieved from his present appointment.

BOILEAU, Major H., deputy commissioner, Singbhum, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Julpigori, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton. Major Boileau is also appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of deputy commissioners.

RENNY, Mr. R. H., assistant commissioner, Hazaribaugh, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Singbhum.

DOUGLAS, Mr. S. J., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the Chittagong district, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Chittagong.

BAYLEY, Lieut. S. F., 13th Bengal Lancers, Bareilly, is appointed temporarily to be an extra aide-de-camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.

KEMP, Mr. F. E., assistant superintendent of police, Palamow, Lohardugga, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Patna City police.

WARD, Mr. R. L., assistant superintendent of police, in charge of the Patna City police, is transferred to Palamow, Lohardugga.

GILES, Mr. A. H., district superintendent of police, Burdwan, on leave is transferred to Mymensingh.

DISHER, Mr. C. A., district superintendent of police, Mymensing, is transferred to Jessore.

LIVESAY, Mr. G. H. P., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Julpigori, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Jessore.

BOILEAU, Mr. H. W., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Dinagepore on being relieved of his present appointment as assistant superintendent of police in charge of the district police, Julpigori.

SCHURR, Mr. H. S., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Khulna, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Nuddea, by Mr. G. J. Cawley.

CASTLE, Mr. R., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Dacca on being relieved of his present appointment as superintendent of police, Furridpore.

D'OYLY, Mr. E. H., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Darjeeling.

PLOWDEN, Mr. C. C., assistant superintendent of police, Sarum, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Noakholly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. V. H. Roberts.

ATKINSON, Rev. A. W., is appointed to act as chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. J. H. Taylor, from Oct. 17.

BANNETT, Mr. G., inspector of schools, Rajshahye Circle, is allowed leave for three months from Nov. 15.

PECK, Surgeon F. S., is appointed to act temporarily as civil surgeon of Sarun from the date on which he joined his appointment.

PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette, Nov. 10.)

ELZMIE—The Hon. Lieut.-Governor, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to appoint Mr. G. R. Elzmie as second financial commissioner, from Nov. 1.

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EGERTON, Captain F. W., assistant commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Dera Ismail Khan district.
ROWE, Mr. J. E., extra judicial assistant commissioner, is transferred from the Umballa to the Ludhiana district.
FENTON, Mr. M. W., under-secretary to Government, Punjab, in the Revenue Department, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment.
ARMSTRONG, Rev. W. F., chaplain of Murree, is appointed to the chaplaincy of the cathedral and fort at Lahore, from Nov. 1, vice Rev. H. Spence-Gray, reappointed to the chaplaincy at Meean Meer, from the above date.
MAUDE, Mr. H., under-secretary to Government, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, from Nov. 5.
HUGHES, Mr. G., assistant commissioner, on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. Maude.
MERK, Mr. W. R. H., C.S.I., officiating deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Delhi to the Peshawar district.
ROWE, Mr. J. E., extra judicial assistant commissioner, is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Ludiana.
CHRISTIE, Mr. A., is appointed to be district judge of the civil district of Peshawar.
LEIGH—The Hon. the Lieut-Governor is pleased to appoint Captain H. P. P. Leigh, assistant commissioner, to be additional district magistrate in the district of Kohat.
BEAN, Mr. W. F. L., assistant district superintendent of police, is posted to the Amritsar district.

The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions from the 31st ult., vice Colonel M. Millett, district superintendent of police, 1st grade, who has vacated his appointment on succeeding to colonel's allowance :—

WARD, Mr. W., district superintendent of police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.
BROADWAY, Mr. P., district superintendent of police, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.
SMITH, Mr. S., district superintendent of police, from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Nov. 10.)

SMITH, Mr. V. A., officiating magistrate and collector, Basti, furlough for 13 months.
PHILIPS, Colonel A. N. cantonment magistrate, Roorkee, general leave on medical certificate for six months, in extension of that granted to him by this department.
MILLER, Mr. J. O., private secretary to his Honour the Lieut.-Governor and chief commissioner, North-West Provinces and Oudh, privilege leave for three months, and examination leave.
BULLOCK, Mr. F. S., joint magistrate, to officiate as magistrate and collector, Basti.
GUTHRIE, Mr. W. J., assistant commissioner, Hardoi, to officiate as city magistrate, Lucknow.
HOLDERNESS, Mr. T. W., officiating secretary to Government, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as collector of Pilibhit.
NICHOLLS, Mr. G. J., district and sessions judge, from Ghazipur to Banda.
BARRY, Mr. W., district and sessions judge, from Banda to Ghazipur.
DEANE, Surgeon W., civil surgeon, 2nd class, from Mainpuri to Etawah, as a temporary measure.
SHAKESPEAR, Mr. A. M. W., officiating magistrate and collectro, Pilibhit, to Bareilly as joint magistrate.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 10.)

WOMACK, Mr. A. S., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Raipur district.
ISMAY, Mr. S., C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Nagpur, is transferred in the same capacity to Nimar.
PHILLIPS, Mr. F. A. T., C.S., is appointed to officiate as judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore.
SKINNER, Mr. J. A. C., C.S., assistant commissioner, Jubbulpore, is transferred to Hoshangabad.
GORDON, Mr. L., is transferred to Wardha as assistant commissioner.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette, Oct.* 27.)

HILL, Mr. H. S., officiating assistant superintendent of police, is transferred to the charge of the police of the North Tharrawaddy subdivision.
HALL, Mr. W. T., C.S., is appointed to be director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.
TRITTON, Lieut. C., assistant commissioner, is placed in charge of the Pyuntaza sub-division, Shwegyin district.
DEIGHTON—Leave on medical certificate for 122 days has been granted to Mr. H. Deighton, assistant superintendent of police.

The following promotions are ordered, consequent on the transfer of Mr. C. W. Palmer to Upper Burma :—

HAUXWELL, Mr. T. A., deputy conservator, 4th grade, to be deputy conservator, 3rd grade.
HOGHTON, Mr. H. A., assistant conservator, 1st grade, to be deputy conservator, 4th grade.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 8.)

HAMMICK, Mr. M., secretary to the commissioners of Land Revenue, is granted furlough to Europe for one year and two months, from Nov. 25.
DYMOTT, Surgeon D. F., M.B., officiating inspector of Vaccination and deputy sanitary commissioner, is allowed prvilege leave for three months.
WYNCH, Mr. L. M., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of the Kistna district.
HARRIS, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. B., superintendent of police, Vizagapatam district, to officiate as superintendent of police, Trichinopoly district, during the absence of Colonel Court, on furlough.
HAYES—Special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, is granted to Mr. A. M. Hayes, executive engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank.

MILITARY.

HOLT, Lieut. E. W. L., probationer, Staff Corps, wing officer 6th Madras Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a Medical Board.
STANSFIELD, Colonel T. W., Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major-generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General R. Blair, Bengal Infantry, vice Anderson.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAINFORTH, Major W., to be lieut.-colonel, dated Nov. 4.
COWIE—The services of Lieut.-Colonel D. Cowie, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief from Nov. 1.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 17.)

STACE, Lieut.-Colonel E. V., is appointed to act as first assistant to the political resident at Aden and political agent for the Somali Coast, during the absence of Lieut. Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I.

MILITARY.

FAGAN, Lieut.-Colonel J. G., General List, 2nd squadron commander 2nd Bombay Lancers, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, twenty-eighth year, commenced Jan. 30.
YATE, Captain C. E., Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be major, from Nov. 9, subject to H.M.'s approval.
LAING, Major W., General List, Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant-colonel, from Nov. 11, subject to H.M.'s approval.
LYONS, Surgeon R. W. S., M.D., Indian Medical Service, staff surgeon, Quetta, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave.
MARKS, Surgeon G. F. H., Medical Staff, is brought on the strength of the British forces in the Bombay command, from Nov. 3, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered, to have effect from Sept. 1 :—

HUGHES, Lieut.-Colonel C. F., assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, to be assistant commissary-general, 2nd class.
RADCLIFFE, Captain G. B. E., assistant commissary-general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary-general, 4th class.
BAKER, Lieut. D., Royal Marines, officiating wing officer 2nd Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to Australia on medical certificate for three months from date of leaving India; pension service, 3rd year, commenced May 30.
PEART, Lieut.-Colonel G. R., Staff Corps, commandant Bhopal Battalion, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 29th year, commenced Sept. 9.

The following appointment is made in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

BOCHUM, Rev, H., to be honorary chaplain.

THE whole battalion of the Cheshire Regiment of the full strength of twenty-three officers and 935 rank and file, sailed by the Indian Marine steamers *Canning* and *Tennasserim* on Nov. 17 for Rangoon

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INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. J. Worlledge, S.C., Maj. A. N. Sandilands, S.C., Capt. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., Maj. A. G. Begbie, R.E.

Madras Estab.—Bde.-Surg. W. H. Roberts, M.D., Lieut. E. W. L. Holt, S.C. (prob.).

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. J. Carter, S.C, Surg.-Maj. W. C. Kiernander.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. E. Thomas, V. A. Smith (Cov.).

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. J. M. McNeile, R.E., three days.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. F. V. Gaitskell, S.C., twenty-six days.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. D. M. Minchin, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. C. Barnes, six months' extry. leave on s.c.; W. R. Barry (Cov.), four months' furlough.

Madras Estab.—J. C. Hughesdon (Cov.), ten months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—J. R. Fitzgerald (Cov.), three months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. C. Talbot, S.C., Surg.-Maj. D. D. Cunningham, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. M. Lloyd, S.C., Lieut.-Col. W. W. Hooper, Cav., Lieut.-Col. H. R. Shelley, Inf., Capt. H. Wherry, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Harris, H. E. M. James (Cov.), (Bombay), A. Watson, G. D. Graham, J. Mann.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BLISS—Nov. 27, at Monks' Tower, Lincoln, the wife of H. W. Bliss, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

REID—BUCHANAN—Nov. 30, at The Park Church, Glasgow, Lestock Hamilton Reid, Esq., Bengal Staff Corps, second son of Major-General Reid, retired Royal Artillery, to Agnes Helena Jane (Ada), second daughter of George Buchanan, M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Glasgow.

ROBERTSON—STEWARD—Nov. 30, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Patrick Charles Robertson, M.A., Chartered Accountant, Edinburgh, to Constance Isabelle Hamilton, eldest daughter of Colonel Charles Samuel Steward, commanding 4th Prince of Wales's Own Madras Light Infantry.

SUTTON—DUNSFORD—Nov. 28, at the parish church, St. Helier's, Jersey, Alexander Arthur Sutton, Army Medical Staff, second son of Captain H. Sutton, late R.A., to Annie Aubert, eldest surviving daughter of the late General H. F. Dunsford, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—Lost at sea, in H.M.S. *Wasp*, Sub.-Lieut. Alexander William Atkinson, R.N. (Sandie), only son of the late Surgeon-Major Alexander Russell Atkinson, M.D., Bengal Army, and stepson of Major A. Ernest Arbuthnot, late 8th Madras Light Cavalry, aged 21.

ELLIOT—Nov. 27, at 8, Augusta-gardens, Folkestone, suddenly, Charlotte Georgina, widow of John Elliot, jun., Esq., of Elmhurst, Teignmouth, South Devon, aged 54.

HEWETT—Nov. 22, at 53, Brook green, Hammersmith, Elizabeth, widow of the late Major James Hewett, 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, Hon. East India Company's Service.

LAWRENCE—Nov. 23, at 1, Camden-gardens, Richmond, Surrey, General Henry Lawrence, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, aged 97.

SOUTHEY—Nov. 26, at the Bungalow, Eastbourne, Ellen Southey, widow of the late Herbert Castle Southey, Esq., formerly of Demerara, B. Guiana, son of the late Captain Thomas Southey, R.N., aged 70.

WRIGHT—Nov. 29, at Blantyre Manse, the Rev. Stewart Wright, minister of the parish, and late Senior Chaplain, H.M.I.S. Madras.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BARROW—Nov. 5, at Simla, the wife of Captain E. G. Barrow, D.A.Q.M. General, of a daughter.

BISHOP—Nov. 8, at Bangalore, the wife of Commissariat Sergeant J. Bishop, of a son.

CRISP—Nov. 13, at Bolarum, the wife of J. F. Crisp, Accountant, P.W.D., of a son

DIGBY—Nov. 9, at Jhansi, the wife of E. Digby, Esq., C.E., of a daughter.

GREATOREX—Oct, 19, at Vizagapatam, the wife of J. W, Greatorex, Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a daughter.

KITCHENER—Nov. 10, at Lahore, the wife of Captain F. W. Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regiment, of a daughter.

LESTER—Nov. 16, at Bombay, the wife of Alexander W. Lester, Chief Clerk, Presidency Magistrates' Courts, of a son.

MORTIMER—Nov. 7, at Fort William, Calcutta, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Mortimer, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

TATE—Nov, 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of A. C. Tate, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son.

TIDY—Nov. 8. at Indore, the wife of Major A. Tidy, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

NORTON—INKSON—Nov. 12, at Calcutta, David Norton, C.S., to Katherine Maud, daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Inkson, Medical Staff.

SMITH—STROUD—Nov. 12, at Calcutta, Leslie Smith, to Annie Lina, daughter of the late Captain Charles Stroud, Bengal Artillery.

DEATHS.

GODFREY—Nov. 12, at Madras, Charles Godfrey, son of the late Captain T. H. Godfrey, of Ootacamund, aged 35.

KENNEDY—Oct. 16, at Upper Burma, Major J. J. Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and Commanding Chindwin District, aged 43.

LISTER—Nov. 14, at Rajahmundry, Annie Dorothea, the wife of A. L. Lister, C.S., aged 45.

PRESTON—Nov. 4, Nungumbaukum, Hulton George, son of F. G. Preston, Madras Staff Corps, and Maxie Louise, his wife, aged 3.

SETON—Nov. 12, at Malabar Hill, Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Seton, R.E., Superintending Engineer, Western Defences, son of the late Colonel Bruce Seton.

WALL—Nov. 5, at Calcutta, W. M. Wall, late Indian Navy and H.M.'s Bengal Pilot Service, and son of the late R. Wall Branch Pilot, H.E.I.C.S., aged 48.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE appointment of an Inspector-General of Cavalry has been finally approved.

MAJOR MAYNE, R.A, having retired from the Service, is permitted to proceed to England.

4-1 LANCASHIRE DIVISION, R.A., will be located at Rangoon, and 2-1 Eastern Division at Thayetmyo.

CAPTAIN H. BECKHAM, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Port Transport Officer at Kyouksai.

THE appointment of Captain Beaufort, R.A., to officiate as Commandant, N-1 Mountain Battery is cancelled.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. F. KEITH, I.M.S., has been placed in medical charge of the 25th Bombay Light Infantry, vice Surgeon-Major Barren, sick.

COLONEL R. C. BUDD, Madras Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from Dec. 15, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

THE 6th Bengal Cavalry, who were under orders to march to Loralai, have since been instructed to halt at Dera Ghazi Khan, on arrival there, till further orders.

MAJOR F. H. R. DRUMMOND, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, vice Captain E. G. Barrow, appointed officiating Assistant Secretary, Military Department, Government of India.

A FURTHER extension has been granted for the retention of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, Bombay Staff Corps, at Simla, to complete the remaining portion of the Afghan Boundary Commission work on which he is now employed.

MAJOR C. C. CARTER, Inspector of Sub-Marine Mining in India, having returned from special duty at Simla, has been ordered to proceed to Kurrachee. It is understood that the special duty on which he was engaged at Simla is connected with the reorganisation of the Force engaged on Sub-Marine Defences, and that the results of the conference will shortly appear in the India Army Circulars.

BRIGADE-SURGEON J. WALSH, Medical Staff, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer at the Cavalry Camp of Instruction at Lawrencepore instead of Brigade-Surgeon Potter, whose appointment has been cancelled. Surgeon J. Beatson, 10th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Native Field hospital, and Surgeon Eliot to be doing-duty officer with the hospital. Lieutenant Brasier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Orderly Officer to Colonel Palmer.

CAPTAIN H. F. S. RAMSDEN, of the Military Accounts Department, who has been at Simla, on special duty in connection with the preparation of a Manual of Instructions for the Preparation, Submission and Adjustment of Accounts of the Army of India on Active Service, has received the appreciation of the Government of India for the good service rendered by him. The Manual

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will be adopted as a guide in the matters treated of, and it will be printed off and distributed to all concerned.

IN consequence of the Secretary of State for India having objected to the appointment of Captain E. E. Money, Quartermaster-General's Department, to the grade of Assistant Quartermaster-General, the Government of India has been compelled to refuse sanction to Captain Money retaining that appointment until he becomes qualified to hold it by virtue of his promotion to the rank of Major. Captain Money reverts, therefore, to Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, which appointment he will be permitted to hold until he completes his five years' tour of service in that grade, when he will have to return to regimental duty. The objection to the appointment is made under paragraph 71, section V. Queen's Regulations, under which the appointments of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General are to be held exclusively by field officers, and it is extremely unfortunate for Captain Money that he will not complete the qualifying service for promotion to the rank of Major until some six or seven months after he has completed his tour of service as a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and vacated his appointment under the five-year rule.

THE arms issued to the Burma Military Police by the Ordnance Department are the long Snider cut down about six inches and refitted. The conversion necessitated the placement of a new foresight. The work of conversion has been carried out at the Ordnance Department, Poona (for Bombay), and at Rawal Pindi, Allahabad and Fort William arsenals (for Bengal). The quality of the work executed at the several arsenals varies considerably, and it will take no one by surprise if the rifles are found on trial to be two or three hundred yards oversighted. Indeed, the question of accuracy appears to have been entirely overlooked in the hurry of turning out these arms; and, as the backsight remains unaltered, bad shooting may be looked for. The converted arms turned out from the Fort William Arsenal will be found, on trial, to be the most serviceable, but even these are much over-sighted. The Ordnance Department, however, deserve their meed of praise for the rapidity with which some 30,000 rifles were cut down, resighted, fitted with nose caps, &c., rebrowned, and turned out of the several arsenals above-named, and it speaks volumes that their resources enabled them to perform this work with the material at hand and the aid of a few extra workmen, without having to indent in England for a single weapon.

H.M.'s TROOPSHIP *Serapis*, Captain F. R. Boardman, C.B., arrived in Bombay at 6 A.M., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 16, with relief troops for India, having left Portsmouth on the 19th ultimo. She called during her voyage at Suez on the 2nd inst, sailing from the latter place on the following day. She experienced rather strong adverse winds and heavy seas while passing between Gibraltar and Malta. Thence she made a fine passage out until within three days' sail from Bombay, when she had unfavourable winds and heavy thunder showers. On the whole, however, she had a pleasant passage, The total number of troops arriving by her including a part battalion of the Cheshire regiment from Chester, was sixty-five officers, twenty ladies, eleven children, 1,215 rank and file, twenty-eight women and thirty-eight children belonging to companies drawn from home-battalions at Colchester, Woolwich, Dover and other places. The *Serapis* had the whole strength of sixty-seven officers and about 1,200 men with their families embarked at Portsmouth. Of these about 800 troops, including officers and their families, belonging to the first battalion of the 3rd Rifle Brigade left the ship at Suez to relieve the part battalion of the Cheshire regiment serving in Egypt.

SOME Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department at Rawal Pindi are in trouble over sending a "round-robin" to the several arsenals. It is believed that one sent to Fort William arsenal was shown to the officer in charge, who is said to have promptly reported what he considered to be a serious military offence.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The incarceration of Mr. Wilfred Blunt leads a Native paper to make the following remarks:—"The unjust and despotic treatment of Ireland by the English nation and the English Parliament has already begun to recoil upon its authors. In permitting the Executive Government to rob the Irish nation of free speech England has done an act of injustice which has already begun to bear fruit on English soil. If there be one right which the free English people value more than any other it is the right of free speech—the right of holding public meetings. But they stand now a chance of losing the time-honoured and valued right. The present Government, not satisfied with wielding the infernal engines of oppression in Ireland, have begun to use them against Englishmen themselves. This is God's warning to the English people. If they take the warning, well and good; but if they do not heed to this timely warning sounded by Providence Himself, this Irish affair will be even as a gangrene in the free constitution of England, and will ultimately poison the entire body. So long the Irish policy of the British Parliament was a scandal and disgrace; but it is now assuming a gangrenous appearance. Let the British nation beware!"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Nov. 29, Arracan (s), Rangoon; Aston Hall (s), Bombay.—30, City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta.—Dec. 1, Victoria (s), Bombay; Engineer (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Nov. 29, Nizam (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Nov. 25, Clan Grant (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Nov. 30, Goorkha (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 1, Brindisi (s), Calcutta; Perim (s), Bombay; City of Bombay (s), Calcutta.
CALCUTTA.—Nov. 25, Asia (s), New York.—Dec. 1, City of Khios (s).
MADRAS.—Nov. 25, Quetta (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Bengal*, from London, Dec. 8; s.s. *Mongolia*, from Venice, Dec. 15; from Brindisi, Dec. 19.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. Dickson, Mr. W. McGowan, Mr. J. J. Mowbray, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. J. E. Gill, Miss Holworthy Mr. J. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. L. R. Royal, Capt. C. H. and Mrs Simpson, Colonel and Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Law, Lady Souter and child, Mr W. P. Hodgson, Mr. J. Leigh, Mr. T S. Hollis, Miss Rosa Phillips, Mr. W. Long, Mr. J. T. Macklin, Mr. John Parsons, Rev. J. J. Norman, Mrs. Wilder, Miss Wilder, Capt. Forde, Miss Venables, Major Proudfoot, Mr. W. Henderson. *From Venice:* Mr. D. H. and Mrs. Glade. *From Brindisi:* Mr. Craik, Mr. C. E. Fox, Colonel J. C. Campbell Walker, Mr. G. Denchars, Mr. C. E. Crawley, Mr. Anderson, Mr. A. Butler, Mr. W. F. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Venables, Mrs. Roberts. *From Suez:* Mr. Chisholme, Mr. Wembill, Mr. A. L. Pane, Mr. and Mrs. Potter.

For Malta: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Occleston, Mrs. Verschoyle and child, Mrs. R. Blundell, Mr. Kuhling, Mr. T. Williams, Mrs. Bassano, Mrs. Pelham.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Brimmer, two Misses Timmins, Miss Faber, Mrs. Bell, Mr. R. H. Bell, Mr. A. R. Grenfell, Miss Grenfell. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Walker.

For Suez: Mrs. Johnstone and two Misses Johnstone, Mr. G. H. Johnstone, Lieut. Staveley, Mr. F. R. and Mrs. Peile, Mrs. J. G. D. Campbell, Mr. W. Parkes, Miss Parkes.

For Aden: Mrs. Moore.

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 15; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 22; from Brindisi, Dec. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Brown, Mr. F. H. Dyce.
For Port Said: Rev. G. E. Watts.
For Madras: Mr. J. Hunt.
For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Canon and Mrs. Bell and family, Mr. Matthews, Miss Cartwright, Miss New, Miss Helzied. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Gilts, Miss Buck, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Mr. A. Ashman, Mr. E. S. Vardon, Miss Stratford.
For Suez: Major Clayton.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and child.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Malda*, to sail Dec. 8.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Barefoot, Mr. W. J. Heath, Mr. J. C. Mercer.
For Calcutta: Mr. K. Boileau, Mr. J. D. Bellwood, Mr. Charles Mudie, Mr. W. J. Hutt.
For Colombo: Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Genese and six children, Miss A. C. Donnelly, Mr. J. A. Henderson, Mr. C. Krickenbeck.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 8.

For Madras: Miss A. Summer.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Dec. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Stinton.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Persia*, sailed Dec. 3.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. E. F. Freaso, Mrs. S. J. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Monk, Major Montgomery, Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, Miss A. C. Proctor, Colonel Swifte, Miss Owen Smith, Lieut. Stewart, Miss Thompson, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Winter.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Dec. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. W. G. Goldney, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss E. Moor.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mr. E. H. Pollock.

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Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, left Port Said for London, Nov. 19.
From Calcutta: Mr. Wyllie.
From Colombo: Mr. Hulcheon.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, left Port Said for London, Nov. 25.
From Calcutta: Mrs. Mason and two children, Lieut.-Col. Tregear, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, infant and nurse, Mr. M. Don, Mr. Shawe, Mr. Dunn.

Per s.s. *Clan Graham*, sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 27.
For Bombay: Mr. H. M. Rankin, Mr. E. Chamier, Miss Emma Robb, Lieut. Brown, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brin, Mrs. Simson, two children and nurse.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, to sail Dec. 3.
For Colombo: Mr. H. V. Bagot, Rev. and Mrs. T. S. Smith, four children and native servant, Miss Adams, Mr. J. Gwyn, Mr. W. R. Page, Mr. Brook, Mr. Jackson.
For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Gârside, Rev. and Mrs. Kember.
For Calcutta: Mr. John Murdoch, Mr. H. Cowan, Mr. A. Milne, Mr. Jno. Turnbull, Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. Bryer, Mr. Woosler, Mr. Young.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, to sail Dec. 3.
For Bombay: Capt. Dickie, Mrs. Urquhart.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail Dec. 17.
For Colombo: Mr. Richards.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. J. Reeves, Nov. 14.

From London: Mr. A. J. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, Rev. and Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Whitehead, Miss Pilcher, two Misses Pilcher, Mrs. G. W. Llewhellin and child, Mrs. Carew, Mrs. H. Warmington, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood, Mr. and Mrs. Lane and two infants, Mr. D. Wallace, Miss Stuart Wortley, Mr. A. Anderson, Mrs. Castellari, two children and infant, Miss K. Hoare, Mr. Stansbury, Mr. Suely, Mr. S. Sueley, Mr. Naylor, Rev. Clement, Mrs. Smith, Rev. J. C. Grubb, Colonel Oldham, Miss H. M. La Touche, Miss E. H. La Touche, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Keith, Mr. E. A. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Club, Sister Eleanor, Sister Caroline Francis, Mr. Boxall, Mr. Nelson, Mr. W. H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Miss Collins, Mr. F. A. Ruck, Mrs. Turner and child, Miss Booth, Mr. H. B. Huddleston, Mr. C. M. Grimston, Mr. F. Dobson, Miss Jordan, Mr. Macre, Mrs. Bredbury, Mr. George Goody, Mr. W. Libby, Mrs. Shaw, Major T. G. Stone, Mr. Beatts, Miss Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Mooney.

From Venice: Sir Auckland Colvin, Miss Colvin, Mrs. Forbes Adam, Mrs. Frere and child, two Misses Stokes, Major and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. E. Elliott, Mr. A. S. Moriarty, Mrs. Tarrant and two daughters, Major and Mrs. Brackenbury, Mr. J. C. Mills, Mr. L. Richesell, Mr. A. Mylins.

From Brindisi: H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and three children, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Lady Elphinstone, Mr. and Mrs. Wicks, Colonel Trevor, Mr. Berger, Mr. Spiegelberg, Mr. O. Lash, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Llewhellin, Colonel and Mrs. Nutt, Major F. Forjett, Mrs. Buller, Mr. C. G. Giro, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. L. J. Prickett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thom, Mr. A. H. Giles, Mr. W. Hutton, Major Browne, Mr. F. W. Dod, Mr. H. J. Richards, Lieut. A. D. G. Shelley, Mr. Popert, Mr. W. A. Watson, Mr. R. W. Kite, Mr. Hartwig, Mr. W. H. Chase, Capt. A. W. Radcliffe, Mr. Whittle, Lieut. Ivor Phillips, Mr. H. J. Rustomjee, Mr. Innes, Mr. Behrend, Mr. G. M. Tagore, Mr. R. S. Denne.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Bokhara*, Capt. Edwards, Nov. 27.
From Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Woods.
From Bombay: Mr. G. A. Barnett, two Misses Barnett, Colonel F. H. and Mrs. Williamson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Bird and three children, Capt. Woodward, R.N., Mrs. Luard, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Hall, Mr. Mardell.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, Capt. S. Bason, left Bombay, Nov. 18.
For London: Mr. and Mrs. G. Bellett, Mrs. W. A. Lawrence and infant, Major W. Mallins, Mr. J. C. Townsend, Dr. Lowdell, Mr. T. Dowdeswell, Mr. T. Rogers, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Adams, Mr. Dobbie.
For Brindisi: Mr. A. J. Bridge, Mr. J. K. Burne, Mr. Adkin, Mr. R. Norton.
For Aden: Colonel E. V. Stace.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Brindisi*, Capt. Alderton, from London, Dec. 1.
For Bombay: Mr. Walker, Mr. G. S. Hart, Mr. M. Hill, Mr. E. G. Oliver, Capt. Budgley, Mr. W. B. Jackson, Mr. A. McLean, Mrs. Cole, Miss Green.
For Calcutta: Mr. C. H. L. Neish, Mr. E. W. Neish, Mr. G. and Mrs. Lyell and infant, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Toomey and infant, Mr. H. Ronald, Mr. C. G. Rogers, Rev. M. Bell, Mr. T. H. Tyson, Miss Brocking, Mrs. Ronald, Mrs. Read, Mr. and Mrs. McGlashan, Mr. Jameer, Mr. J. Doyle, Mr. Staples.
For Colombo: Mr. R. M. Hannay, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Dunn, Mr. C. G. Ryan, Mr. Ryan, two Misses Baker.
For Madras: Miss Summer.
For Suez: Lieut. C. H. Young, Mr. Barbour, Miss Baker, Lieut. Thomas, Mr. P. H. Selfe.
For Port Said: Mr. Linford, Mr. King, Messrs. A. and J. Walker, Mr. G. Ashby, Mr. Grazebrook.
For Aden: Mr. Parkinson.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, sailing on Nov. 25.
For London: Mr. John Taylor, Mr. J. Leckie, Mr. Samuels.
For Venice: Colonel Bendon and child.
For Aden: Colonel Sandford, R.E., Major Hildebrand, Colonel Twemlow.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. F. Speck, sailing on Dec. 2.
For London: Major and Mrs. Cavendish and child, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mrs. and Miss French, two infants and child, Mr. W. S. Galloway, Mr. Jacob.
For Brindisi: Mr. Ker, Mr. T. F. Punnett, Mr. H. Allen, Mr. Lovett.
For Venice: Mr. W. H. Glenny, Sir A. Lyall, Lady Lyall, Major J. F. Garwood.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887–8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	—	—	—	6 Dec.	8 Dec.	20 Dec. 1888.
Malabar ...	7 Dec.	— Portland.	16 Dec. 1888.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec. Gibraltar 28 Dec. 1888.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan. Pl'mouth	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb. Q'town.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th.
	1887.				
Euphrates	—	—	—	—	8 Dec.
Serapis	—	6 Dec. 1888.	8 Dec.	12 Dec.	21 Dec.
Crocodile	31 Dec. 1888.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr.

SOME remarkable stories occasionally find their way into India from Afghanistan. Here is one of them. The friends of Nur Mahomed state that the present General of the Jelalabad force sent twenty assassins to kill Nur Mahomed Khan, son of Wali Mahomed Khan. Nur Mahomed was fortunately absent on the night that they went to his house for the purpose, and another man was sleeping on his bed, whose head the assassins cut off and took to the General, who, when he saw it, found at once it was another man's head.

THE Government of Madras are putting forth a special effort to encourage the growing of barley on the Hills. They have issued instructions for a memorandum to be prepared detailing the description of barley required for malting purposes and stating the method in which it can best be grown and prepared for the market. They have also intimated to their civil officers that no opportunity should be lost of impressing upon the ryots the great advantage which will result to them in the way of obtaining a ready and remunerative market for the grain, if carefully grown and prepared. It is further proposed to hold an annual barley show on the Nilghiris, and to offer prizes worth the while of the ryots competing for. A further encouragement is given to the new industry by the Murree Brewery Company, who offer seed barley from the Punjaub gratis on the condition that a similar quantity is returned to them after the harvest, the surplut crop remaining in the hands of the cultivator. That the experiment will ultimately prove a success, if energetically pushed, there can be no reason to doubt. The Punjaub has shown the way to the other cold districts of India. Last year the exports of Punjaub barley from the Port of Bombay amounted in value to eight lakhs of rupees, and of this three-fourths went to the United Kingdom to be used for brewing purposes. This trade has sprung up only within the past year or two, but it now shows every chance of proving an important and thriving industry.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		92½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		102¾	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS.

	Paid-up.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	790
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	890
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	720
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	118½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	118½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert	all	... 18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	... 100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	... nil. ...	240
Bellary	1,100	... nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	... 15 ...	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	... 16 ...	140
Colaba	1,880	... 50 ...	640
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	... 12 ...	100
East India	1,000	... 150 ...	1,480
Fort	8,500	... 150 ...	1,200
French	all	... 80 ...	600
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	... 25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	... 45 ...	360
Mercantile	125	... 7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	... 55 ...	425
Munmar	all	... 40 ...	200
New Berar	500	... 60 ...	525
New Indian	125	... ...	95
Prince of Wales ...	400	... 80 ...	325
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	... 75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	... 25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	... 120 ...	1,225
Sind	750	... 75 ...	530
Volkart...	500	... 45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	... 20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	... 2 ...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	... 17½ p.ct. ...	560
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	... 90 ...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	... 18½ ...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	... 9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	... 80 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	... 20 ...	800
Central India	500	... 35 ...	845
Coorla Mills	1,000	... 20 ...	610
D. Spinning... ...	all	... — ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	... 75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	... 25 ...	655
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	... 25 ...	610
Golam Baba	400	... 20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	... — ...	180
Hindustan	1,000	... 40 ...	890
Hinguphat Mill ...	500	... 60 ...	700
Hydcrabad Spinning..	1,000	... 30 ...	820
Imperial Cotton ...	500	... 20 ...	495
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	... 70 ...	1,410
James Greaves ...	500	... 25 ...	600
Jaffer Ali	500	... 40 ...	—
Jewraz Baleo	1,000	... 80 ...	1,102½
Khandeish	1,000	... 30 ...	840
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	... 20 ...	760
Leopold	100	... 5 ...	132
Madras United ...	1,000	... 100 ...	2,300
Mahaluxmee	1,000	... — ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	... — ...	1,285
Mazagon	250	... 9 ...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	... 50 ...	1,400
Naigam	100	... — ...	60
National	1,000	... 40 ...	490
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	... 20 ...	820
Oriental	625	... 15 ...	555
Parell	400	... — ...	—
People of India ...	—	... 6½ ...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	... 80 ...	80
Sassoon... ...	1,000	... 40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	... 85 ...	1,160
Soonderdas	1,000	... 50 ...	635
Southern India ...	500	... 20 ...	300
Southern Mahratta ...	250	... — ...	265
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	... 35 ...	485
Western India ...	1,000	... 50 ...	750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	205
Bombay Ice Co.	100	94
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,950
India Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	10
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrobee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	336
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	115
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,195
Thacker and Co.	all	195

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—November 14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 99	4 to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100	8 to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102	8 to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	8 to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1867 (1897)	Nominal —
6	of 1870 (1889)	104 0 to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	104 8 to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	103 4 to —
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	103 4 to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103 12 to —
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103 12 to —
4½	of 1882 (1902)	99 8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	890 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India... ...	£12½	123 to —
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	160 to 165
Barnagore Jute	£10	96 to 97
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,590 to 1,600
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	18½ to —
Do. D-ferred B. Shares ...	£1	7¾ to 8
Bengal Mills	£100	1,400 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	50 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	265 to 270
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	75 to —
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	92 to 93
Burrakur Coal	100	140 to 145
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	50 to 55
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	104 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	50 to —
Equitable Coal	250	130 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	46 to 47
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	217 to —
Gourepore	100	110 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	86 to 87
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	99 to 100
India General Steam Navigation	100	92 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	110 to —
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewory	100	120 to 125
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	65 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	113 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	58 to —
Riverside Press	90	40 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	77 to —
Strand Bank Press	100	51 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	81 to 82

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	59 to 40
Do. contributory	80	29 to 30
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	90 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	40 to 45
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22 to 25
Central Cachar	200	100 to 102
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	17 to 20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	24 to —
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	16 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	30 to 31
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	31 to 32
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	28 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Giolle (Darjiling)	100	53 to 54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam	100	15 to 16
Holta (Kangra)	100	63 to 65
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	102 to 103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	30 to 31
Indian Terai	500	460 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling	250	70 to —
Do. contributory	200	60 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	31 to 32
Longview (Darjiling)	100	53 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagrain (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	14 to 15
Do. contributory ...	90	10 to 11
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledyo (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fulbodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	27 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 52
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	50	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	41 to 42
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	15 to 16
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	26 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	90 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	102 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	141 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—December 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	91 to 91½
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	102¾ to 102¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888-... ...	101¼ to 101½
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	102 to 104
4	Do. 1888-90	103 to 105
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6	Do. 1895-96	107 to 110
4	Do.	99 to 101
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	104 to 106

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	118 to 120
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	108 to 110
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7¾ to	8½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4¾ to	4¾
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165 to	167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23 to	23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23 to	23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ¼)	—	25 to	25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	117 to	119
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	159 to	161
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	132 to	134
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	123 to	125
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	116 to	118
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	128 to	130
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	99 to	101
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	22½ to	23
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	23¾ to	24½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	128 to	130
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	109 to	111
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112 to	114
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	108 to	110

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	11¼ to	11⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14¼ to	14⅝
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99 to	101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106 to	109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stock ...	100	101 to	103
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	12 to	12½
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	104 to	107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	104 to	106
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100 to	102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	37 to	39

BANKS

Agra...	all	7⅞ to	8⅛
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	22 to	8
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	17 to	1
Delhi and London	all	— to	—
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	50 to	52

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

howing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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CIVIL.

Abbott, Capt. H. E. S., R.E., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., April 8,'87.
Ackland, W. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Mar. 2, '86.
Ahmadi, Ibrahim, P.W.D., Bom., 24 mos., Apr. 9, '86.
Aitken, E. H., Salt Dept., Bombay, 12 mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Aldridge, D., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., June 11, '87.
Alexander, E. B., Ben.Cov., N.W. Provs., Rev. & Gen., 10 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Anderson, J., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 11½ mos., Sept. 30, '87
Anderson, J.D., Ben.Cov., Assam Comn., 24mos., May 26, '87.
Andrews, H. J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 24, '87.
Arbuthnot, L. G., Mad. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Austin, W. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 19 mos.
Avron, E., Bombay Judl., 12 mos., Aug. 1, '87.
Ayerst, Lt. W., Burma Comn., 11 mos., Mar. 12, '87.

Baird, Maj. A. W., R.E., Sur. Dept., 1 yr. 265 dys., Nov. 11, '87.
Baker, F., Ben. Cov., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., to Mar. 21, '88
Baker, J. E. D., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Sept. 20, '87.
Baker, Surg. R., Bo. Medl., 9 mos., June 11, '87.
Barbour, D. M., Ben. Cov., Finl. Dept., on duty.
Barclay P. D., India Rails., 8 mos., May 12, '87.
Barker, W., Telegraph Dept., 15 mos., Oct. 6, '86.
Barnes, H. C., Ben., P.W.D., 18 mos., Dec. 16, '86.
Barnes, H. S., Ben.Cov., India Pol., 12 mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Barrow, W. D., India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Sept. 6, '87.
Barry, W. R., Ben.Cov., N.W.P. Judl., 24 mos., July 3, '86.
Barwise, J. W., Postal Dept., 18 mos., Apr. 28, '87.
Bayley R. D., Punjab P.W.D., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Bedford, C. A. S., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 25, '87.
Begbie, Maj. A. G., R.E., P.W.D., Accounts, 17 mos., Nov. 4, '87.
Bernard, Sir C. E., K.C.S.I., Ben.Cov., Chief Com., Burma, 12 mos., Mar. 20, '87.
Bowley, A., India D.W.P., 20 mos., Oct. 13, '86.
Bhagat, Ram, Punjab Medl., 24 mos., Sept. 14, '86.
Bilderbeck, J. B., Mad. Educl., 12 mos.
Bird, C. A. Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 16½ mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Birkbeck, M., Burma P.W.D., 12 mos., May 7, '87.
Blanford, H. F., Meteorological Reporter, 10 mos., May 6, '87.
Bliss, H. W., Mad. Cov., Commr. Salt Rev., &c., 20 mos.
Boughey, Maj. G. F. O., India Rails., 10 mos., May 24, '87.
Boyce, W. C., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
Bradbury, J. F. Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 10 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Brand, W. H., P.W.D. Accounts, 14 mos., Dec. 10, '86.
Brereton, C. H., Railway Dept., 32 mos., June 11, '85.
Brodie, W. P., Punjab P.W.D., 18 mos., 20 April, '87.
Brown, R. C., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Bruce, R. J., C.I.E., India Political, 11 mos., 6 May, '87
Burkitt, W. R., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Judl., 5 ms., Nov. 4, '87
Butcher, H. L., India Railways, 11½ mos., 8 Jan. 87.
Buyers, W. L., Bo. P.W.D., 12 mos., Oct. 14, '87.

Campbell, Maj. D., R.E., Ben.P.W.D., 14½ mos., '87
Campbell, F. J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 24 mos., Apr. 13, '87.
Casey, A.E.C., Bn.Cov., N.W.P. Rv. & Gen., 27ms., Ap. 16, '86.
Channer, Surg. O. H., Bo. Med., 15 mos., March 2, '87.
Chanter, F. W., Pun. P.W.D., 16 mos., July 26, '87.
Charles, J. G., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 8 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Charles, T. G., Ben. Police, 29 mos., 13 April, '87.
Chester, E. G., Ben. Forests, 15 mos. Sept. 23, '87.
Clarke, C. B., Ben. Educl., 7½ mos., Nov. 5, '86.
Clay, A. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20 ms., Mar. 6, '87.
Clifton, H., N.W.P. Provs., P.W.D., 15 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
Cockerell, H. A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Bd. of Revenue, 8 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Clarke, W., Burma Railways, 6 mos., Aug. 15, '87.
Cole, P. A., Madras Rev. and Gen., 15 mos.
Cole, W. S., Sind Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 5, '87.
Coles, G. E., N.W.P., P.W.D., 58 mos., April 1, 1883.
Collingwood, F. F., Bengal Pilot, 12 mos., Apr. 13, '87.
Collins, A.H., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 18ms., May 10, '87.
Coode, M. P., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 24 mos., Oct. 13, '87.
Cooper, C. P., Bombay Judl., 13 mos., May 6, '87.
Conybeare, H. C. A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 12½ mos., Mar. 25, '87.
Cornwall, W. W. G., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. and Gen., 12½ mos., 1 Feb. 87.
Corbett, Maj. F. V., R.E., N.W.P. P.W.D., 6 ms., Oct. 21, 87
Courtenay, R., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. and Gen., 16½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
Coxhead, T. E., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 17 mos., 1 Feb. '87.
Craig, J., Borax P.W.D., 16 mos., Oct. 20, '87.
Cresswell, P. H., Ma. P.W.D., 18 mos., Oct. 4, '86.
Critchley, C. E. B., Asst. Sec., Central Provs., 9 mos., Aug. 3, '87.
Cruickshank, A., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos.
Cumming, C. L. B., Mad. Cov., 15 mos., Feb. 10, '87.

D'Arcy, W. E., Punjab Forests, 24 mos., Aug. 31, '86.
Dalyell, Surg. P. W., Burma Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 3, '87.
Dalzell, A., Bo. Rev. Survey, 9 mos., June 28, '87
Dawe, M. E., N.W.P. Board of Rev., 24 mos., Oct. 29, '86.
De Mello, C. H., Ben. P.W.D., 12 mos., Apr. 22, '87.
Desai, Framji, Sind Forests, 6 mos., Oct. 7, '87.
De Winton, T. W., Bo. P.W.D., 18 mos., May 31, '87.
D'Oyly, W. H., Ben Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Mar. 4, '87.
Druitt, G., Bo. Cov., Bo. Judl., 24 mos., July 27, '86.
D'Silva, J., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., June 1, '87.
Duff-Bruce, W., Ben. P.W.D., 20 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Duncan, D., Madras Educational, 12 mos.
Dunlop, J. B., Burma Comn., 6 mos., May 1, '87.

Earle, A., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen. 20 mos., Sept. 29, '86.
East, W. A., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev & Gen., 12 mos., June 7, 87
Ellison, T.E., Bn.Cov., Cent. Provs. Comn., 19ms., May 31, '87
Erskine, H. N. B., Bo.Cov., Comr. Sind, 16½ms., Apr. 14, '87.

Fagan, Capt. C. G. F., Punj. Police, 20 mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Fawcett, G. W., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 20 mos.
Ferrar, M.L., Ben.Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 24ms., My 1, '86.
Fiddian, W., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 20mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Fitzgerald, J. R., Bo., 18 mos., Oct. 15, '86.
Fitzgerald, P. S. V., Bombay Political, 6 ms., Aug. 2, '87.
Fleet, J. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18 mos., May 20, '87.
Foster, H. W., Ma. Co., Ma. Rev. & Gen., 15ms., May 6, '87.
Fowler, F. D., India P.W.D., 12 mos., 15 April, '87.
Francis, F. W., Bo. Rev. Survey, 12 mos., May 7, '87.

Gael, C. E., Central India, P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 23, '87.
Gamble, J. S., Madras Forests, 18 mos., April 7, '87.
Gayer, A. H., Burma Police, 9 mos., May 27, '87.
Geoghegan, H. T., India, P.W.D., 11 mos., July 13, '87.
Gibbs, H. M., Sind Police, 12 mos., March 26, '87.
Gilman, A. J., Bengal Pilot, 17 mos., June 10, '87.
Gladstone, C. E., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 18 mos., May 1, '87.
Glass, J. G. H., Hyderabad, P.W.D., 12 mos., Aug. 2, '87.
Godfrey, G., Ben.Cov., Assam Comn., 18 mos., Mar. 18, '87.
Gordon, H. P., Ma. Cov., Ma. Rev. and Gen., 6 mos.
Goulding, F., Punjab Rev. & Gen., to May 4, '88.
Graham, G. D., Ben. Police, 12 mos., Mar. 22, '87.
Grant, J. D., Ma. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Grant, J. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., May 20, '87.
Grant, J. P., Ben. Cov., Ben. Judl., 15 mos., Sept. 15, '87.
Grant, T. J. C., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12 mos., Feb. 16, '87.
Greer, R. T., Assam Comn., 21 mos., July 4, '86.
Greig, J., Forests Dept., 24 mos., June 29, '86.
Griffiths, W., Ben. Educl., 24 mos. July 13, '86.
Grimley, W. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. and Gen., 9 mos., April 29, '87.
Grindlay, W., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 37ms., Mar. 16, '85.

Hampton, G. H., Bo. Rev. Survey, 24 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Handley, F.F. Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24ms., Mar. 24, '86.
Harcourt, H. M., Postal Dept., 23 mos., April 29, '86.
Harington, H. B., N.W.P. Rev. & Gen., 6 mos., May 25, '87.
Harris, C. V., Burma Police, 12 mos., July 1, '87.
Harris, E. B., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 12mos., Apr., 1, '87.
Harris, F., Punjab Irrigation, 24 mos., May 7, '87.
Harris, H. N., Ben. Police, 14 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Harrison, A.G. Bom.P.W.D. Acconnts, 12mos., Apr. 16, '87.
Hart, J. H. E., Bo. P.W.D., 10½ mos., Sept. 30, '87.
Hatchell, T. J. G., Punj. Police, 24 mos., Nov. 4, '86.
Hatton, J. J., Punjab P.W.D., 11 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Hebbert, H. L., Punjab, P.W.D., 24 mos., June 3, '86.
Higgins, A. W. E., Mad. Forests, 18 mos.
Holdich, Lieut.-Col. T. H., Survey Dept. 17 mos., Nov. 26, '86.
Holme, C. H., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 22½ mos., Apr. 14, '86.
Hope, J., Mad. Cov., Mad. Judl., 18 mos., June 8, '87.
Housden, W. P., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 24 mos., Mar. 26, '86.
Hughes, E. W. M., India P.W.D., 18 mos., May 18, '87.
Hughesdon, J. C., Ma. Cov., Ma. Judl., 20 ms., Ap. 21, '87.
Hunt, E. L., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 19 mos., Apr. 9, '87.
Hunter, Lt.-Col. J. M., Bo., Pol., 6 mos.

Ibbetson, D. J., Ben.Cov., Punjab Comn., 19mos., Apr. 5, '87.
Ivens, T. E., Punjab P.W.D., 6 mos.

James, H. E. M., Bo.Cov., Postal Dept., to Jan. 31, '88.
Jeffery, T. J. P., Punjab, P.W.D., 15 mos., June 28, '87.
Jerdon, C. M., Opium Dept., 12 mos., Nov. 5, '87.
Johnson, H., India P.W.D., 18 mos., 22 April, '87.
Johnston, W., Ben. Forests, 12 mos., 3 April, '87.
Jones, F. C., Sind Police, 12 mos., April 22, '87.
Jopp, C. H., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 10mos., May 25, '87.
Joseph, H. G., Ben. Cov., Burma Comn., 12 mos., July 24, '87.
Joyner, R. B., Bo. P.W.D., 24 mos., Sept. 1, '87.
Judge, A. S., Ben. Police, 25 mos., Apr. 1, '86.

King, W. H., Biluchistan P.W.D., 12 mos., May 31, '87.
Kingsmill, J., Bo Govt. Press, 15 mos., Mar. 21, '87.

Laffan, E. S., Mad. Cov., Asst. Sec. to Govt., 24 mos.
Lala Falleh Chand, Punj. Medl., 12 mos., Apr. 1, '87.
Lane, J. H., Telegraph Dept., 24 mos., 21 Jan. '87.
Langley, Capt. L., R.E., Ma. P.W.D., 6 mos. Aug. 23, '87.
Larminie, J. C., Mad. P.W.D., 21 mos., May 2, '87.
Lea, R., Assam Com., 12 mos., Sept. 11, '87.
Ledger, J. C., India, P.W.D., 21 mos., Feb. 27, '86
Leman, G. D., Mad. Cov., Mad. Rev. & Gen., 13 mos., Mar. 11, '87.
Leonard, G. S., Railway Dept., 39 mos., Aug. 11, '85.
Lister, Capt. W. J., R.E., Bo. P.W.D., 6 mos., Aug. 29, '87
Lillingston, C. A. G., Ben. Forests, 8 mos., May 10, '87
Lingham, A. F., Burma Judl., 18 mos., Jan. 2, '87.
Little, Surg. S., N.W.P., Medl., 15 mos., 1 Jan. '87.
Lord, W. F., Bo. Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 34 mos., July 26, '85.
Love, Capt. H. D., R.E., Mad. P.W.D., 20 mos.
Luard, Col. C. H., India P.W.D., 6 mos., to Feb. 16, '88.
Lushington, H. W., Madras Police, 12 mos., June 28, '87.

Macdonell, A., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Oct. 16, '87.
McIver, C. M., Bo. Police, 12 mos., Oct. 30, '87.
Macleod, N. F., N.W.Provs., P.W.D., 18 mos., Apr. 20, '87.
Macleod, R. H., Ben. Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 24 mos., Dec. 18, '86.
Macmillan, A., Ben. Cov., N.W.P., Rev. & Gen., 16 mos., Apr. 15, '87.
Madge, P. M., Telegraph Dept., 21 mos., Sept. 1, '86.
Maguire, H. F. J. T., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15 mos. Apr. 15, '87.
Maitland, Surg. J., Mad. Medl., 18 mos., Oct. 23, '86.
Mallet, F. R., Geological Survey, 12 mos., June 23, '87.
Maltby, E. N., Madras Salt, 18 mos., Apr. 27, '86.
Mann, J., Ben. Educl., 12 mos., Mar. 6, '87.
Mathew, G. F. (C.I.E.), India Railways, 24mos., Oct. 17, '87.
Maude, W., Ben.Cov., Ben. Rev. & Gen., 15mos., Aug. 2, '87
May, H., Cent. Ind. Agency, 12 mos., May 1, '87.
McCalmon, Surg. H. Bo. Medl., 12 mos., May 25, '87.
McIvor, W., Bn. Marine, 24 mos., June 19, '86.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C.J., Ma. Med. Col., 12 mos., May 26, '87.
McRonald, J., Burma Railways, 12½ mos., Dec. 1, '86.
McLaughlin, F.H.M., Ben.Cov., Ben. Judl., 11mos., Mar. 4, '87
Michell, W., India, P.W.D., 15 mos., Sept. 28, '87.
Middleton, J. R., Bo.Cov., Bo. Rev. & Gen., 18mos., Dec 1, '86.
Miller, J. A. E., Punj. Judl., 13½ mos., Apr. 19, '87.
Monies, W., India, P.W.D., 22 mos., June 3, '86.
Morris, Capt. C. H., B.S.C., Punj. Comn., 12mos., Apr. 29, '87.
Morris, N., Burma Police, 9 mos., Feb. 26, '87.
Morris, T. B., Punjab P.W.D., 24 mos., May 24, '87.
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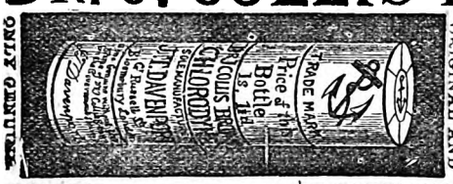
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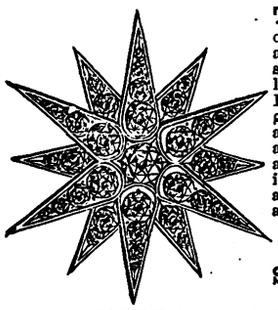
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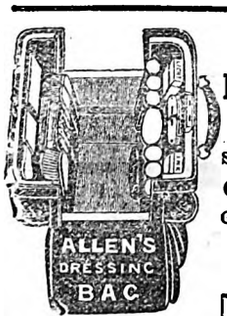
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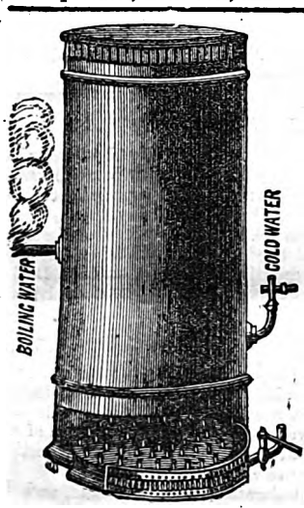
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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

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ESTABLISHED 1844.

OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name —J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 28, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 25th November; from Allahabad and Madras to the 23rd November; and from Calcutta to the 22nd November.

WHEN the Mails left India the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were still on tour, and both were at Peshawur on November 24th, where a grand parade of all the troops in garrison was held, and a ball given by the members of the Peshawur Club.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN had arrived at Allahabad, and assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces from Sir Alfred Lyall.

SIR ALFRED LYALL and Lady Lyall are returning to England by the P. and O. steamer *Verona* from Bombay on December 2nd. Miss Evelyn Lyall and Mr. Miller, whose engagement has been announced, accompany them. A movement is on foot among the Native public of the Province to found some lasting memorial of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor.

BEFORE her departure from Allahabad Lady Lyall published a letter of thanks to those who had aided her in giving a start to the National Association's work in the North-West.

THE *Gazette of India* publishes the official announcement of the resignation of the Bengal Civil Service by Sir W. W. Hunter, and of Dr. French of the Bishopric of Lahore.

THE impending retirement is announced of Mr. Justice Brandt, of the Madras High Court and Civil Service. Mr. Brandt was only appointed to the Bench in 1884, and is retiring accordingly on an ordinary pension.

THE appointments of the two extra Judges—Mr. Rattigan and Mr. Roe—to the Punjab Chief Court are formally notified in the *Gazette of India*. The new Justices have entered on their mission of grappling with the arrears of the Court.

MR. E. J. SINKINSON, B.A., LL.B., at present officiating as Accountant-General at Bombay, has been appointed officiating Financial Secretary to the Government of India, and will eventually obtain the substantive post. It is understood that Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, who has been recently acting as Financial Secretary, was not desirous of retaining the appointment.

MR. A. COTTERELL TRUPP, Accountant-General of these Provinces, is promoted by the recent changes at the top of the Financial Department, to the first grade, and becomes Accountant-General at Bombay. Probably either Mr. Rawlins or Mr. Jacob will succeed Mr. Trupp at Allahabad. Further changes will come about in the spring when Mr. Clogstoun, Accountant-General in Madras, and Mr. Finlay, officiating Accountant-General in Bengal, intend going home on furlough.

MR. J. H. NELSON, a Madras Civilian and Judge, and a voluminous writer on Indian law, has retired from the Service, but only to join the local Bar, at which he intends practising.

H.E. THE VICEROY has visited Quetta, *en route* to which place he rode to the Khojak Pass, and also viewed the Beleli position, but time did not allow of a detailed examination.

AT Sukkur H.E. and Lady Dufferin were the guests of Colonel Wallace and Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, and while there inspected the new Sukkur Bridge Works.

THE Viceroy passed through Sibi on his way to Dera Ghazi Khan on Nov. 18.

LORD DUFFERIN reached Dara Ghazi Khan on Nov. 21. His Excellency held levées, both at Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismael Khan.

THE weekly summary from Upper Burma reports the Northern Division generally quiet.

CHINDWIN is also fairly quiet, but petty dacoity prevails in Lower Chindwin, consequent, it is said, on scarcity of food.

THE Pagan district is disturbed in parts, and the Eastern Division is quiet.

Two cases of successful resistance of dacoits by villagers occurred in the Mecktile District. In one a dacoit was killed.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY is now at Mahableshwur.

HIS EXCELLENCY leaves for Ahmedabad on Dec. 13, and after visiting various places in the neighbourhood, returns to Bombay about Jan. 1.

ON the 16th December Lord Reay invests the Maharajah of Idar with the insignia of K.C.S.I.

MR. PARSONS, the Judge of Rutnagherry, has been appointed to act in the High Court in the place of the Hon. Mr. West.

MR. JUSTICE PARSONS took his seat on the 22nd.

THE Bombay Extension Committee have concluded their report, and received the thanks of Government. The Report is not yet published, however.

THE Puttiala Council of Regency, on behalf of the Maharajah, has offered all the pecuniary and military aid the State can provide for frontier defence.

THE Council has also asked permission to equip and keep ready as many of its forces as may be necessary for this purpose.

THE Syndicate of the Punjab University has resolved to confer a degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning on Bishop French.

THE new Victoria Library was formally opened at Indore by Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., on the 17th November.

A FAREWELL Ball was given at Allahabad to Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall on the 18th November.

THE office of the Consulting Engineer for State Railways is to be transferred from Agra to Jubbulpore.

THE Lundi Kotal Telegraph Line is now completed.

THERE were 17,741 fatal cases of cholera in the N.W. Provinces during September, against 30,700 during the previous month.

MR. JOHN NUGENT, Secretary to Government, the Revenue, Financial, and General Department, has been appointed Chief Secretary in place of the Hon. J. C. Richey, now a member of the Governor's Executive Council. Mr. Lee-Warner succeeds Mr. Nugent.

A TRUMPET-MAJOR of the 7th Hussars was shot accidentally while out shooting, and has since succumbed to the injuries he received.

Mr. A. GOUGH, Principal of the Muir College, has been elected to the Registrarship of the University.

COLONEL TOKER is acting for Colonel Collen as Military Secretary during the latter's two months' leave to England.

MR. JUSTICE MAHMOOD, of the Allahabad High Court, is better. The Third Bench of the High Court sat as usual.

THE Office of the Consulting Engineer to Government for State Railways will shortly be transferred to Jubbul-

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pore from Agra. Mr. Mallet has already arrived in the station, and is making arrangements for the accommodation of the office.

COLONEL A. K. BADCOCK has proceeded to Army Headquarters to officiate as Commissary-General-in-Chief, an appointment which rumour says is to be a permanency. Keen, energetic, and clear-sighted, it is emphatically a case of the right man in the right place.

MR. STEPHEN JACOB, C.S., who has been on special duty in the Finance Department, submitting for the orders of Government the several recommendations contained in the Finance Committee's Report, has finished his work and gone home on leave.

THE question of the exploration of the country between the Chittagong frontier and Upper Burma still awaits decision, but General White is arranging for a force to sweep the Yaw country clear right up to the Eastern Lushai border.

JEMADAR SUNKAPAR VENKAPPAR, of the 17th N.I., has been acquitted of the charge of manslaughter in connection with the recent military and police disturbances in Bombay.

MR. E. RAWLINS, recently a tea planter in Sylhet, committed suicide at Calcutta on Nov. 22nd.

MR. ROBERT TURNBULL has resigned the secretaryship of the Calcutta Municipality.

AN attempt to murder Lieutenant Tisdale, R.A., was made on Saturday at Kirkee. A sepoy fired at him with a revolver.

THE wrecks of the steamers *Mahratta* and *Arcot* on the Hooghly are rapidly being engulphed in the river bed.

THE sittings of the Public Service Commission have been resumed at Calcutta.

OWING to financial reasons Government has postponed the proposed survey of the Ranigunge Coalfield.

IT has been notified that the first appointment of officers to the Military Accounts Department in India will for the future be for a few years, during the first of which they will be on probation, and they will be seconded in their regiments during two years, at the expiration of which they will be transferred permanently to the department or revert to the regiment at their request, or by recommendation of the head of the department promotion, whether temporary or permanent, will be made according to merit, and not seniority. The appointment of Controller, Military Accounts, will be ordinarily filled by selection from the most efficient.

A MEETING has been held of the provisional committee of the Indian Tea Supply Association, the object of which was to encourage the consumption of Indian tea amongst all classes of Natives by sale through agents all over the country. The tea is made up in small packets. The agents, Messrs. Lyall and Marshall, announce that shares to the extent of one lakh has already been subscribed. It has been resolved to have a company registered. The committee has instructed the agents to make the necessary arrangements to commence business at once.

EVERYTHING is proceeding satisfactorily in the settlement of the King of Oudh's estate under Colonel Prideaux's management. A report on all matters connected with the settlement of affairs will be ready for Government on the resumption of business in Calcutta.

THE general desire among the Native public of the North-West Provinces to found some memorial of the administration of Sir Alfred Lyall is taking organised shape. A considerable sum has already been subscribed.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt at Minhila, in Upper Burma, at about ten o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 12th November. The direction of the shock was from north-east to south-east, and it lasted about thirty seconds.

THE actual receipts from eight sales of Bengal opium and seven months' duty on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to Rs. 5,43,40,095, which is Rs. 19,43,425 less than the estimated receipts. Of this latter amount Bengal opium has contributed Rs. 14,33,300, and Bombay opium Rs. 5,10,125.

THE number of emigrants who left the port of Calcutta in the month of September last was, 1,106, of whom 557 went to Demerara and 549 to Trinidad.

NOTES.

THE news wired by the *Times* correspondent this morning will be found in another column. So far as India proper is concerned it is satisfactory enough; the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief still on their important tours, while peaceful measures of reform and utility are being discussed in the plains.

THE proposed abolition of the Calcutta Mint is no new scheme, however. It has often before been suggested, but has hitherto met with little encouragement in the Presidency. It would appear now, however, that the mercantile community, and the English Press approve under certain conditions of the abolition being carried out. The native Press of the City of Palaces is said to take little or no interest in the matter.

THIS was only to be expected of the latter, whose writers delight only in finding fault with everything that happens under English rule in a political or municipal direction. The Natives who now constitute the chief power in the Calcutta Municipality are doing their best to demonstrate the unwisdom of having given them so liberal a share of local self-government. Were they quite unchecked in their aims, Calcutta would soon revert to the disgracefully dirty hole it was before Sir Stuart Hogg took it into his vigorous hands. As it is, the *Times* correspondent reports that there are abuses still existing "which render Calcutta, from a sanitary point of view, a standing reproach to the Empire, and a source of danger to the health of the world."

THIS may perhaps be carrying reproach too far, but the Calcutta *Englishman* to hand last mail writes strongly on the delay and opposition that there has been shown for the past three years in opening out a ground street from the Hughli Bridge to Sialda, saying that "Calcutta will cease to be Calcutta unless such a road be constructed and sunlight and fresh air let into a region which knows of those blessings only by tradition dating backwards a hundred years."

MADRAS boasts of its better sanitation, but it can hardly do so with regard to its moral atmosphere. Another Madras scandal has cropped up, with a lady in the case also. The Morgan-Ross divorce case, which was still pending when the mail left, is not very pure or pleasant reading even for persons not over squeamish, and we have not transferred the malodorous story to these columns to-day. One of the Madras papers had pages of it several mails ago, but the Bombay and Bengal Press appear to have cared to go into some of the details of it now. The very proper *Pioneer* condenses it in a way which will possibly remind some of its readers of how Don Juan was taught Latin from an expurgated edition of the classics.

THE most painful part of the story told in the Madras court is that given in the defence set up to the effect that the whole case is one of conspiracy against the defendant, wilful and corrupt perjury on the part of the lady, and too much ignorance or too much knowledge on the part of her husband. Considering the position that the parties hold in English society in India, whatever be the result a very unfortunate scandal has occurred for the delectation of Native writers, who will draw their own evil conclu-

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sions against Western morality generally and its desire to ingraft Western ideas into the homes and harems of the East.

AND there will be English writers at home who will take up the parable too and be much shocked at a continuing proof of the loose character of British men and matrons in the sunny land of Ind. Lord Byron wrote that what men call gallantry and gods by a harsher term was "much more common where the climate's sultry." But this is a libel on the plains of India; it is in the cool and bracing atmosphere of the hills, where the eternal snows are supposed to temper nature, that the majority of domestic scandals arise. It is a sad reflection, but it is unfair to blame the sun, which has so few friends in the plains, for the evil done under the moonlight of the hills.

THE *Madras Mail* must, however, be of opinion that the story to be told in all its details will be interesting and edifying to its home readers, and so in the copy of the paper to hand this morning no less than thirty-two long columns of close type are devoted to unfolding this new Madras scandal. But we are sure that Sir Charles Lawson must be shocked to find the Presidency he so ably represents in many ways in dirty water again, and has only thus told the tale in his paper that a moral may be drawn from it.

SIMLA must certainly hide its diminished head, and other pleasant but quieter hill stations, of which it has been sung or said that "loves were many and morals were few," cannot hope for such notoriety. But though cynics may sneer or smile, the evil wrought is great, and this can be said without entering the pulpit of cant or preaching the doctrine condemned by the Apostle of "being righteous over-much."

HAS a new departure taken place in the experimental department of medical science, or is there a redundancy of Civil Surgeons in the Punjab that the Government has determined that they should dose themselves with a deadly drug? Otherwise what is the meaning of the following official notification recently published in the *Punjab Gazette?*

It has been arranged that about 50 ounces of hydrochlorate of morphia will be taken annually by the Civil Surgeons of the Punjab from the Ghazipore Factory.

One must sympathise either with the Civil Surgeons of the Punjab or with the grammar of the Government *Gazette.*

INCOME-TAX AT CALCUTTA.—The *Englishman* writes on this subject:—"Now that the Government is sorely pushed for funds, why does it insist on working the Income-take Office in such a way as probably to lessen the collections by several lakhs a year? Let any business-man pay a visit to the Collectorate: he will see at a glance that the establishment is quite unable to cope with the demands made upon it. From the highest to the lowest everyone is at high pressure, and it is only a question of time where the collapse will come. This collapse will probably not be regretted from a public point of view, whatever the Government might think. In connection with the collection of the income-tax, we have a very serious matter to bring to the notice of the public. It has been clearly understood, almost from the day on which the income-tax was imposed, that all declarations of income would be held as strictly confidential, and that they would not be allowed to go out of the hands of the Collector himself; and with this arrangement every one was satisfied. But a great change has been made—a change that will be received with intense dissatisfaction and dislike by all communities. It seems that, by a recent order of the Board of Revenue, the system that has been hitherto in force, by which the Collector has been enabled to keep the necessary particulars furnished by the public entirely to himself, has been abolished, and that all returns relating to incomes are in future to be thrown open to the whole office. Now, the Government of India pledged itself that every precaution should be taken to prevent the private affairs of those who had to make returns becoming known through the medium of the authorities, and it even went so far as to have printed on the top of the tax form a note to the effect that the communication 'is to be returned in sealed covers and addressed to the Collector, and marked confidential'; from which it was inferred that Government intended to keep its word so far as secrecy was concerned."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The Viceroy's visit to the cavalry camp of exercise at Lawrencepore on the 2nd inst. is described as a magnificent spectacle. Nine cavalry regiments, under General Luck, took part in the display, the principal feature of which was a sham fight. The Viceroy spent the day at the camp, and, before leaving, congratulated General Luck on the appearance of his troops. The next halt of Lord Dufferin was made at Lahore, where, however, nothing of importance took place. The party arrived at Bhurtpore last Thursday, and will remain there till to-morrow, for shooting. The chief ceremony for this week will be the opening of the new railway bridge over the Ganges at Benares. Lord Dufferin is to arrive in Calcutta on Saturday.

The Government does not appear to have come to any decision on the question of the acceptance or refusal of the Nizam's offer, and various suggestions as to the use to be made of the money continue to be put forward by the Indian newspapers. Regarding that offer, I am able to state, on good authority, that the Nizam never sent a cheque for 20 lakhs to Lord Dufferin, as has been asserted by a London journal. He only intimated that he was prepared to give a cheque on London, if required, from his reserve fund of over a million sterling. The letter containing the offer was not sent direct to the Viceroy, but through the Minister and the Resident. The latter official asked Colonel Marshall to deliver it.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has replied to the reference made to it by the Government on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Calcutta Mint. The Chamber fully recognizes the importance of the suggestion made by the Finance Committee, and, after discussing that suggestion with the local banks, has arrived at the general conclusion that if the Government is satisfied that an important economy will result, the commercial community need offer no objections, provided the Government undertake to give the Calcutta public the option of receiving currency in Calcutta, in exchange for bullion coined in the Bombay Mint. The Chamber suggests that this option should be given without extra charge, but would, if necessary, be content with an undertaking that no higher charge should be made for transfer than one-sixteenth per cent. The Chamber assumes that the Government would receive bullion in Calcutta for coinage in Bombay, and return the coined equivalent to Calcutta without charge for carriage. The local English newspapers take a similar view of the proposal to that of the Chamber of Commerce, while the Native Press seems to show little interest in ths question.

The Chamber of Commerce has also addressed the Government on the subject of the now pending Calcutta Municipal Bill. The principal points urged are the exemption of machinery for assessment, the necessity of a residential qualification for the franchise, the omission of the clause regarding the application of municipal funds to education, the extension of the water supply, and the advisability of inserting stringent building regulations, to prevent any increase in the number of tortuous and narrow streets. This matter of Calcutta municipal reform is attracting a good deal of attention, and it is to be hoped that the local legislature will take advantage of the Bill now before it to sweep away many abuses which render Calcutta, from a sanitary point of view, a standing reproach to the Empire and a source of danger to the health of the world.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the system of irrigation connected with the Soane Canal, in Behar, is now sitting at Arrah, and, judging from the published reports, the evidence has succeeded in eliciting serious disclosures regarding irregularities on the part of the assessing and collecting officers. Some witnesses stated that the cultivators were compelled to pay for water which they never used, that others escaped a just assessment by bribing the assessing officers, that water was often withheld unless a bribe was forthcoming, and so on. The subordinate officers of the collecting department are said to form a family league, who work together in manipulating the assessment. The inquiry is still incomplete, and the other side has not yet been heard in its defence.

The Patiala Regency has agreed to construct 100 miles of a broad-gauge railway from Patiala to Bathinda. The Punjab Government will carry out the work, which it is expected will cost about Rs. 80,000 a mile.

For some time past an interesting discussion has been going on in the columns of the up-country newspapers on the subject of the decline in the export of tea from Northern India to Afghanistan and Central Asia. This decline is attributed partly to the high transit duties levied in Afghanistan, and partly to the import duty exacted at the Russian frontier. It is stated that dues amounting to more than Rs. 26 are levied on one maund, or 80 lb., of Indian tea on its passage from Peshawur to Cabul, while the carriage expenses over the same distance amount to Rs. 18.

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When the tea reaches the Bokharan frontier, Russia exacts a further duty of Rs. 38. In face of these facts it is no wonder that a trade which once gave promise of considerable development is now rapidly falling off; and it would seem to be time for the Government to make representations to the Ameer on the subject.

The trade and navigation reports fer October show the following results:—Imports, Rs. 6,73,76,352 against Rs. 6,23,71,956 in October last year; exports, Rs. 6,45,96,826 against Rs. 6,21,57,461; import duty collected, Rs. 24,37,434 against Rs. 15,74,405; export duty collected, Rs. 3,305,592 against Rs. 3,12,480. The results for the seven months from April to October as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of last year are:—Imports, Rs. 42,03,41,545 against Rs. 41,07,29,001; exports, Rs. 50,42,04,558 against Rs. 50,41,10,545; import duty, Rs. 1,44,05,620 against Rs. 1,38,21,926.

AFGHANISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The new Afghan Boundary Commission under Captain Yate reached Zulfikar on November 10, and found there ample supplies, which had been collected by the Afghan authorities. Captain Yate reached Kara Tapa, on the Khushk river, on the 15th, and was still there on the 25th. A detachment of the 11th Bengal Lancers, forming his escort, joined him there, after a rapid and successful march from India, without a single casualty. The work of demarcation will be taken in hand at once.

News has been received from Persia that Iskander Khan, who was lately reported to have been appointed Governor of Penjdeh, is safe at Teheran.

Colonel Le Mesurier, of the Royal Engineers, who is visiting Central Asia, has arrived in Bokhara. He travelled by rail to Chardjui, and thence rode and drove. He is said to have walked about the Bokhara bazaars unmolested.

There is no news of interest from Afghanistan. The Ameer continues to recruit Duranis at Kandahar, and a force of 1,100 of these recruits lately marched thence to Kabul.

BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 11.

The details of the fighting near Bhamo have now been received. The position held by the Kachyens, and attacked by the column commanded by Captain Triscott, could only be approached by a single mountain path, with dense jungle on either side. The path was blocked by felled tress and bamboo spikes. As the column advanced the enemy continued invisible, firing from concealed positions in the jungle. The column continued to advance under fire, and forced its way into the hills for half a mile, and four small villages were burnt. From each of these fire was opened, as well as from the jungle. Our men behaved very well, and Captain Triscott led the column gallantly and with judgment. The strength of the Kachyens engaged is estimated at about 300. Eight dead bodies of the Kachyens were seen, but the enemy's loss was probably much heavier.

The northern Shan column started from Mandalay yesterday. News has been received from the southern Shan column from Mobeye, dated December 3. Karennee, chief of Tusbya, had arrived in the camp, accompanied by a Danish missionary, to settle his quarrel with the chief of Mobeye. To arrange this feud was one of the objects which the column had to accomplish. There was much sickness in the British portion of the southern Shan column owing to the malarious nature of the district traversed.

The military operations in the Yaw country have commenced under Brigadier-General Low. The column commanded by Colonel Gatacre, of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, has leit Pouk for Gungaw-Myoung. The column commanded by Captain Scallon, of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, has advanced into the Kyan valley to clear that district of dacoits. It will eventually join Colonel Gatacre's column at Gungaw. The advance of the column starting from Myeltha has been delayed in order to enable a company of the Rifle Brigade to join it. The cavalry force commanded by Colonel Heyland, of the Bombay Lancers, is operating in the Pekano district. Ottoma, the chief dacoit leader, is known to be in the stretch of country between the Moo and the Salem rivers. This tract has been surronnded by several detachments.

Two lines of communication between Upper Burma and India are now open. The northern route runs from Munipore to Tammu, thence to Sittang, on the Chindwin, and again from Sittang to Shigaung on the Irrawaddy. This route, which is fit for pack transport, will shortly be traversed by two Goorkha regiments, the 42nd and 43rd, one coming from India, the other returning. The southern route consists of a good cart road from Minbu to Napeh, and thence through the Aeng Pass to Akyab. A central route is now suggested, from a point on the Myeltha river in the Yaw country across the hills to Chittagong. An attempt will be made to send a party from Upper Burma across this route, and a party will also advance from Chittagong. Some danger may attend the attempt to open up this route.

ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

Few of us, I believe, realise the vast amount of harm done to English rule in India by Englishmen themselves. Of course, this is not due to "malice aforethought," but rather to youth and inexperience. The offenders are almost invariably very juvenile—usually between the ages of eighteen and twenty, and seldom over twenty-five—but the harm done, nevertheless, is a very real one, and none feel the effect of the injury so much as the English Government of India. A boy of eighteen joins his regiment, or comes out to some commercial house, or indigo or tea concern; he quickly finds out the childish side of the Indian character, and then, true to the instinctive love of domineering inherent in almost all youthful and unformed characters, he exerts his power to work off irritation induced by a variety of causes, climatic and otherwise. This love of what we may aptly call cruelty is inherent in human nature, and is particularly noticeable in children. The lower we go down in civilisation the more we find the love of cruelty developed, until at last among some savage tribes, it becomes a perfect study as to how the amount of pain may be inflicted proportionate to the power of human nature to endure it without loss of consciousness. This is when the natural childish instincts have been matured and developed by years and experience.

One willingly grants that this is the outcome of his own youth and inexperience, and that with increased years will come increased wisdom, and that he will become in time like his older comrades. Usually a couple years or less cures him of the more violent stage of his folly; but the affectation of an aggressive superiority is much longer lived, and only ceases on his arrival at real manly maturity. It is rare indeed to find a case of a man of mature years and experience who habitually demeans himself in a discourteous manner in his dealings with natives of the country; but nevertheless the harm done before he arrives at this stage to the Government which he perhaps serves is a very real one indeed.

It must often have struck every man who takes the trouble to think that it is a remarkable circumstance that the Englishman is most popular among the Natives and in the districts where he is least seen and known. Compare the kindness and courtesy of Natives of a rural district and those near a British cantonment or settlement. How many men among us who have been indebted to the hospitality of Natives during a distant shooting excursion and have not been struck by the difference in their behaviour and those inhabiting what I may call, in contradistinction "home villages." In most semi-barbarous countries the opposite experience holds good. In China, for instance, misbehaviour of Natives is ascribed to their ignorance of foreigners; how, then, comes it that in India we find the opposite holds good? The reason is not far to seek. The English Government is decidedly popular with the mass of the people, because they know the English Government is broadly just in its dealing with them, and they have little intercourse with the servants and retainers of individual Englishmen. The greater their means of intercourse with the servitors of their rulers the more they hear of acts of individual insult and bullying, and the whole mass of Englishmen suffer in consequence of the few.

The Government of the country being foreign to every portion of it an immense amount of harm is caused by this thoughtless conduct. That the harm done is not greater is due to the fact that the offenders are comparatively few and the mass to be permeated is enormous; but still the injury done remains, and only requires time to develop its fruits. Natives have no patriotism in the sense understood by us; their love is centred in their families, and seldom or never extends beyond their village. It is therefore, comparatively speaking, an easy task to govern them, and the English in India are so few in numbers that self-interest alone should make us strive to to render ourselves popular. It is so easy to do it if the task is undertaken in the right way. Quietness and self-confidence have always great effect on Natives; a few coppers thrown into children works wonders with the parparents and goes the round of the whole village. Stormy and unintelligible abuse the Native associates, and perhaps rightly, with low birth. Watch any Native who affects superiority of position: he invaribly shows it by a quiet, almost absurdly dignified, manner. This is invariably the case, whether, he is a raja or foreman of coolies on eight rupees a month.

Government, owing to a variety of causes, has been obliged to increase the strength of the army in this country, bnt this increase of strength is insignificant compared to what would be developed if all young Englishmen would be careful in their behaviour towards Natives. Every thoughtless action, every disparaging remark, is repeated outside, and the ripple widens and widens. The number of servants who understand English serving in English regiments, is very much larger than most of us imagine, and one such man in a mess room is sufficient to work the evil.

It is no exaggeration to say that if the English were individually popular in the country, we might with perfect equanimity await the arrival of Russia at Jamrud itself, for all we need care.

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There would be no necessity of support from England: with the population heart and soul on our side, no harm could befall our rule. The Government is undoubtedly popular with the mass; the Native Princes are undoubtedly loyal to the Government; and it remain for Englishmen to make themselves popular with the Natives. This popularity is not dependent, as some would have us believe, on intercourse; we do not believe in real social intercourse when manners and customs are so divergent; sufficient for our purpose if we gain and retain the esteem and sincere respect of the inhabitants.

We should bear in mind that if some Native habits appear disgusting to us, so are many English customs filthy in the eyes of the Natives. The Frenchman has his frog stew and snail soup: to the Chinaman puppy-dogs and earth worms are appetising articles of food: and if these are disgusting to us, our fondness for pig and beer and beef is at least degrading in the eyes of the Natives. To walk over carpets and lie on sofas, and even beds, wearing road soiled boots, is to them piggish, to use utensils in common for eating and drinking is, according to their notion of cleanliness, repulsive; for women to dance with strange men, unnatural and improper. If Natives smell occasionally of bazaar tobacco, it is at least a pure article, and we use and smell tobacco of a much more powerful kind. We laugh at our Aryan brother's notions of speaking and writing English, but what about our own attempts at Hindoostani?

If England were to lose India, few of us doubt that it would be a terrrific blow, not so much on account of the few Englishmen who are living in India itself as on account of the wide-spread ruin it would entail among hundreds of thousands of working men and traders at home, whose livelihood depends on the existence of the Indian market, and who outnumber many fold the paltry English population in this country. The loss of India would mean collapse of trade for many years, the breaking of banks, the loss of income in all directions; and the result must inevitably be wholesale emigration, very probably extending to some millions of the home population: but such a movement would be necessitated by poverty and famine. And poverty and famine on such a wholesale scale mean wholesale riot and disorder, and permanent loss of population is permanent loss of wealth and strength. We do not advocate self-abasement. The Anglo-Saxon race, morally and physically, is undoubtedly the finest in the world, and we should glory in the fact; but it may be weakened or strengthened by our acts, and we should not throw away the chance we all have of enormously strengthening the Government of the country by being individually courteous towards the inhabitants.—M. in the *Pioneer*.

A MILITARY CHAOS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

We are glad to see that the Government is taking some steps to remedy the increasing deficiency of British Officers in the Indian Army by throwing open the Staff Corps to all officers of the British Service under twenty-five years of age, wherever their Regiments may be serving. The diminished establishment of officers serving with Native Regiments has still to supply the Staff of the Army, the Commissariat, Transport, and Pay Departments, the Political Department, the Burma Commission and Police and any stray appointments that may turn up from time to time. In fact, exactly the same state of things has come round again that prevailed before the mutiny, only in those days each Regiment or Battalion had from twenty to twenty-five European officers to supply the drain, while now there are only eight. The great argument of Sir Henry Norman and his colleagues, who invented the Staff Corps system, for the reduction of the number of British officers with a Native Regiment, was that under their system the eight British officers would always be present with the Regiment, while under the old *régime* so many officers were taken away for Staff and Civil employments that virtually there were seldom or never more than eight officers actually present with a Native Corps. But they quite overlooked the fact that officers would always be wanted for the Staff, and for Civil and Political employ, and that there would inevitably be no source of supply except the Native regiments from which to draw them.

Whenever the Government of India wants a man suddenly for a political attaché, or a Police Superintendent, or an Interpreter, or a Magistrate, it goes for him to the cadre of a Native Regiment. There is no resident Civil European population to supply the want. A man is needed who knows the Natives and their language, and there is nowhere else but the Indian Army to get him from. As long as the surplus officers of the old Regiments still remained in the Army the new system worked smoothly enough, for there was no need to withdraw officers from their Regiments to fill other appointments, or if they were so withdrawn, their places were filled up immediately: the reductions of many Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry of the Madras Army also increased the number of surplus officers, and staved off the evil day. But it came at last, and the Government found itself obliged to go back to the old state of things, and to appoint officers of Native Regiments to act in staff appointments, and in Army Departments, retaining their names on the regimental list. For some time an attempt was made to second all such officers, and is still made in a feeble and spasmodic manner.

The last official Madras Army List affords a curious study of the chaos which reigns in the cadres of the British officers of the Madras Native Regiments, and which appears to get worse and worse instead of showing signs of improvement. Out of 298 British officers serving with the Madras Native Army 144, or very nearly half the total number, are absent from their Regiments: many of these are absent on furlough or sick leave, but the majority are serving in other appointments, or with Regiments other than their own. One Regiment, out of ten officers born on its rolls, has three doing duty with it. Another, out of eight officers, has only two present with it: another, with only five officers in its cadre, has one present and four absent. Out of twelve Squadron Commanders in the Cavalry only four are present with their Regiments. Of the thirty-two Regiments of Infantry *not one* has both its Wing Commanders present with it, and thirteen Regiments have neither of their Wing Commanders present. Nearly everybody is doing duty *sub pro tem.*, or as a temporary measure, in some other Regiment than his own. Officers are perpetually "proceeding on duty at the public expense" from Kamptee to Quilon, or from Belgaum to Burma, to fill up gaps in some other Regiment, while the next week a gap occurs in their own corps which necessitates another officer being posted from Cuttack or Vizagapatam to fill it—also "on duty at the public expense." It speaks volumes for the discipline and training of the Madras army that things go on as smoothly as they do, when most of the superior officers of the army are strangers to each other and to their men.

The old system was certainly far preferable to this: out of the twenty four English officers of a Native Battalion, from one-half to two-thirds were always absent from their Corps on Staff or Civil employ. But we thus had a large reserve of officers in the country, available when needed. When a Regiment was warned for Field Service all its officers had at once to rejoin it, in whatever other way they might be employed. Now, when a Regiment goes on service it has to fill up from half-a-dozen different Regiments. When these Regiments go in their turn, they have to fill up from others; so that the cadre becomes like a sieve, obtaining many officers, but retaining none. Add to this continual change the want of any regular system for regulating the promotion or advancement of the British officers in Native Regiments—for if there is such a system in existence, it is either not acted upon, or else it must be framed on the model of the rules of blind hookey—and it will be admitted that we have some reason for applying to the present state of the cadres of British Officers of Madras Native Regiments the epithet of a Military Chaos.

THE NATIVE OFFICER OF THE PERIOD.

(*Madras Mail.*)

We hear of many schemes on the tapis for a revised edition of the Native officer of the period. The accepted type is a sycophantic image of Jack Sepoy in finer broad cloth; and without doubt he is too much after the pattern of his men. Their family ties are identical and bound too closely for the interests of discipline. The modern military iconoclast is fertile in his remarks on this subject. In his eyes the present Native officer is useless; he has been weighed and found wanting; he is altogether behind the times, and is deficient in the skill and resource requisite for a model troop or company leader. He next calls loudly for an Indian Sandhurst for the training of the flower of India's nobility, or, in lieu of this, would scatter broadcast direct commissions to the sons of Native gentlemen, to the exclusion of the class from whom the Native officer is at present drawn, namely, those who, through merit and industry, rise from the ranks. In advocating the above system they ignore altogether the claims of the sons and other relatives of generations of Native officers who enter the Army solely on account of the opportunity held out to them of rising themselves to the commissioned classes.

We think, however, there is but little likelihood of the authorities (at any rate in the near future) falling into the grave error of upsetting the existing system, for the simple reason that the sons of the Indian nobility or Native gentlemen are not to be met with in sufficient numbers to fill the vacancies in the commissioned ranks of our large Native army. The wealthy class have certainly not as yet shown such signs of military ardour as to grasp with any eagerness at the position hitherto so prized and coveted by our rank and file. It is, therefore, highly probable that for some years at least we shall have much the same material to work upon unless, indeed, by further inducements, we make the Indian Army more popular. In order to attract a higher class of officer it will be absolutely necessary to raise the present scale of pay and emoluments, making it at least equal to that of the Native Civil Service or Medical Profession; which, in the face of a scanty exchequer, and the ever-falling rupee, is a consummation not likely to be arrived at; for it must be remembered that the Native Army is as much a mercenary as a patriotic one, and that the "almighty dollar" rules the spirit of the soldier as well as of the civilian. And even were this increased outlay sanctioned and the services of Native gentlemen procured, it is doubtful whether we should reap much advantage, for with a small additional expenditure European officers would be always forthcoming. In the absence of any prospect of immediate change what we should strive to do is to make the most of a body of men who, with all their faults

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or the faults of our system, have yet many virtues and much to recommend them—possessing, as they no doubt do, the necessary qualifications for trustworthy subordinates. Decisive steps should not be taken without weighing the consequences. Were we to strike too quickly at our present system of promotion from the ranks, it would have the effect of making the Native Army very unpopular, and a large number of aspirants would fall back disappointed and regretful on their pensions, with, it must be allowed, a very tangible grievance. In fact, if such a measure became law, the Native soldier, hitherto inspired with an ambition to rise, would have his career prematurely cut short, and would naturally look upon such an innovation (as indeed would most of his countrymen) as very shabby treatment. Sweeping changes, like earthquakes, shake the confidence of men, and the above measure, if carried out, would cause a feeling of insecurity in the ranks as to the next movement that might injure their interests.

The problem before us is, therefore, to make the Native officer of the period in every respect thoroughly efficient. To accomplish this we must discard all the traditions of the past. The system under which he has long groaned, one of irresponsible subserviency, must be reformed. A position of trust (and a Native officer's is such, if we read aright the terms of his commission) requires a sense of responsibility and a thorough self-reliance in the conduct of his several duties. He must learn this lesson as well as his drill, and if it cannot be impressed on him he is unfitted for his post. To be at the beck and call of, and to have to consult a European officer, as to every trivial circumstance connected with his company, or to be afraid to lift a finger or give a word of command without a distinct order on the subject, is more the duty of an automaton than of a responsible servant. How, under such conditions, can a man feel the self-respect his rank betokens; how can he impress on his inferiors that sense of awe the power of command inspires? Give the same man more latitude (within due bounds) and the case is altered. His self-respect is assured, he is no longer a puppet in the eyes of his men, he is an officer in being as well as in name. The Commander-in-Chief in his latest order on Tactical Instruction struck unconsciously perhaps the keynote of reformation in this respect. He says:—"In the absence of European officers, squadrons and companies are to be entrusted, for exercise and instruction, to the care of Native officers." "On the termination of the training, Commanding Officers will note and report any special zeal or intelligence displayed by individual Native officers while instructing their men."

We believe from internal evidence that in regiments where the spirit of responsibility is carefully inculcated in the Native commissioned ranks, the Native officer of the period has little to be found fault with, and were the above system to be more generally adopted, we think we should hear fewer complaints of widespread inefficiency, and there would certainly be fewer outcries for reform.

BENGAL.

THE Calcutta water-supply, which of late has attracted so much attention, has at last come to a head. The local Corporation on Saturday last in a Town Council appointed a committee to consider the causes of the deficient supply of water, and to suggest remedies. The committee consists, besides the Chairman, of Colonel Neill, Mr. Spring, and half-a-dozen Native Commissioners.

AN attempt to promote European education in Shillong has not proved a success. The boys' school, which was closed at the end of last year, is now to be followed by the mixed school for girls and small boys, which, it was hoped, would take the place of the separate institutions. The small attendance of day scholars, and the diminishing number of boarders, was taken as evidence that the schools were not desiderated by the class of residents for whom they were intended, and whose needs were met to a certain extent by private schools at Shillong. Parents who aspire to a better education for their boys have it in their power to send them to Darjiling or some other approved hill station on scholarships which have been established with that view.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in his Resolution on the report of the Chittagong Division for the year 1886–87, observes with satisfaction that the orders of the Government with regard to the number of Mahomedans employed in Government service have received proper attention, and he is also glad to learn that an increased determination on the part of the Mahomedans not to linger behind their contemporaries in the matter of education has been generally observed throughout the division. With regard to the employment of Mahomedans in Orissa, the Commissioner of the Division is of opinion that in the inferior service the number of Mahomedans is sufficient, but that more Mahomedans should be appointed on the occurrence of vacancies in the superior service when qualified men are available It appears probable that the required number of educated Mahomedans will soon be found, for the percentage of Mussulmans at school as compared with Hindus is greater than the percentage of population, and already the Mahomedans are able to hold their own with the Hindus in the departmental examinations. If the Mahomedans can do this in a backward province like Orissa, it should encourage their co-religionists to renewed efforts elsewhere.

Two cases of kidnapping coolie women for work in tea gardens in Assam, under most revolting circumstances, have come to light. In one instance, it is alleged, that a young widow who came down from Hooghly to bathe in the Ganges, was decoyed by a recruiter under pretence of taking her to her brother in the Burra Bazaar, whereas she was put into a hackney carriage and taken to the Coolie Depot, whence she was sent to Dhubri. Here, at the time of the drawing up of the contract, she was not brought before the inspecting officer, but gagged and kept in a hut, and her name altered to prevent identification. The second case occurred under still more painful circumstances. A respectable Khettry widow, a native of Gya, left her home owing to a family dispute about the inheritance of her deceased husband's property. A recruiter took charge of her on the pretence of introducing her to a lawyer in Calcutta who would move the High Court in her favour. She was unaware of the trick that was being played upon her till she left Dhubri in the steamer. During the entire journey and afterwards she refused food and drink. She has since been inconsolable, and her intellect is deranged. A pleader at Debroogarh has taken up the two cases, and the Deputy Commissioner has instituted inquiries into the allegations made by the women.

MADRAS.

THE P. and O. steamer *Khedive* arrived in the Madras Roads on Saturday evening from London, and landed a large party of Missionaries, who have come out as Special Missioners during the Winter Session. Their field of labour will be the Madras Presidency.

THE representative assembly of Mysore, which is the creation of the late distinguished Rangacharlu's political genius, appears to have considerable moral courage. It has requested the Maharajah to resign his annual trip to Ootacamund and repair instead to another sanitarium, Nundidroog, which is in his Highness's own dominions. The recommendation of the assembly is based on financial grounds.

ON November 30, 1886, an Act called the Local Authorities Loan Act was passed by the Madras Legislative Council, and subsequently received the assent of the Governor, for the purpose of enabling local authorities to guarantee interest on, or to create a fund for repayment of, capital expended on certain purposes. This Act was forwarded for the assent of the Governor-General, but as, upon a reference to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, his lordship has expressed himself unable to sanction the provision by which a Government guarantee might be added to the guarantee of the local authority, his Excellency the Governor-General has been unable to give his assent to the Act. At the same time the Secretary of State and the Government of India have concurred in suggesting that revised legislation might be undertaken to enable a local authority to charge its fund by way of guarantee on its own security alone, and as the principle of an additional guarantee by Government is not a necessary part of the measure it has been struck out, and another Bill, in other respects resembling the previous one, has been prepared, which is to be introduced by the Hon. H. E. Stokes, at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS gave his first public breakfast since his return to Madras for the season in the Banqueting Hall of Government House last week. A large number of gentlemen attended the breakfast, and his Excellency afterwards gave personal interviews to those who had expressed a wish to see him in private. The *Madras Times* remarks:—"The absence of all stiffness and formality is the special charm of these breakfasts; and his Excellency has done wisely and well in reviving a custom which makes him accessible to those who may desire to speak with him in private. A Governor gains nothing by being unapproachable; whilst by making himself accessible to ordinary mortals he may acquire useful knowledge on many points, besides benefiting numbers of people, and his dignity withal will moult no feather."

BOMBAY.

THE HON. F. L. LATHAM, who returned to Bombay by the last mail steamer, has resumed charge of the office of Advocate-General at Bombay.

A telegram just received from Hong Kong states that the total number of bales of Indian yarn sold during the previous fortnight amounted to 6,300; and Exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 223¾ per 100 dollars; market quieter and prices slightly lower. In Bombay the yarn market has a downward tendency, in consequence.

IT is announced that the Nizam has sanctioned a grant of four-and-a-half lakhs of rupees for Education this year in his Dominions, in addition to the funds to be raised by cess on the land revenue, of which two pies per rupee are to be devoted to Primary Education. This cess is estimated to yield a further sum of between seventy-five and eighty thousand rupees from

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those districts alone which had been surveyed and settled. What an advance this is on the miserable and altogether unworthy expenditure which was formerly devoted to educational purposes in Hyderabad!

THE *Deccan Times* says that Major Robertson has to return to Mysore early next month, as the post of First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, was promised to Mr. Forbes, M.C.S., who is now on his way out from England. It is most unfortunate, remarks our contemporary, that the Viceroy could not see his way to retaining Major Robertson in his post. He has got to know the people, and is most popular with all classes. His departure will be greatly regretted by all, from his Highness and the Resident downwards.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Dr. Blaney brought forward a proposal for the extension of the market accommodation of this city, which was unanimously accepted by the Corporation. His proposition was that among the proposals to be submitted to the Corporation for the sanction of the Market Extension Loan, due consideration should be given by the Town Council for making provision for increasing the accommodation of the Bhuleshwar Market and the Arthur Crawford Fish Market, and for erecting a line of shops over the northern arcade of the Crawford Market. Dr. R. N. Khory next proposed that the Town Council be requested to consider the propriety of its continuing the Municipal contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of the Jaffer Sulleiman Dispensary from the 31st March next. The proposition having been seconded by Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, was carried *nem. con.*

NORTH WEST PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE Great Eastern Hotel at Allahabad has been purchased by Raja Rampal Singh, of Ramdur, for thirty thousand rupees.

THE ceremonial opening of "The Dufferin Bridge" over the Ganges, at Benares, by his Excellency the Viceroy, will take place at noon on Dec. 16th—a *déjeuner* to follow. A special train will run from Lucknow to Benares on the previous day, returning the next. The occasion is a considerable one, and the gathering will be large.

COLONEL A. M. LANG, R.E., Secretary to the North-West Government in the Department of Public Works, has reached the end of his term of service. He has been succeeded by by Colonel D. Ward, R.E., who has been holding the corresponding appointment in the Central Provinces. Colonel Lang remains in India another year, visiting Cashmir next summer. His career both as soldier and civilian, and especially as a soldier, says the Allahabad paper, has been equally distinguished and honourable, and the loss of his service to the State, whilst still in the prime of physical and mental vigour, is a thing to be much regretted.

FOLLOWING the example of Sir Rivers Thompson, Sir Alfred Lyall has had drawn up an official memorandum of his administration, which will be published very shortly. The *Pioneer* says that it contains the following passage regarding the revenue administration of the North-West Provinces:—"The revenue derived from land is much larger in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in any other separately governed province in India; the systems of assessment and collection are complete and elaborate, and they are intimately connected with the relations between the landlords and tenants; with the irrigation of a large area by a canal system that is perhaps the largest in the world; and with other economical matters of great interest to the country. It is, therefore, a matter of great satisfaction that the detailed administration of such an important branch of the government of these provinces shall have been for the past five years, as previously, in the hands of a body of civil officers whose proved ability and high appreciation of their duties have always been of great service to the public interests, and merit the cordial acknowledgments of the Government."

BURMA.

THE Upper-Burma Secretariat, with the exception of the Public Works Branch, which, for special reasons, it has been decided to locate for the present in Mandalay, has been transferred to Rangoon. For the future the distinction between the Upper Burma and the Lower Burma Secretariats, except in the case of the Public Works Branch, is to cease, and the headquarters of the administration of the whole province is to be in Rangoon.

TOUNGWINGYI reports tell of a successful little action against dacoits on the 5th November. Jemadar Mir Fayyaz Ali, with a party of mounted infantry belonging to the 33rd Bengal Infantry, attacked 150 dacoits in the jungle twelve miles south-east of Minyna. The Jemadar's party was only thirteen strong, but he succeeded in routing the enemy, killing two, wounding six, and capturing fourteen guns, some dahs, and other property.

THE carved ivory chair, which was made by Moung Moon Htsaw, the Moulmain forester, for presentation to King Theebaw, but which as it took two years to complete, was not ready before his deposition, is now on view at Rangoon, whence it will be sent to England to the Imperial Institute. Few handsomer articles than this chair, which took twenty-five elephants' tusks to complete, have ever been seen in Rangoon. As usual, however, with Burmese articles, it has been finished badly. The seat is composed of common brocaded silk fastened with brass tacks! The carving is worth many thousands of rupees as a curiosity, and it is said that Mr. Galstin, who now possesses it, has already refused Rs. 5,000 for it.

THE most interesting of the Burmese forest products, which came before the Chemical Examiner in Burma last year, was the wood of *Artocarpus integrifolia*, which yields a fast yellow dye much used by the Natives. It may be extracted by boiling the wood with water, but more conveniently with alcohol. As thus prepared it is a resin resembling the colouring matter of turmeric. The leaf of the teak tree when crushed yields a red dye which dissolves in alkalies, forming a blue or violet solution. It is a mixture of two or more substances. The colour is principally due to a crimson body which may be separated from the others by ether, which dissolves it. It forms insoluble compounds with lead and baryta. The *nim* tree, used as a febrifuge in India, yields a resin which appears to be the active principle. The examination of it is not finished.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE NIZAM'S GIFT.

Before accepting this offer of the Nizam the English Government ought to have carefully considered what the Indian Mahomedans will think? The reply of the Viceroy in accepting the offer is a stain on the Governmant, and gives cause for apprehension. The Viceroy says:—"Your Highness is the first to set an example in this direction, and for this example the Governments of India and England offer you their thanks." In making this assertion the Viceroy has given hints to other Princes of India to follow the Nizam's example. This is not worthy of the representative of the Empress of this extensive dominion. We fear that other Indian Princes may pour their wealth at the feet of the English Government without being mindful of the welfare of their own territory and thereby enhance the difficulties of their subjects.—*Bangabasi.*

We are pleased with the loyalty of the Nizam. We beg to thank him for the disinterestedness he has shown. The Nizam has offered to pay sixty lakhs of rupees to the British Government in three years. But we have already said, and even now say, and will for ever say, that the British Government ought to remain satisfied with the loyalty and respect of the Nizam. There is no necessity for taking sixty lakhs of rupees from the small treasury of his Highness. Sixty lakhs of rupees would do great good to the Nizam's territory, but will be of no benefit to British India. What will twenty lakhs do for him whom eighty crores do not suffice? Lord Dufferin has written a letter to the Nizam offering thanks. His Lordship has praised the Nizam for taking the initiative in this direction. For this, what Native of India is there that will not feel happy? Now the expression of gratitude has displayed the magnanimity of the British Government. But an expression of gratitude after the acceptance of the gift does nor display the same amount of magnanimity. The treasury will not be filled if all the Native Princes follow the example of the Nizam. The example ought not to be followed. There is not a single Native Prince in India who will not follow the example of the Nizam with a view to secure the good grace of the English. But the condition of all States is not good. This Lord Dufferin knows better than anybody else. If the Princes become generous and open-handed, then their subjects will be oppressed, and the progress of their country will be checked. Even for the sake of policy this offer of the Nizam should not be accepted.—The *Sahachar*

AYUB KHAN.

There is no news of Ayub. The spies, followers, and soldiers of Abdur are going about on all sides to capture him; they are making search in mountain-glens, in river beds, and in deserts, but no one was able to find any trace of him. Ayub is here, Ayub is yonder; but Ayub is nowhere to be found. The son of Shere will not be easily caught. He failed in his attempt to escape in 1885; this time he has not left his place of confinement without much forethought and provision of means and machinery. During his confinement at Teheran he was kept under strict surveillance. Gradually the guards relaxed their vigilance; and, indeed, who would trouble his head for another with the same strain of anxiety for ever? The son of Shere was once thwarted because he tried to accomplish his purpose at one stroke. He will not be thwarted again in a hurry. During his captivity he despatched letters and messages on all sides. Where is the place in which his friends and emissaries are not to be found? It is impossible to say how long the machinations went on. Perhaps the Persian Government lent its assistance to the escape; perhaps the Persian Government was influenced by the coaxings of Russia. Even if there were no direct assistance, there was certainly an

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indifference amounting to indirect aid, and on this ground the English began to manifest their displeasure. On the other hand the Russians were not behindhand as regards words of mouth. "God is witness, we have had no connection, not even in the slightest degree, with the escape of Ayub." They had to cry aloud with such solemn protestations. The Russians are powerful; the Persians are weak; the English are always more hostile towards the weak. Consequently the Persians had to be very cautious. They have to pander to the wishes of both parties. Russia must be kept contented, and yet so that the English may remain satisfied. The whole charge fell upon the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and he has been deposed from office. But there is no trace of Ayub Khan. He is not such a coward as to remain concealed in one place for fear of death. This time his determination is "either my body shall fall, or my purpose shall be accomplished." Ayub and Yacoob have many well-wishers, who can tell what dreadful fire Ayub is trying to kindle in secret? All the world knows that the son of Shere, Ayub Khan, the hero of Kandahar, does not fear death. Can he longer waste his time in a state of confinement? This was his final attempt. There is no means of predicting what the end shall be; and there is not a wise man in the human commonwealth who can decipher the letters of the decrees of Fate. Ayub's destiny is Abdur's destiny. We are placed on a shoreless sea when we try to think what relation Russia and England will bear to each other with reference to the final end of Abdur.—*Shahachar.*

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views or opinions of Correspondents.)

DACOITS IN BURMA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The public in England must be surprised that dacoity has not been suppressed in Burma. The explanation is easy. We have forgotten the lesson taught our ancestors 140 years ago by General Wade in Scotland.

The Government, the District Officers, and the Public in Burma have all alike been oblivious.

The Government, because it is so occupied with two grand railroads that it cannot attend to the duty of cutting wide roads through the dense jungle.

The District Officers, because Government will not trust them with money, but overwhelmns them with unnecessary routine work.

The Public because they are so accustomed to travel by water that they forget the use of their legs.

There are two routes of very great importance which ought to have been constructed last year.

1st. From Arracan to the Irawadi river.

2nd. From Assam to Upper Burma.

1st. The road from the great Port of Akyab in Arracan, or rather from Yongakyoung in Hunter's Bay to Memboo on the Irawadi, either by the Aeng (or Talak) Pass.

A slight sketch of this route may induce better-informed correspondents to give a full description.

Aeng was formerly a place of importance on account of the trade between Arracan and Upper Burma; is it for the British nation, so famous for mercantile enterprise, to prevent the revival of this trade?

The country surrounding Aeng is very fertile; the merchants of London well know what quantities of Necranzie rice come from Akyab.

From Aeng the road can be easily remade to Sarowah, fifteen miles, which lies 147 feet above the sea. From Sarowah to the summit of the Pass Naraingam, 4,664 feet above sea, is a distance of eighteen miles, and the gradients ought to be made more easy under the superintendence of askilful engineer.

From Naraingam to Rhang-Khyong is a descent of eight miles; thence to Napeh on the Ma river, which, I think, was occupied by one of our columns early in the year.

From Napeh to Memboo on the Irawadi is thirty-eight miles, which track ought to be carefully raised and metalled with a breadth of 100 yards of cleared jungle on each side.

2nd. The other road which ought to be immediately constructed is from the English settlement at Seebsagar in Assam to the Chindwin river, a distance of 100 miles, half of which road should be constructed by the Government of Assam, and half by the Chief Commissioner of Burma. For a description of this route I beg to refer to *Allen's Indian Mail* of December 29, 1885.

—Your obedient servant,

December 6. T.

A COMPLETE edition of Sir Alfred Lyall's speeches, up to and including the address at the recent University Convocation, is being published in Urdu by a well-known Lucknow Press. The little volume, which contains a portrait of the Lieutenant-Governor, will be freely and widely distributed.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.*

A system, under which the most momentous issues, affecting not only the welfare, but, not infrequently, the very existence, of the State, are practically left to the decision of its most incompetent members—those, too, who have the smallest stake in it—is, to the eye of common sense, more ridiculous than the harmless annual farce of allowing a few half-trained Scotch schoolboys to choose—ostensibly for political reasons, which most of them are utterly incapable of appreciating—the Rector of the University to which they are affiliated; *va sans dire* that it is infinitely dangerous instead of being only absurd. Yet it is with this system, with the supremacy of Demos, the rule of the unfittest, that we now stand face to face. If it be a hard task to "educate a party," what are to say of the undertaking to "educate," in a political sense, more than half a nation? This problem Mr. Mallock makes an effort to solve in his article, "Go ye and teach"—certainly the most noteworthy in the present issue of the "National"—and he well defines it as the "making an enormous multitude understand fairly an enormous variety of facts." This he wisely proposes to do by the wide circulation of tersely and vigorously worded leaflets, with diagrams illustrating the absurdity of the statements habitually—and we fear, too often with a full knowledge that they are false—made by Gladstonians. The "enormous number of rich men," the "vast income of the landholders, compared with the gross income of the nation," with many others, are texts on which vast torrents of nonsensical loquacity have been poured forth. Mr. Mallock takes each as the heading of a leaflet intended to make plain to any man of ordinary intelligence what are the real, incontrovertible facts of the case. Nor is Mr. Mallock by any means a novice in this matter; for, as he tells us (p. 492), he has already used similar diagrams as valuable illustrations to public lectures on political topics.

Among the most important of the subjects on which the average elector needs information is the matter called "fair trade," that is, the modification of our fiscal system in such a manner that the cost of production may, where possible, remain in the country, instead of going out of it never to return; in other words, that an enormous sum be paid to our own people instead of to foreigners. If some such change be pre-eminently necessary as regards any one class of products, it is so as regards those known as "agricultural." "Nothing," as has been well said, "can prevent the land going out of tillage but higher prices." The eighteen millions of people dependent on agriculture, if once united, could make a brave show at the polling-booths, and could turn the scale at many an election. Let not Conservatives be blind to the fact that the "Old Parliamentary Hand" is well aware of the latent power which a sudden declaration from him in favour of even a small duty on the import of food stuffs would array in his favour. He is "deep, sir, deep, and devilish sly." Mr. Harris' "Reply to Lord Randolph Churchill," who sneers at fair trade, and Mr. Albert Mott's instructive paper on "English Farms and the Price of Food" will both be found replete with information on this momentous topic. May we hope that the "practical Tory Administration," whose successes Mr. Baden-Powell so worthily records, may find some means of giving aid where aid is so much needed! In his article on "Irish Land Purchase" Mr. George Holloway, the Conservative member for Mid-Gloucester, proposes the nominal sale, by the landlord to the tenant, of the land, subject to a mortgage, of which a portion, with the interest which has accrued on the outstanding principal, is to be paid off yearly. Nothing succeeds like success; and Mr. Holloway tells us (p. 519) that he has tried this plan with success in England. In Ireland he would invoke the (undesirable) intervention of the Government, who would receive and invest in Consols, the payments on account of principal until the whole purchase-money should have been paid up. How far some such plan may be practicable when the lapse of half Lord Salisbury's twenty years of steady and firm Government may have taught the Irish peasant the respective values of *meum* and *tuum*, it would be premature to say. For the present we can approve it only as an abstraction.

The reprieve from lamentable intestine commotions—certain to occur sooner or later—with which France has, within the last few days, been blessed, enables the mind to dwell with less immediate anxiety on the condition of that sorely-tried country. But it cannot be concealed that—as Lady Verney shows in a very interesting article—the peasantry of the Republic are in much the same condition as they were when Arthur Young visited France a century ago. The agriculturist is still harrassed by the ridiculous subdivision of the holdings, which in some cases do not exceed twelve feet in width (p. 562), recalling, as the able writer remarks, the Chinese ideal where—*teste* Alfred de Musset, on each side, "ou entend le voisin se moucher." When we bear in mind, that the proportion of the agricultural to the other

* "The National Review." December, 1887. (London: W. H. Allen and Co.)

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classes of the community is incomparably greater in France than in England, it will be seen what a "root of bitterness," and of future political mischief, the universal distress of the peasantry and of the small farmers contains.

We are rejoiced to find the subject of "Slipshod English" taken up; "I. G. S." calls our attention—none too soon—to a style of writing which is rapidly debasing an exceptionally flexible and assimilative language; a style against which Coleridge and De Quincy repeatedly protested. The writer, who has given a few striking specimens of really bad English (culled from leading journals and from prominent works) might easily have doubled the length of his article without exhausting the matter at his disposal.

Macaulay's inveterate tendency to sacrifice accuracy to effect has been repeatedly exposed. Mr. H. G. Keene, in his excellent "History of Hindustan," and (even more pointedly) Sir James Stephen, have pretty nearly demolished every "fact" in the well-known Essay on "Warren Hastings." And it is notorious that Macaulay's ferocious onslaught on Croker's "Boswell's Johnson" was the result of personal enmity to Croker (who, by the way, had, as "Mr. Bigby," figured unfavourably in Disraeli's works of fiction). "I will dust the varlet's jacket in the next Blue and Yellow," were the words uttered by the brilliant writer after a speech of Croker's in the House, which portended the coming storm. Mr. Coker Adams now endeavours to show that the Essay on Madame D'Arblay is the outcome of ill-feeling towards the same antagonist; and his paper will be a valuable contribution towards a work "On the Quarrels of Literary Men."

JOHN BUNYAN.*

It may be safely asserted beyond all chance of contradiction that there is not a single individual in the British Isles with the least pretence to education alike in the palace as in the cottage who has not read "The Pilgrim's Progress." Alike amongst the rich as amidst the poor it retains its hold as one of the most charming productions of the human imagination. Edition after edition is poured forth, some illustrated, some condensed, some with explanatory notes, some plain and unalloyed, but all eagerly purchased by a public who never seem satiated with Bunyan's religious allegory. Even in the humblest ranks of society one work is as popular as any melodramatic novel; in the parish library the volume is always in rags and tatters, thumb-marked, torn, soiled with the dirt of many an unwashed hand, chapter after chapter showing signs of careful perusal and earnest examination; need it be said that it is the "Pilgrim's Progress." Nor is the admiration for the singularly fascinating and touching appeal to the better instincts of human nature confined to the young or the old, to man or woman, to son or daughter, to husband or wife; it is common to all society. Wherever the race of mankind flourishes there will Bunyan be an honoured guest. In America, in Asia, in Africa, in Europe, amidst the islanders of the Pacific, the Celestials of the Chinese Empire, the wild savages of Ashantee, the familiar names of Christian, the Worldly Wiseman, Simple, Sloth, Presumption, Talkative, Evangelist, and the such-like, fall on the astonished ear of the astonished traveller.

Yet with all this, how many persons could give the barest outline as to Bunyan's life? How often could a person be found able to say offhand that he, the author of "Pilgrim's Progress," was a Nonconformist parson in Bedford, born in 1628; that he lived for sixty years, and wrote a like number of works? That he was left for twelve years in prison, consequent upon his refusal to modify his religious principles? That he died in London while on a visit, and was buried in Bunhill Fields? Still fewer could, of course, allege with truth, that they were even aware that Bunyan wrote any other work than *the* one known wherever the star of civilisation has brought light and intelligence to the human race. Still, there is no reason for this want of knowledge. Dr. Brown's biography in itself should dispel such a mist of ignorance; and that in a measure it has fulfilled its mission is indicated by the appearance of the third edition. Criticism in these circumstances seem somewhat out of place, the public having already passed their judgment. What need of comment by a reviewer? It would not be fair, however, to withhold the meed of praise which is due to the painstaking author. Himself a successor of the pastor whose life and labours he has recorded, he has avoided the hazardous rock of ecclesiastical principles. He portrays the man as he was, leaving others to pass judgment upon his dissent. There are no sneers about Church and State; no gibes and flaunts anent the Bench of Lords Spiritual. A temperate work, it will be read by temperate men with pleasure and satisfaction, and its perusal will add pleasure to the re-perusal—perhaps for the twentieth time—of the most exquisite book in the English language—"Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress."

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARIA V. G. HAVERGAL.†

The Havergals were a remarkable family. The father, Canon Havergal, was, to quote the language of the *Church Standard*, "no ordinary man. He was rich in grace, as well as rich in gifts. 'Who could see him and not love him?' asked a brother pastor, his friend for many years." Then his daughter, Frances Ridley Havergal, was still more remarkable and even more lovable. If ever an angel came down from the skies in human shape and form it was when this devout Christian saw the light of day. It would be difficult to analyse the adoration and fond affection which this lady inspired into the hearts and souls of her fellow-creatures. Perhaps, however, it would not be very wide of the mark to assert that she lived in the past, she will to the end of time live in the futurs, as the authoress of the most exquisite hymns which the English tongue has produced; Frances Havergal is, to our judgment, the *only* writer of this century whose sacred poems contain poetry, sweetness, devotion, and the power to stir the soul! Again, again, and again, they are read and re-read, but they never pale; they never produce a sensation of weariness.

Maria Havergal, whose memoirs are now before us, had the misfortune to be overshadowed by her more talented sister; yet, withal, she was a noble woman, fearless in the cause which she took in hand, as devout a Christian as ever appeared amidst the daughters of Eve. We have said fearless—aye, too fearless! Fancy a strange lady walking into a strange cottage and boldly proclaiming that the husband was no husband, that it was a family of sin, its members outcasts from the pale of righteousness and propriety! Some might deem such a proceeding as indiscreet, and the charge could scarcely be denied; but enthusiasm, especially in the cause of sacredness and religion, never is regulated by the cold formality of logic; as the spring gushes so do the bubbles float to the surface. A calm, unimpassioned, calculating mind *never* leads, but always follows. The Havergals were meant for higher work; they were champions of Christianity, and nobly did they play their part on the stage of life. Each and all live in the memories of mankind, heroes and heroines of faith, spotless, unblamable. Who can doubt that their reward is assured. Their life is their monument, their deeds their epitaph!

* "John Bunyan: His Life, Time, and Work." By John Brown, D.D. (Wm. Isbister.)

† "The Autobiography of Maria V. G. Havergal." Edited by J. Miriam Crane. (James Nisbet and Co.)

BOOK FOR REVIEW.—"The British and Foreign Trade and Shipping Code," by H. R. Meyer (Hamilton, Adams and Co.)

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Britannia*, arrived at King George's Sound, Western Australia, on the afternoon of December 7, eight days early, having made an unusually quick run from London. This passage gives a transit from Brindisi to Australia, including detention in Egypt waiting for the mails, the detour to Ceylon and detention there for nearly thirty-six hours, of twenty-three days ten hours, and a continuous speed at sea for a distance of 8,000 miles of, within a fraction, sixteen knots.

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—There was no change in these Shares on Saturday. Mysore Shares were last quoted 4 to 4⅛, Nundydroog 1 5-16 to 1 7-16, Indian Consolidated 13s. to 14s., Balaghat-Mysore (12s. 6d. paid) 9s. to 10s., ditto fully paid (£1) 14s. to 16s., Ooregum 10s. to 11s., ditto Preference 10s. to 12s., Devala-Moyar 10s. to 11s., Nine Reefs 1 5-16 to 1 7-16 Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 12s. to 13s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 5s. to 6s., Indian Glenrock 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1⅜ to 1⅝, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaad Perseverance 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 6s. to 7s.

THE following Indian Staff appointments will become vacant in 1888 under the limitation rules:—

Dep. Asst. Quartermaster-General, Madras (Major G. Henry, Royal Engineers), March 14.

Division, Bengal Army (Lieut.-General Martin Dillon, K.C.B.), March 31.

Asst. Adj.-General, Hyderabad Contingent (Major A. J. Garrett, Bengal S.C.), April 19.

Dep. Asst. Adj.-General, Bombay (Major W. H. Lyster, Bombay S.C.), April 26.

Dep. Asst. Quartermaster-General, Bengal (Capt. St. J. Michell, Bengal S.C.), June 1.

Dep. Asst. Adj.-General, Musketry, Bengal (Major F. G. A. Wiehe, Durham L.I.), June 20.

Asst. Adj.-General, Musketry, Bombay (Major H. Thomas, E. York Regiment), July 5.

Brigade Major, Meerut (Major F. C. Burton, Bengal S.C.), July 15.

Brigade, Bengal Army (Colonel C. J. East, C.B.), July 30.

Dep. Quartermaster-General, Madras (Lieut.-Colonel D. J. McLeod, D.S.O., Madras Infantry), October 5.

Asst. Adj.-General, Bengal (Colonel G. de C. Morton, Royal Warwickshire Regiment), October 28.

Dep. Asst. Adj.-General (Captain A. J. A. Wright, East Lancashire Regiment), October 30.

Brigade, Bombay Army (Colonel Sir Oriel Tanner, K.C.B), November 1.

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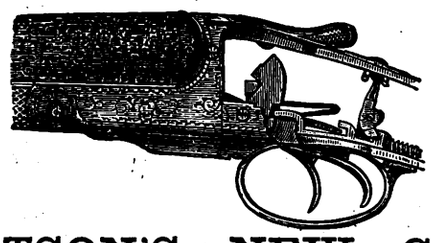
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1887.

DHULIP SING'S PORTRAIT.

AN extraordinary story comes from the Punjab to the effect that in the city of Lahore certain Sikhs lately assembled to celebrate an anniversary of their religion, when a large photograph of Dhulip Sing, with lighted candles at each side, was placed in front of the shrine or tomb in whose honour the worshippers had gathered together. The case has been published in detail in several of the Native papers, but it does not appear that any official notice has been taken of the circumstance by the Local or Supreme Government. The omission to do this has called forth a remonstrance from the leading English paper of the Punjab which, admitting that is a sound principle of Government, and trebly sound in India, the land of conflicting creeds and fanatical passions, that no interference shall be made by the authorities in any matter of religion except for valid reasons of law, morality, or policy, is yet of opinion that in the present case official notice should be taken of the offence, and that a mild but firm reproof should be meted out to the offenders. The principal of these offenders was the Raja of Faridkote, one of the Cis-Sutlej Chiefs, as at the assembly in question the reception of the representative of the Rajah was the chief formality of the occasion; and there can be no doubt that the display of Dhulip Sing's portrait illuminated in a place of religious honour was not an accident, or intended as a compliment to British rule in the Punjab. But it may be open to argument whether the Government would act wisely in taking any serious notice of the proceeding. If noticed it would have to be done so in a serious and fitting manner, and not in the half-and-half way recommended by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which thinks that because the Raja of Faridkote has a fair grievance against Sir Charles Aitchison's Administration of some years' standing, and because the Sikhs are split up about a religious controversy amongst themselves, the Government "should incline towards leniency, but that leniency must be shown in a manner unmistakably indicative of severity should the offence be repeated in any other form." Now, if the offence was one of "palpable implied sedition," as our Indian contemporary holds that it was, it will hardly do to proclaim simply that it must not be repeated. If, as more likely, that it was an intended impertinence by the Raja of Faridkote, that small ruler can be dealt with by the Local Government in a certain quiet way which all the chiefs of the Punjab thoroughly understand. They recognise willingly the velvet glove on the hand of British authority in that Province, but they know also that the hand is one of iron when it strikes. To publicly proclaim by a Government notification that Imperial offence had been taken at this matter would be to make too little of British authority, and too much of Dhulip Sing. It would be certain to be misunderstood, as showing anxiety, if not fear, concerning him or his movements, which misunderstanding, accompanied by wilful misinterpretation, would go to quarters where the stability of British rule in the Punjab must neither be doubted nor misunderstood. There is no fear of the loyalty of the Sikhs to that rule faltering in the least. Should a day of trial come in the future they will be found as faithful to us then as they were in the Mutiny when they fought and conquered shoulder to shoulder with British troops. They deride the name and character of Dhulip Sing as being of any representative power with them, and they laugh his pretensions to scorn. If there are a few fanatics and a discontented chief who choose to do *puja* to his photograph they are not of a class that the great British power need trouble itself in rebuking or punishing. They may safely be left to the tender mercies of the ordinary Lahore policeman.

THE following appeared in Tuesday's *Gazette* :—

INDIA OFFICE, NOV. 12.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint his

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Highness Sultan Massoud Mirza Yemin-ed Dowleh, Ziles-es-Sultan, Governor-General of Ispahan, Fars, Arabistan, Kurdistan, Yezd, &c., to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith has been appointed as Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, in succession to Sir John Kirk. Colonel Euan-Smith, who served with distinction in the Abyssinian War, and in the Afghan War of 1879-80 was Acting Consul-General at Zanzibar for some time in the year 1879.

Lord Napier of Magdala has consented to preside at a lecture, by Sir West Ridgeway, on the "New Russo-Afghan Frontier," at the Royal United Service Institution, on Friday next.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 19.)

HUNTER, Sir W. W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Sept. 30.

TRACY, Mr. T. B., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Sept. 1.

COLVIN, Hon. Sir A., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, reported his return to India on the 14th inst. from the leave of absence granted to him, dated August 5, and resumed charge of his office on the same date.

RATTIGAN—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Rattigan, barrister-at-law, to be a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, temporarily.

ROE—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. A. Roe, B.A., to be a judge of the chief court of the Punjab for a period of six months.

GREAVES—The services of Mr. R. H. Greaves, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as district and sessions judge of Sylhet and sessions judge of Cachar.

FRENCH, Right Rev. T. V., D.D., Bishop of Lahore, is permitted to resign his chaplaincy on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment from Dec. 21, or from any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of the duties of the Bishopric of Lahore.

BALLOW, Rev. C. H., junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the 26th ult. Mr. Barlow's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

CORNISH, Lieut. W. H., officiating political assistant of the first class, is posted as second assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and as assistant secretary for Berar, from Oct. 22.

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., officiating political assistant of the first class, is posted as assistant to the Resident, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad, from Oct 22.

COLVIN—The services of Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, and assistant to the Governor-General's agent in Rajputana, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, from Nov. 21.

ROBERTS, Lieut.-Colonel A. W., political agent of the 3rd class, is posted temporarily as political agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

TEMPLE, Captain H. M., political agent of the 3rd class, substantive pro tem, is posted as political agent at Kalat.

MILITARY.

ANDERSON, Major A. D, R.A., to officiate as a deputy secretary, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Major T. Deane to officiate as Director of Army Remount Operations for India, dated Nov. 11.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Oudh Division :—

GOUGH, Lieutenant A. P. G., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp, dated July 16.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Lahore Division :—

WILSON, Captain H. F. M., Rifle Brigade, to be aide-de-camp, dated Oct. 30.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

WARREN, Lieut. P. B., South Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 3rd Bengal Infantry, from May 2.

HILLIARD, Lieut. H. N., Royal Warwickshire Regiment, wing officer 29th Bengal Infantry, from July 21.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—

WEBSTER, Lieut. T. Scottish Rifles, wing officer 12th Bengal Infantry, from March 23.

BOILEAU, Lieut. C. C., Norfolk Regiment, squadron officer 5th Bengal Cavalry, from April 2.

DALY, Lieut. H. D., Royal Irish Regiment, wing officer 42nd Bengal Infantry, from April 5.

QUIN, Lieut. J., Madras Staff Corps, is transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps, in exchange with Lieut. T. D. Leslie.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel G. C., Bengal Cavalry, to be colonel, from Nov. 3.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

STEWART, Colonel G., C.B., Bengal S.C., from Oct. 31.

VYVYAN, Colonel B. G., General List, Infantry, from Dec. 31.

WILLIAMSON, Mr. W., assistant engineer, Indian Marine, to be engineer from Nov. 1.

LAING, Mr. R. W., engineer, Indian Marine, having been absent for over five years, his name is removed from the list of the Indian Marine.

ASHBURNER, Mr. B., 3rd grade officer, Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, from Oct. 8.

ROSS, Mr. C. E., deputy examiner of accounts, Sind-Pishin State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

WARD, Colonel D., R.E., chief engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, is appointed chief commissioner and joint secretary to Government, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, vice Colonel A. M. Lang, R.E., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

TRAIL, Colonel D. H., R.E., examiner of accounts, is on return from furlough reappointed Examiner of Public Works, Bengal.

BRADDON, Mr. J. B., examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is on relief by Colonel D. H. Trail, R.E., posted to the office of the examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANNERMAN, Colonel P. W., having been relieved of the charge of the office of the agent to the Governor-General for Central India by Sir L. Griffin, K.C.S.I., on Oct. 29, resumed charge of the office of Resident at Gwalior from Major D. W. K. Barr, on Nov. 3.

BARR Major D. W. K., resumed charge of the office of political agent in Baghelkhand, and superintendent of the Rewah State, from Captain M. J. Meade, on Nov. 8.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

MAISEY, Captain F. C., Bengal S.C., 30th Bengal Infantry, p.a., for 304 days ; pension service, 17th year, commenced Sept. 23.

MAYNE, Lieut. A. B., Bengal S.C., 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, p.a., for one year ; pension service, 17th year, commenced Jan. 22.

MAXWELL, Lieut. W. L., Bengal S.C., 7th Bengal Cavalry, m.c., for 182 days ; pension service, 5th year, commenced Aug. 25.

HALL, Lieut. G. J. C., Bengal S.C., 12th Bengal Cavalry, p.a., for one year ; pension service, 6th year, commenced May 10.

KNAPP, Mr. C. C. B, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, at present officiating deputy consulting engineer for railways, Madras, is granted furlough for two years, from Dec. 10.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Nov. 9.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

BOWER, Lieut. D. M. wing officer, on probation, 7th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 8th Bengal Cavalry, vice Chapman, on leave.

GREEN, Surgeon C. R. M., 2nd Sikh Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon J. W. Rodgers, appointed to officiate as medical storekeeper, Allahabad.

HARE, Surgeon E. C., 1st Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. Duncan, on furlough.

CLARKSON, Surgeon F. C., 2nd Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon W. A. Sykes, on field service in Upper Burma.

(*Nov.* 15.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on H.E.'s Personal Staff :—

RAWLINSON, Lieut. H. S., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be fourth aide-de-camp, dated Oct. 17.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

HOME, Lieut.-Colonel S. B., 2nd in command 5th Bengal Light Infantry, to be officiating commandant 9th Bengal Infantry, from the date of joining, vice Tregear, on leave.

HARRIS, Captain W. O., wing officer, to be wing commander 20th Punjab Infantry, sub pro tem., vice Hill, retired, dated Nov. 1.

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MONEY, Lieut. E. W. K., Shropshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 28th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 23.

EGERTON, Lieut. R. G., squadron officer, to be adjutant Corps of Guides, vice Adam, vacated on promotion to captain, dated Sept 11.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. C. J., to be adjutant 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, vice Lieut. H. Davidson, who resigns on proceeding to the regimental depôt, dated Oct. 17.

HAMILTON—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Lieut. F. W. D. Hamilton, 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service by the resignation of his commission, dated Oct. 31.

THOMPSON—The Horse Guards having notified that Colonel W. H. Thompson, 1st Dragoon Guards, will be placed on half-pay on Dec. 9, on completing six years' service as a regimental lieut.-colonel, he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

BETHUNE, Captain E. C., garrison inspector, is posted to Bangalore.

DUNDAS, Captain L. C., D.S.O., brigade-major, is posted to Meerut.

FURLOUGHS.

KAYE, Major R. W., D Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, for twelve months, on private affairs.

OLDHAM, Lieut. E. A., 8th Hussars, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

ATKINSON, Lieut. T. J., 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, for six months, on medical certificate.

WILSON, Lieut. H. H., 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, for six months, on medical certificate.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 16.)

WESTMACOTT, Mr. E. V., magistrate and deputy collector, Howrah, is promoted to the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, from Aug. 26, vice Mr. R. H. Wilson, retired.

DALTON, Mr. G. J. B. T., deputy commissioner, Julpigori, is appointed to be a magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade, from Aug. 26, vice Mr. E. V. Westmacott, and to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors from that date.

LILLINGSTON, Lieut.-Colonel E. G., deputy commissioner, Lohardugga, is confirmed in the 1st grade of deputy commissioners, from Aug. 26, vice Mr. G. J. T. Dalton.

GARBETT, Lieut.-Colonel C. H., deputy commissioner, Hazaribaugh, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of deputy commissioners, from Aug. 26, vice Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Lillingston.

PAUL, Mr. A. W., officiating deputy commissioner, Darjiling, is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade, from Aug. 26, vice Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Lillingston.

BOILEAU, Major H., officiating deputy commissioner, Julpigori, is appointed to act in the second grade of deputy commissioners, from Aug. 26, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Garbett.

HARE, Mr. L., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from Aug. 26, vice Mr. A. W. Paul, but will continue to act as magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade at Dacca.

CAMERON, Mr. D., is appointed to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, from Aug. 27, vice Mr. L. Hare, but will continue to act as district and sessions judge, Tipperah.

CURRIE, Mr. G. M., officiating magistrate and collector, Puri, is promoted to the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors of the 2nd grade from Aug. 30, vice Mr. E. J. Barton, retired.

POWER, Mr. A. W. B., officiating magistrate and collector, Shahabad, is appointed to be a magistrate and collector of the 2nd grade from Aug. 30, vice Mr. G. M. Currie, but will continue to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors.

SAMUELLS, Lieut.-Colonel W. L., deputy commissioner, Manbhum, on furlough, is promoted to the 2nd grade of deputy commissioners from Aug. 30, vice Mr. A. W. B. Power.

FORBES, Mr. L. R., officiating deputy commissioner, Chittagong, Hill Tracts, is appointed to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade, from Aug. 30, vice Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Samuells.

PEACOCK, Mr. F. B., chief secretary of the Government of Bengal, is appointed to be a member of the Board of Revenue from Aug. 24, vice Mr. H. A. Cockerill, C.S.I., retired.

EDGAR, Mr. W., C.S.I., officiating chief secretary to the Government of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment from Aug. 24, vice Mr. F. B. Peacock.

LYALL, Mr. D. R., officiating commissioner, Chittagong Division, is confirmed in that appointment from Aug. 24, vice Mr. J. Ware Edgar, C.S.I.

VEASEY, Mr. J. C., officiating inspector-general of police, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment from Aug. 24. vice Mr. D. R. Lyall.

SHARP, Mr. H. G., magistrate and collector, Maldah, on leave, is promoted to the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors from Aug. 24, vice Mr. J. C. Veasey, but will continue to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors.

SKRINE, Mr. H. B, officiating magistrate and collector, Birbhum, on leave, is appointed to be a magistrate and collector of the 3rd grade from Aug 24, vice Mr. H. G Sharp, but will continue to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors.

JONES, Mr. S. S., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is promoted to the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from Aug. 24, vice Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, but will continue to act as magistrate and collector of Birbhum.

ANDERSON, Mr. R. H., is appointed to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade from Aug. 24, vice Mr. S. S. Jones, but will continue to act as district and sessions judge, Moorshedabad.

HALLIDAY, Mr. F. M., commissioner of Patna, is appointed to act as a member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. B. Peacock.

MARSDEN—The orders granting Mr. F. J. Marsden, chief presidency magistrate, Calcutta, leave for one year, are cancelled.

MANISTY, Mr. G. E., is appointed to act to the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the district of Mozufferpore, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector, Chumparun.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 15.)

The following gentlemen have been permitted to resign the Madras Civil Service on the dates set opposite to their names:—

GORDON Mr. H. P., Oct. 14.

WEBSTER, Mr. E. F., Oct. 30.

NELSON, Mr. J. H., Nov. 6.

THOMSON, Mr. J., acting district and sessions judge of Ganjam, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from Dec. 1.

SEWELL, Mr. H., to be collector and magistrate of the district, South Arcot.

WEIR, Mr. T., to be district and sessions judge, Madura.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., to be secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue.

GALTON, Mr. C. A., to be district and sessions judge, North Malabar, but to continue to act as Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue.

KOUGH, Mr. C., to be collector and magistrate of the district, Kurncol.

COX, Mr. A. F., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge, North Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Galton on other duty.

The above appointments will have effect from the date of Mr. Nelson's retirement.

WELD, Mr. M. R. to act as district and sessions judge, Ganjam, during the employment of Mr. E. Gibson on other duty.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., to act as secretary to the commissioners of Land Revenue, during the absence of Mr. M. Hammick, on leave.

The following promotions and reversions are ordered:—

PETERS, Mr. C. J., to be executive engineer, 1st grade, from June 3, permanent.

BODDY, Captain O. V., R.E., to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, from June 3, permanent.

MURRAY, Mr. S. B., to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 12, permanent.

USSHER, Mr. C. J., to be executive engineer (temporary rank), 4th grade, from Oct. 12, permanent.

MANSON, Mr. G. E., to be executive engineer, 4th grade, from Oct 12, permanent.

MEDLICOTT, Mr. J. H, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 12, permanent.

MACKENZIE, Mr. A. T., to be executive engineer, 1st grade, from Oct. 12, permanent.

BADDELEY, Captain W. L. C., R.E., to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, from Sept. 1, permanent.

FURLOUGHS.

PICKANCE, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, is allowed general leave, on private affairs, for six months, from Nov. 12.

BICKLE, Mr. G., inspector of schools, second division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from Dec. 15.

DURHAM, Rev. R. H., chaplain of North Black Town, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

MILITARY.

JACKSON, Hon. Captain and Deputy Commissary W., P.W. Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on a retiring pension of £216 per annum, dated Nov. 20.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STEVENS, Lieut. C., to be captain, dated Nov. 11.

HUGGINS—The services of Captain P. G. Huggins, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

ARCHDALL—The services of Surgeon-Major H. M. G. Archdall are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

MARSDEN—The services of Surgeon J. C. Marsden are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

FURLOUGHS.

WILSON, Captain J. F., Staff Corps, wing officer 12th Madras Infantry, m.c., for one year; pension service, 13th year, commenced Sept. 10.

PEDROCA, Surgeon-Major F. H., medical officer 16th Madras Infantry, m.c., for 182 days.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Nov. 11.)

PARKINSON—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Captain J. R. Parkinson, 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, has been selected for the appointment of adjutant of the 3rd (Militia) battalion of that regiment, Captain Parkinson is directed to proceed

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to England to take up the duties of the appointment, and will report his arrival in England in writing, to the Horse Guards.

PRESTON, Captain F. G., wing officer 28th Madras Infantry, and at present doing duty with the 21st Madras Infantry, is directed to rejoin his own regiment.

COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel D., Staff Corps, is posted to do general duty at Madras, under the orders of the officer commanding Eastern District.

STIMSON, Surgeon D., who has arrived from England, to report himself to the deputy surgeon-general, Nagpore Force, for duty.

BYNG, Lieut.-Colonel T. R., second in command and officiating commandant, to be commandant 6th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Colonel Mackenzie, retired, dated Oct. 16.

WRATISLAW, Lieut.-Colonel M. H., General List, Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general, Nagpore Force, to be second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Byng, promoted; and to be seconded for service on the Staff.

GREENAWAY, Major T., wing officer 22nd Madras Infantry, and officiating second in command 30th Madras Infantry, to be wing commander, vice Major Kelley, who vacates, on being permanently appointed to the Commissariat Transport Department, to join on arrival of the regiment at Rangoon.

DOBBIE, Lieut. W. H., wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant 26th Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Captain Maxwell, who vacates on promotion, dated Oct. 11.

PRICHARD, Captain G. P. M., wing commander, sub pro tem., to be wing commander 31st Regiment Light Infantry, vice Major (Lieut.-Colonel) Hill, who vacates on being permanently appointed to the Commissariat Transport Department.

CREAGH, Lieut. R. C. C., wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., to be wing officer (on probation), 32nd Regiment Madras Infantry, vice Lieut. E. H. Bernard, appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force.

STEVENS, Lieut. S. R., officiating wing officer (on probation), to be wing officer (on probation), sub pro tem., vice Lieut. Tennant, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Department.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 18.)

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

WALSH, Mr. L. P., to act as third assistant political Resident, Aden, from the date of resumption by Major Sealy of the office of second assistant and cantonment magistrate.

LYDE, Captain M. T., to act as fourth assistant political Resident, Aden, from above date.

CATES, Captain G. E. H., to act as fourth assistant political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Captain M. T. Lyde.

ASHBY, Captain J. S., to act as fifth assistant political Resident, Aden.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. S. M., to act as adjutant Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, during the absence of Captain G. E. H. Cates.

FERRIS, Captain W. B., to act as third assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, from the date of return to duty of Lieut.-Colonel Nutt.

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., to act as fourth assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, from the above date, during the absence of Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald.

SALMON—The services of Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Salmon, joint administrator of Sangli, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department from Oct. 28.

HUNTER, Lieut.-Colonel F. M., C.B., C.S.I., first assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, and political agent for the South Coast, availed himself on the 7th inst. of the six months' special leave granted to him.

KENNEDY, Captain W. P., is appointed, substantive pro tem., third assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar, from Oct. 13.

BONUS—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. Bonus, C.S., to be assistant collector, Ahmednagar.

H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

FROST, Mr. C. E., C.S., to be 1st assistant collector, vice Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S., promoted.

SYMONDS, Mr. W. P., C.S., to be 2nd assistant collector, vice Mr. C. E. Frost, C.S.

SNOW, Mr. P. C. H., C.S., to be 2nd assistant collector, vice Mr. T. S. Hamilton, C.S.

NUGENT—H.E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Nugent, C.S., to be chief secretary to Government in charge of the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Departments, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C.S., continuing to act as chief secretary during the absence of Mr. Nugent.

LEE-WARNER, Mr. W., C.S., to be secretary to Government in charge of the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, from the date on which the Hon. Mr. Richey, C.S.I. assumed permanent charge of the office of Member of Council.

MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 24.)

The following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered to have effect from Oct. 17:—

WARDEN, Captain H. B., sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class, acting assistant commissary general, 4th class, to be assistant commissary general, 4th class.

PARKIN, Lieut. H., sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class, acting sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class, to be sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class.

HOLMES, Commander A., Commissariat Department, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months' on m.c.

The following appointment is made from Oct. 27:—

STEELE, Captain L. L., 2nd battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating brigade-major, Poona, is confirmed in his appointment of brigade-major on the establishment, vice Major Watson.

GROVE, Rev. P. S., B.A., is appointed chaplain of Nusserabad.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona*, Nov. 18.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

BIVAR, Lieut. C. E. B., S.C., to be squadron officer 7th Bombay Cavalry.

MAYNE, Captain R. C. G., wing commander (officiating second in command), to be second in command 29th Bombay Infantry, vice Lieut.-Colonel Caningham, appointed commandant 10th Bombay L.I.

YATE, Captain A. C., S.C., wing officer 27th Bombay L.I., to be wing commander, vice Captain Mayne, appointed second in command. Captain Yate will remain attached to the 27th Bombay L.I. for duty.

CUNNINGHAM, Colonel E., S.C., is transferred from general duty, Ahmedabad, at his own request.

JAMES, Surgeon-Major W. M., Medical Staff, general duty, Mhow Division, is appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Indore, vice Surgeon A. Harding, Medical Staff, who will revert to general duty, Mhow Division.

GORDON, Captain A. W. B., R.A., is attached to R.A., Kirkee, from Aug. 22, until orders are received for his posting to a battery.

RENNY, Lieut. S. M., has been posted to 5-1 Lancashire Division.

FURLOUGHS.

THOMPSON, Captain and Adjutant C. W., 7th Dragoon Guards, for six months, on medical certificate.

DUNLOP, Lieut. A. S., R-4 R.A., for six months, on medical certificate.

JACKSON, Lieut.-Colonel S., C.I.E., G.I.P.R.V. Corps, to England for 10 months, on private affairs.

BARTON, Captain F. A., 7th Dragoon Guards, to Calcutta for six months, on private affairs, pending retirement.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. J. B. Bird, S.C., Major Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., S.C., Lieut. A. A. E. Campbell, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. W. Major, S.C., Surg. C. J. W. Lowdall.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. H. C. Harrison, Major A. G. Begbie, R. Lea, G. H. R. Hart, W. E. Ward (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—A. M. Hayes.

Bombay Estab.—C. M. McIver, H. E. Andrews.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. S. Biscoe, S.C., six months; Bde-Surg. W. R. Hooper, till 14th March, 1888; Lieut.-Col. E. E. Greig, Inf., six months; Surg. J. P. W. Leslie, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. H. Twigg (Cov.), two months' furlough; A. S. Judge, six months' s.c.

Bombay Estab.—E. Lawrence (Cov.), one month's extraordinary leave (this does not cancel permission, previously given, to return); E. Van der Straaten, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg.-Maj. T. R. Mullen, M.D., Col. H. A. Mullen, M.D., Col. H. A. Mallock, S.C., Capt. V. M. Stockley, S.C., Lieut.-Col. G. Alexander, S.C., Col. H. E. Ryves, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surg.-Major R. V. Power, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Macdonald, S.C., Lieut. T. H. Henderson, S.C.

CIVIL

Bengal Estab.—C. I. K. Watson.

Bombay Estab.—C. B. Winchester (Cov.).

WE believe that the 28th Bombay Infantry, which regiment did such good service in Suakin, will shortly be converted into a pioneer corps, and stationed at New Jhansie, Kirkee.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BURLTON-BENNET—Dec. 2, at Rochford, Lansdowne-road, Bournemouth, the wife of Major J. R. Burlton-Bennet, B.S.C., of a daughter.

DOWNES—Dec. 2, at Coney Weston, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Leonard Downes, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MOCKETT—Nov. 30, at Westmoreland-road, Bayswater, the wife of Brooke Mockett, of Munzerabad, Mysore, India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

NEAVE—ASHWELL—Dec. 7, at St. Michael's Church, Finmere, Oxon, Lieut.-Colonel Everard Strangways Neave, late 18th Bengal Lancers, to Julia Anne, second daughter of the late William Ashwell, Esq., of Chetwode Priory, Bucks.

THEOBALD—WILSON—Nov. 30, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, Edward James Theodore, only son of the late Colonel Theobald, Bengal Cavalry, to Frances Georgina, youngest daughter of the late David Wilson, Nowhead, county Antrim, and Villa Josephine, Nice.

WELCH—TATCHELL—Dec. 11, at St. John's Free Church of England, Southampton, by the Rev. Joseph Gillibrand, Mr. Tom Harold Welch, to Ellen Louisa Tatchell, both of Southampton.

WILLIAMS—SMITH—Dec. 6, at Brewood, Staffordshire, Edward de Coetlegon Williams, Deputy Postmaster-General, Bengal, to Florence Adelaide, third daughter of Henry Smith, Esq., of Ellingham Hall, Norfolk, and niece of Mrs. J. E. Monckton, of Brewood.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Dec. 1, at Funchal, Madeira, Johanna Charlotte, the wife of Lieut.-General H. A. Adams, of the Bombay Army, aged 63.

ANDERSON—Dec, 4, at Hatherley-grove, W., Alicia Elizabeth, widow of the late Robert Anderson, for many years Agent of the Bank of England, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., aged 80.

BARRY—Dec. 3, in London, William Russell Barry, R.A., LL.B., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 37.

BABINGTON—Dec. 8, at Conybeare, Bideford, John Henry Melville Babington, Lieut.-General Madras Staff Corps, aged 70.

BOND—Dec. 1, at Castle View, Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Frederiek Bond, late Major 105th Madras Light Infantry, aged 50.

BOUSTEAD—Nov. 30, at Elmdon Rectory, Warwickshire, the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. F. H. Mylins, Anne, fourth surviving daughter of the late John Bousfield, Esq., of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and of 8, Upper Gloucester-street, Portman-square.

CANDY—Nov. 30, on board the s.s. *Electra*, in the Red Sea, Arthur Courtney, youngest son of Edward Townshend Candy, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, aged 2.

CROSS—Dec. 7, at Bedford, Lieut.-Colonel William Cross, late Madras Army, aged 80.

LAURENCE—Dec. 5, at 24, St. James's-square, Bath, Nina, the wife of Lieut. F. L. Laurence, R.N., and only daughter of the late Charles Philip Gostling, Madras Civil Service.

PRICE-DENT—Dec. 5, at the Manor House, Hallston, Leicestershire, Major-General Robert Havard Price-Dent, late Bengal Staff Corps, J.P., aged 61.

ROME—Dec. 8, at West Dingle, Liverpool, Amy Isabel, youngest daughter of the late James Rome, of Liverpool and Calcutta.

SANDISON—On St. Andrew's Day, at 42, Elliott-road, Brixton, S.W., Margaret Sutherland, the wife of Andrew Key Sandison, Visitor and Collector for the Scottish Corporation. Interred in the Cemetery, Wick, N.B.

SHERER—Nov. 22, at Kilmahew Castle, Cardross, N.B., Jane Bayly, daughter of General Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B, and widow of General Sir George Moyle Sherer, K.C.S.I., aged 79.

WRIGHT—Nov. 16, at Lakefield, Ontario, Phœbe, the wife of Arthur Ireland Wright, and third daughter of the late J. J. Cotton, Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 31.

YOUNG—Dec. 1, at Wimborne, Jane, widow of the Rev. F. G. Young, rector of Chetwynd, Salop, daughter of the late Colonel W. M. N. Sturt, H.E.I.C.S., aged 40.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

COLLETON—Nov. 18. at Pachmarhi, Lady Colleton, of a daughter.

COXEN—Nov. 2, at Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of John Uniache Coxen, Eastern Telegraph, of a son.

DANGERFIELD—Nov. 20, at Calcutta, the wife of W. A. Dangerfield, R.N., prematurely of a daughter (stillborn).

FAULKNOR—Nov. 7, at Neemuch, the wife of Lieut. A. R. Faulknor, 2nd P.W.O. Grenadiers, of a son.

FORBES—Nov. 14, at Dehra, the wife of G. Forbes, C.S., of a son.

GLENNIE—Nov. 5, at Quetta, the wife of Captain E. Glennie, R.E., of a daughter.

GOODWIN—Nov. 19, at Sholapur, the wife of T. A. Goodwin, Supervisor, P.W.D., of a daughter.

GRANGE—Nov. 15, at Saharunpore, the wife of J. C. Grange, P.W. Inspector, N.W. Railway, of a son.

HEINIG—Nov. 15, at Calcutta, the wife of R. L. Heinig, Forest Department, Bengal, of a son.

LAYTHORPE—Nov. 22, at Colaba, the wife of W. Laythorpe, Bombay Pilot Service, of a son.

NAILER—Nov. 19, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Captain T. P. Nailer, s.s. *Commilla*, of a daughter.

SARTORIUS—Nov. 12, at Ferozepore, the wife of Colonel R. Sartorius, V.C., C.M.G., 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

SHERIDAN—Nov. 15, at Lucknow, the wife of F. H. Sheridan, P.W.D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACKENZIE—BROWNE—Nov. 15, at Jubbulpore, Major S. K. Mackenzie, R.A., to Beatrice, daughter of General H. R. Browne.

MILLER—BELL—Nov. 14, at Ootacamund, P. S. Miller, Madras Police, to Evelyn Frances, daughter of R. Bell, of Richmond, Surrey.

MURRAY—LANGRIDGE—Nov. 22, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Hugh Murray, Bombay Forest Department, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Murray, 42nd Royal Highlanders, to Gwendoline Mabel, daughter of W. K. J. Langridge, Clerk of the Peace, County of Sussex.

RENNY—CAZALET—Nov. 10, at Assam, Lieut. S. M. Renny, Royal Artillery, son of the late Major-General G. A. Renny, V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to Emma Catherine, daughter of the late Rev. W. W. Cazalet, M.A.

THORNDIKE—FRENCH—Nov. 15, at Lahore, Major F. H. Thorndike, Royal Sussex Regiment, son of the late Major-General Thorndike, R.A., to Agnes Sarah, daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore.

WOODYATT—PATTERSON—Nov. 12, at Simla, N. G. Woodyatt, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gorkhas, son of the Rev. E. Woodyatt, Vicar of St. James, Over Winsford, Cheshire, to Florence Emily Stewart, daughter of A. B. Patterson, C.S.

DEATHS.

RICHARDSON—Nov. 2, at Poona, Harriet, the wife of Mr. E. T. Richardson.

WELLS—Nov. 1, at Calcutta, Louise Ethel, daughter of W. George and Mary Emily Wells, aged 5.

VERNON—Nov. 20, at Madras, Henry St. George V. Vernon, infant child of Major and Mrs. G. Vernon, Bedfordshire Regiment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 21st Hussars are expected at Bangalore on Christmas Day.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. G. FAGAN, General List, has been granted one year's leave on private affairs.

CAPTAIN C. E. YATE, of the Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, has been gazetted a Major.

MAJOR W. LAING, General List, on completion of twenty-six years' service, receives a Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

SURGEON R. W. S. LYONS, M.D., is allowed furlough for twelve months to Europe.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. R. PEART, Commandant Bhopal Battalion, is granted one year's leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. HUGHES, Assistant Commissary-General, Third Class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, Second Class.

CAPTAIN G. B. E. RADCLIFFE, Assistant Commissary-General Fourth Class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, Third Class.

IT has now been decided that No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, now at Pyinmana, Upper Burma, will not be withdrawn from Burma in the early part of 1888, but will be quartered in Rangoon, on relief of No. 6 Battery, 1st Brigade, Southern Division, under orders for Bombay; and that No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, now located at Delhi, will be sent to Thayetmyo, near to the old frontier of Upper Burma, until such time as accommodation is available for it at Rangoon.

AT a general court-martial assembled at Chakrata, on the 17th October, Private Cornelius Sullivan, of the 4th Battalion the Rifle Brigade, was arraigned on the charge of striking his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, in that at Chakrata, on the 14th August, 1887, he repeatedly struck, on the face and on the body, with a spade, Corporal Samuel Davies, of the same battalion, his superior officer, and in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to penal servitude for the term of five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service.

THE 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, stationed at Aurungabad, has received orders to march to Poona, to arrive on 29th December next, to take part in the manœuvres under his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

IT has been decided that officers employed in the Burma Military Police, and in other appointments of a similar nature, where they have no opportunity of passing the qualifying examination for promotion, are not, if fitted for promotion in all other respects, to be passed over for regimental promotion, but are to be promoted provisionally, subject to their passing the required tests on the first available opportunity after their return to military duty.

THE 6th and 19th Madras Infantry have been ordered to Upper Burma in relief of the 14th and 17th Madras Infantry, and will probably embark for Burmah in December and January respectively.

THE 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, which is expected to

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arrive at Mandalay about the 25th November, will be distributed as follows: Shwebo: Head-quarters and two companies; Bernardmyo, two companies; Bhamo, four companies.

A LARGE body of the Burma Police Force raised at Agra arrived in Calcutta on the 17th inst. and embarked for Rangoon the following evening in the Chuprah. Strength—one British officer, eleven native officers, one native surgeon, 500 men, and twenty followers.

A SUM of Rs. 16,69,926 was paid during the year 1886-7 as compensation for dearness of food to Native troops and followers. Of this amount Rs. 446,983 was paid in Bombay, Rs. 6,58,993 in Madras, and Rs. 5,63,950 in Bengal. The compensation to the native cavalry for dearness of forage reached during the year, Rs. 2,73,646, Bengal paying Rs. 80,583 and Bombay the balance.

OWING to a case of cholera in the King's Dragoon Guards at Lawrencepore the troops still on the march have been halted.

GENERAL NAIRNE arrived at Mooltan on the 18th under a salute of nine guns, and left again on the 19th. The new defensible post here did not appear to impress him any more than it did any other distinguished visitor.

WE believe that the 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment will come to Bombay, instead of the Lancashire Fusiliers, as previously ordered. The Dublin Fusiliers are to proceed to Nuseerabad instead of to Ahmednugger, where the Lancashire Fusiliers are to be stationed.

ORDERS have been issued for the band and a full company of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment to proceed to Ahmedabad next month for the purpose of attending the Durbar to be held by his Excellency the Governor on the 16th December.

COMMANDANTS of Mounted Infantry in Lower Burma are to be allowed the use of two pony chargers, provided they forego any horse allowance they may be drawing as a separate item; or in cases where they keep two suitable ponies of their own, are to be allowed double horse allowance, with retrospective effect, the horse allowance being, however, inclusive of any horse allowance they may be drawing as a separate item under rule.

COLONEL TOKER is acting for Colonel Collen as Military Secretary during the latter's two months' leave to England.

I. M. S. "CLIVE."—The Indian Marine steamer *Clive*, Commander B. P. Creagh, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon, with the officers and men of the 1st Battalion K.O. Yorkshire Light Infantry. The *Clive* had been for the last eleven months trooping between Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon, and will sail at the expiration of a month for Rangoon, with men for the Burma Police. During the voyage there were two deaths on board. The *Clive* brought 715 men, 26 followers, and the following officers:—1st Battalion K.O. York L. I.—Lieut.-Col. Chatfield, Major J. G. Sparke, Captains H. Earle, P. W. A. A. Milton, A. R. Power, and C. H. Chapman; Lieutenants J. H. S. Griffith, A. W. Ellis, L. A. H. Hamilton, A. G. Marrable, A. W. Abercrombie, G. Davis, C. H. Williams, and A. B. Sangster; 2nd Lieuts. C. C. Renbow and R. A. E. Benn; Colonel and Mrs. Murray, 29th Regiment Madras Infantry; Surgeon and Mrs. W. W. Morris, Med. Staff; Surgeon Davidson, I. M. S.; Apoths. Lyons and Summers.

A JOURNEY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at Burlington House, recently, a paper by Mr. A. D. Carey, on a "Journey round Chinese Turkestan and along the northern frontier of Thibet," was read by Mr. A. E. Carey, M.Inst, C.E. (brother of the author). The President, General Sir R. Strachey, occupied the chair.

The writer stated that in the latter part of May, 1885, he left Simla intending to spend two years' leave of absence in carrying out a long-cherished scheme of travelling on the frontiers of Northern Thibet. His plan was to reach Turkestan by the route through the uninhabited track of Thibet lying between Rudokh and Polu. At Kailang he was joined by Mr. Ney Elias, British Commissioner in Ladakh, also bound for Turkestan, and at Leh he found Mr. Dalgleish, whose services he had secured as Turki interpreter and assistant for the trip. He left Tanksé on Aug. 12, with a caravan of thirty-one men and forty-nine ponies, and reached the Mangtza Lake, whence they struck the road between Rudokh and Polu. "The existence of the Polu road from India was entirely unknown to the Chinese authorities at Kiria, and the news of our arrival appears to have caused some consternation. We were informed that the garrison was called out at midnight, and 200 men were sent half way to Polu, while the commanding officer, with a smaller body of men and several Mahommedan officials, came to Polu on the evening of the 10th, having marched more than fifty miles during the day. The next morning they paid me a visit, saw the passport, and were very cordial and profuse in offers of assistance. The Chinamen spent a day in exploring the road by which we had come down, and before returning to Kiria instructed the villagers that all our wants were to be supplied.

"As the camelmen who had brought our baggage from Khoten were unwilling to enter into a further engagement, and wished to return, we now made efforts to procure fresh carriage. The Dalai declined to give us any assistance, and, after making many frivolous excuses, ended by stating frankly, no doubt with perfect truth, that it was more than his place was worth to allow us to proceed any farther in the direction we had been travelling. I therefore went on to Kuchar and preferred my request to the superior Chinese officials. They were very civil and obliging, but at the same time showed a strong reluctance to sanction any more travelling off the main road. Eventually I carried my point on giving them a written assurance that no responsibility should attach to them in case of any mishap, and contenting myself with a caravan of donkeys—the only animals they declared that could travel in that part of the country. The donkeys supplied were certainly very fine specimens of their kind, but it was not long before we found that they were peculiarly unsuited for the sort of ground we had to traverse.

"From Kiria we went to Khoten, which was a busy manufacturing town. The party of Russian explorers under General Prjevalsky left Khoten for Aksu a few days before his arrival at the former place After crossing the Chiman Tagh range of mountains we attempted the passage of the Kuen Lun range. Here, however, their guide was completely at fault, and after some hours of marching conducted them to the brink of a mighty precipice. Then with dramatic action he threw his sheepskin cap on the ground, struck himself twice on the forehead sat down and wept aloud. It was now of importance to ascertain our exact position, for, although we knew that we were somewhere about the latitude of Naichi, we had no means of fixing our longitude, and with every confidence in Dalgleish's care and skill as a navigator, it was impossible not to feel that we might be much further from Naichi than his dead reckoning showed us to be. For eighty days we had not seen a single human being outside the caravan, and my men we naturally gloomy and dispirited. I find no fault with them for this, as there was good ground for their distrust, and they had had much discomfort and hard work; while all our luxuries having long since been exhausted, flour, tea, and such meat as I could get by shooting was the sole ration. When, therefore, on the 20th July we suddenly came on unmistakable marks of human feet on the soft earth—even the most impassive members of our little company were somewhat excited, while the impulsive Turks threw themselves on the ground, kissed the footprints, and sobbed with delight. There were no more downcast looks now, and soon all in the highest spirits were busily engaged in pitching the tents on a spot where the camp-fires of the party before us were still warm. Our neighbours were pilgrims, several hundreds number from the provinces to the east of Kokonor, who were marching in three detachments to Lhassa. All carried arms of some kind, and were in great dread of a band of robbers believed to be lurking in the vicinity. We were now able to verify our position, and found that we were between the Kuon Lun and Khokosili ranges, and just south of the Angirtakshia Pass.

"I cannot refrain from here recording an act of great and unsolicited kindness shown us at this time by a young Lama who was travelling in company of a Chinaman towards Khorlu. Observing our exhausted condition, he hastened on to Hoiduthara, borrowed a pony, and immediately rode ten miles back to meet us with food. With joyful shouts he first thrust into my hands a bag, made of the paunch of a sheep, full of water, then another small bag containing satu, and a third containing chura. We had then been almost without food for four days, and as may be supposed, never enjoyed a meal more. Considering that we were strangers and quite ignorant of the Mongolian language, and that our ragged and travel-stained appearance was not calculated to excite hopes of much being forthcoming in the way of reward, I was greatly touched by this kindness shown to us at a moment of sore need.

"By the advice of the Mongols we pushed on to Bhaga Tsaidam, and thence to Hoiduthara. The Mongols are a timid people and very poor. But I found them friendly and hospitable, and received from them many acts of kindness. They are extremely suspicious and troublesome to deal with in any matter of business, such as the purchase of stores. Being constantly cheated by the Chinese, they cannot believe that anyone can mean to deal fairly by them, and an immediate assent to their terms or any liberal offer seemed to have the effect of doubling their suspicions, and causing them to raise some fresh obstacle. The town of Sachu is situated in a small but fertile oasis. It is on the right bank of the Danga Gol river, which is crossed by a wooden bridge about 70 yards in length. We were informed that the direct road to Hami lay through a desert in which water was scarce, and were advised to turn east and join the great trunk road between China and Turkestan at Ghainshé or Uainshé, on which rest-houses have been erected where supplies are procurable. Ghainshé is about sixty miles from Sachu. It is a wretched place, very small, and in ruins for the most part. Mud forts, now dismantled and ruinous, were numerous between Sachu and Ghainshé.

"At length we reached Hami, which comprises a Chinese town inside a small but neatly-built mud fort. Adjoining it is a large suburb containing the bazaars and numerous serais and dwelling-houses of Chinese and Tunganis. We put up in a Tungani's house in this suburb. About a quarter-of-a-mile to the south-west is the old town, peopled exclusively by Turks under their own Wang or hereditary governor. The Wang left for Peking on the day of our arrival at Hami, as he is required to present himself there on New Year's Day every ninth year. With the exception of the Wang's house, the old town is miserably built. Several officers of the late Amir Yakub Beg are in exile here. They of course remembered Sir D. Forsyth's mission, and on hearing that we were English were very attentive. I abstained from visiting the principal man among them, Muhammad Khan, formerly Hakin Beg of Kashgar, only because I feared by so doing I might increase the suspicions of the Chinese, and perhaps hinder their liberation, for which petitions from the principal Mussulman inhabitants of Turkestan had been forwarded to the Governor-General at Urumtsi.

"On nearing Turfan we passed through the ruins of an ancient town, in which a large tomb with a minaret 200 feet high is conspicuous. The Mohammedan town is about 1½ miles to the west of the Chinese

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town, and the distance across it from the eastern to the western gate is about a mile. The Tungani and Chinese element predominates in the population. I was able to cash Government of India currency notes at Turfan. The discount charged was heavy, but that Indian paper money should be negotiable at all in so remote a place shows how widespread is the confidence of Asiatics in the good faith of the Government of India.

"Urumtsi, the headquarters of the Chinese Government of Turkestan, is situated in a broad valley within the Tian Shan range, watered by a large stream which flows from the southern side of the mountains. It consists of a cluster of nine or ten separate small walled towns. The population is mixed, comprising Manchus, Chinese, Tunganis, and Turks, and there is a large bazaar stocked with Chinese and Russian wares. From November to March the climate is very severe, but the city is well supplied with coal and charcoal of excellent quality. My visit took place in the middle of December.

"Liu Joshwé, the Governor-General of Turkestan, and the only man in the province permitted to use a palanquin, was very attentive to me during the seven days of my stay in Urumtsi. He made many inquiries about India, and seemed especially curious regarding the exact nature of the relations between the British Government and Afghanistan, and of the events at Panjdeh in 1885. He seems to be popular with all classes of the people throughout the province, and enjoys the prestige of having regained Turkestan for the Chinese in 1878, and governed it ever since.

"I had now completed the circuit of Chinese Turkestan, and, Kashgar excepted, had visited almost every important place in it. The chief characteristic of the country is its extreme poverty. It may indeed be described as a huge desert fringed by a few small patches of cultivation. The only really good strip of country of considerable size is the western portion, comprising Kargalik, Yarkand, and Kashgar.

"Any discussion of our political relations with Turkestan would be out of place here. I may, however, without impropriety say that so far as my personal experience goes, the most friendly feeling appears to exist towards England on the part both of the subject Mahommedan population and of the officials of the Chinese Government. At present the Chinese seem to be adopting a conciliatory policy towards the Mussulmans, due perhaps to a consciousness that their position in Turkestan is not altogether secure. Occasional instances of ill-treatment of individuals occur, but, on the whole, so far as my observation extended, their rule is not a harsh one. The tortures and detestable cruelties practised on criminals and accused persons, as described by travellers in China Proper, are almost unknown in Turkestan, except that the punishment of the cage is sometimes resorted to, and severe beatings are often inflicted. Complete religious toleration is maintained. Crime is repressed, and life and property are in ordinary times as safe in Turkestan as in British India. The prestige of the Chinese stands very high, and they are looked up to much as Englishmen used to be in India some years ago. Among the people generally more confidence seems to be felt in the Chinese than in the Mussulman officials.

"The most glaring evil in the administration is the prevalence of official corruption, which is intensified by the uncertain tenure of office and the frequent transfers of the superior functionaries, but as a whole, I do not think the Chinese *régime* in Turkestan compares unfavourably with other Asiatic governments, such, e.g., as those of many Native States in India. In spite of their absurd self-conceit and other peculiarities, the Chinese appeared to me to be by no means altogether wanting in the better characteristics of a ruling class, and to be quite the superiors of the Turks in decision, moderation, intelligence, and the other qualities which fit men for positions of authority.

"The Chinese have no military strength in Turkestan that could for a moment resist the advance of European troops. To an unprofessional eye there seemed to be good raw material among the soldiery, but the men are undisciplined and poorly armed, while the officers are utterly inefficient and often addicted to opium. China is an unaggressive and not unfriendly neighbour, and our good wishes may therefore go with her efforts to maintain and consolidate her authority."

A short discussion followed, and with a vote of thanks to the reader the proceedings terminated.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above named Association was held on the 28th ult. Before proceeding to the business of the meeting Mr. Gulland proposed that the Secretary should write a letter of condolence to the family of the late Mr. G. M. Sandilands, expressing the regrets of the association. Mr. Paul F. Tidman then read a letter from the Colonial Office on the subject of the new Municipal Ordinance in the Straits, and a discussion followed as to the course that the association should take. It was agreed that the Secretary should address the Secretary of State acknowledging the measure as a *fait accompli*, but pointing out that very few people in the Straits knew what the ordinance was or the effect it would produce, and that it was better its aims should be explained first to the natives, and that Jan. 1 next was therefore too soon to put it into operation. It was also suggested that the idea of the new Governor seemed feasible, viz.:—To bring the Act into force on Jan, 1, but to pass an amending Bill for the clauses which were found to cause friction. These are expected to be the Government nomination of the President, the assessment on the docks and wharves, and the absence of proper compensation for land required for public purposes.

The report of the P. and O. Company states:—

The net surplus for the year, including £9,101 brought forward amounts to £152,982, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in June last, admits of a further dividend at the same rate, which the directors now recommend to be paid, a balance of £7,982 being carried forward to next year. During the past twelve months, although the directors have had to deplore the occurrence of more than one accident among the ships of the fleet, there has been no hitch or delay of any kind in the working of the mail service, which, on the contrary, has been performed very considerably under contract time. The mileage for the year has been somewhat less than during the previous twelve months, owing to there being fewer extra voyages, but it has amounted to 2,317,637 miles. It is with deep regret that the directors have to announce the death of Mr. Henry Bayley, through the accident of being thrown from his carriage. Mr. Bayley's partial retirement from the duty of a managing director was announced only in the last annual report, and it was hoped that with comparative leisure and rest he would recover some share of that health and strength in which he had been deficient for some time previously. His loss is sincerely deplored by the board, and by every member of the company's service. The loss of the *Tasmania*, together with other claims of considerable amount, brings the charge against underwriting to the exceptionally heavy sum of £127,734 for the present year. Under ordinary circumstances a portion of this amount would have had to be provided for from the reserve or suspense fund. At the present moment, however, the position of the repair and renewal account is such that the directors feel justified in making a call upon it to aid in extinguishing the insurance losses of the year. Accordingly £44,894 has been withdrawn for this purpose. Under the circumstances above stated there can, of course, be no payment to proprietors on account of underwriting, but the directors feel justified in recommending a bonus of 1 per cent. to be paid from suspense account, in conformity with the intentions of the board when this fund was started. Freight business has in various directions recently shown signs of improvement, as surplus tonnage has been gradually worked off and lost, while shipbuilding has continued on a moderate scale. For the first time for three years the company's outward bound steamers have lately obtained full cargoes. But unfortunately this advantage is counterbalanced by the exceptionally low rates prevailing homewards, especially in the China trade, where tea freights have recently receded from sixty shillings a ton to thirty, and even twenty shillings, a result which it is needless to say involves a loss in that branch of business. In the opinion of the directors the general conclusion to be arrived at with regard to the freight market is, that although the tendency is more favourable, as far as the conveyance of rough cargo is concerned, the number of vessels known as liners, and which compete with each other for the carriage of fine goods, is still too great to allow of an encouraging view being taken of immediate prospects, as far as trade with the East is concerned.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	—	—	16 Dec.	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1887.				
Serapis	—	—	—	—	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Constable of the Tower of London and Lord-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, was born in Ceylon on Dec. 6, 1810, and accordingly completed his seventy-seventh year on the 6th inst. This distinguished officer's career has been an historic one, and his services at Mooltan, Goojerat, Lucknow, Gwalior, Peking, Bombay, Magdala, and Gibraltar embrace some of the most striking events in the military history of our Oriental Empire

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 3, Clan Macintosh (s), Calcutta.—7, Rohilla (s), Calcutta; Navarino (s), Calcutta; Clan Matheson (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 2, Rialto (s), Hull.—5, Peshawur (s), London; Huzara (s), London; Clan Ogilvie (s), Clyde.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 3, Navigator (s), Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 3, Clan Macgregor (s), Calcutta; Niagara (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 2, Clan Sinclair (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 1, Capella (s), London.—2, City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; Belgravia (s), Liverpool; Karamania (s), Liverpool; India (s).

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Rohilla*, from London, Dec. 15; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 22; from Brindisi, Dec. 26.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Brown, Mr. F. H. Dyce.
For Port Said: Rev. G. E. Watts, Miss Saunders, Miss Bradford, Mrs. Holled Smith.
For Madras: Mr. J. Hunt
For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Mr. A. Ashman, Mr. E. S. Vardon, Miss Stratford, Miss Cook.
For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Canon and Mrs. Bell and family, Mr. Matthews, Miss Cartwright, Miss New, Miss Helzied. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Gilts, Miss Buck, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Carston.
For Suez: Major Clayton.
For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and child, Mrs. Stratford and child.

S.s. *Assam*, from London, Dec. 15; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Dec. 22; from Brindisi, Dec. 26.

For Bombay: Major J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Sallnow, Mr. Thompson. Mr. Pounds, Lady Souter and child, Mr. T. Gudge, Mr. H. P. Hodgon, *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. D. H. and Mrs. Glade. *From Brindisi:* Colonel A. J. Hawes, Mr. F. Bailey, Mr. J. A. Begbie. *From Suez:* Mr. Molatakis. *From Naples:* Colonel Hooper.
For Port Said: *From Naples:* Mr. D. P. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Henderson.
For Aden: Dr. Harpur.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Dec. 14.

For Bombay: Mr. E. Stinton, Capt. J. A. Magenis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Madras: Mr. John Phillips.
For Calcutta: Mrs. Howell and infant, Miss M. Bradburne, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Knight Watson, Mr. Edgar Kiernander.
For Colombo: Mr. F. H. Crozier and infant, Mr. Geo. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Pilley.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 24.

For Bombay: Miss Jones.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mr. E. H. Pollock, Capt. H. E. and Mrs. Passy.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, to sail Dec. 13.

For Bombay: Mrs. W. G. Goldney, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. and Miss E. Moor.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Buchanan*, left Port Said for Marseilles, Dec. 2.

From Bombay: Rev. Mr. Denis, Rev. F. Isidore, Rev. F. E. Medis, Mr. H. E. J. Fearn, Surgeon Scott, Mrs. Rind.

Per s.s. *Clan Murray*, at Dunkirk, Dec. 3.

From Bombay: Mr. Bliss.

Per s.s. *Clan Macgregor*, from Liverpool, Dec. 3.

For Colombo: Mr. W. R. Page, Mr. T. Jackson, Mr. Brook, Mr. H. V. Bagot, Rev. T. S. Smith, Mrs. Smith, four children and servant, Miss Adams, Mr. J. Gwyn.
For Madras: Rev. and Mrs. Garside, Rev. and Mrs. Kember.
For Calcutta: Mr. Roberts, Mr. J. H. Bryer, Mr. J. Murdoch, Mr. H. Cowan, Mr. A. Milne, Mr. Jas. Turnbull, Mr. Wooster, Mr. Young.

Per s.s. *Clan Monroe*, from Liverpool, Dec. 6.

For Bombay: Capt. J. Dickie, R.E.

Per s.s. *Clan Matheson*, at London, Dec. 7.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Mason and two children, Lieut.-Col. Tregear, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, infant and nurse, Mr. M. Don, Mr. Shawe, Mr. Dunn.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail Jan. 14.

For Colombo: Miss Maud McClelland, Mr. Alex. Wardrop.
For Madras: Mr. Charles W. Prest.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail Dec. 17.

For Colombo: Mr. Richards, Mr. J. Smith.
For Madras: Lieut. and Mrs. Cook.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Sutlej*, Capt. W. D. Worcester, Nov. 21.

From London: Mr. G. Williams, Miss Roberts, Mr. H. W. Lyle, Mr. Windsor, Capt. W. King, Mr. H. Hanby, Mr. R. R. Gales, Mr. J. Woodside, Mr. T. D. Couchman, Mr. H. J. Claver, Mr. G. T. Barlow, Mr. F. Reilly, Mr. H. F. Weldon, Mr. G. T. Stanley, Mr. P. G. Jacobs, Mr. F. W. K. Yeoman, Mr. A. Morrison, Mrs. Dodgson, Sir E. and Lady Grey, Mr. F. W. Gee, Mr. C. R. Cleveland, Mr. A. P. Marsden, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mr. E. Rodgers, Mrs. Bulman and five daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Sands and child, Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. J. C. Henniker, Mr. W. R. Foster, Mr. Thomas Caster, Mr. Hodgkinson, Mr. J. Penny, Miss Elston, Mr. Fairweather, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Miss Koppermann, Mr. O. J. Jameson, Mr. H. M. Hopkin, Miss Langridge, Mrs. L. Koll and child, Mr. Gingell, Miss Cox, Mrs. Yeoman, Rev. E. H. Beale, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Wilswork, three children and infant, Mrs. Liveredge and two children, Mr. H. C. Weeks, Mr. Muir, two Misses Wilsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Connor, Mr. Charles O'Connor, Mr. Redhead, Mrs. Ward and infant, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Benson, Miss A. Dohl, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. and Miss Whitty, Mr. Goffin, Mr. Cooper, Mr. H. R. MacLannan, Mrs. MacConnell, Mr. F. W. Townsend, Mr. W. Smith.
From Venice: Mr. A. Huson, Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Howell, Capt. A. C. Bruce.
From Brindisi: Mr. Ardisher, Mr. Bomanjee, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. Birkmyre, Mr. J. A. Clarke, Colonel F. Prestage, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. T. F. Hamilton, Mr. W. M. Grant, Colonel Filgate, Colonel C. H. Grace, Mr. C. A. Marindin, Mr. A. Manson, Mr. Ney Elias, Surgeon W. P. Carson, Mr. J. Halliday, Major Gainsford, Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall, Colonel and Mrs. Marsh, H.H. the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi, Rev. W. Black, Mr. F. K. Chater, Mr. A. W. Madden, Mr. Ward Smith, Mr. W. Pandle, Mr. J. F. Darling, Sir R. Sandeman, Lady Sandeman, Mr. Hall, Mr. H. B. Somerville, Mr. J. M. Allen, Mrs. Oxenham, Mr. Toomey, Mr. A. G. Watson, Hon. Mr. F. Latham, Colonel Babington, Mr. P. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Storey, Capt. W. M. Edwards, Mr. A. Woodnae l, Colonel Heaviside, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Colonel Beddy, Mr. W. St. Clair Grant, Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, Miss Strong, Mr. G. A. Kittredge, Mr. W. F. Lemon, Mr. H. F. Mawe, M. Fachiri.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Surat*, Capt. J. L. Parfitt, left Bombay, Nov. 25.

For London: Mr. John Taylor, Mr. J. Leckie, Mr. Samuels, Mr. Galloway, Colonel and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. A. Pearson and child, Mr. Jari Levy, Colour-Sergeant Dodge, Mr. F. W. Robinson, Miss Hindle, Miss Knox.
For Brindisi: Mr. R. Dadabhoy, Mr. W. Hammick, Mr. R. Arnot, Baron Rappard, Mr. A. Harvey.
For Venice: Colonel Bendon and child, Mr. J. B. Small, Dr. W. E. Dhanakotri Raju.
For Suez: Colonel Battye.
For Aden: Colonel Sandford, R.E., Major Hildebrand, Colonel Twemlow.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Bengal*, Capt. Andrews, from London, Dec. 8.

For Bombay: Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. N. Dickson, Mr. W. McGowan, Mr. J. J. Mowbray, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. J. E. Gill, Miss Holworthy, Mr. J. A. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. L. R. Royal, Capt. C. H. and Mrs. Simpson, Colonel and Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Law, Mr. J. Leigh, Mr. T. S. Hollis, Miss Rosa Phillips, Mr. W. Long, Mr. J. T. Macklin, Mr. John Parsons, Rev. J. J. Norman, Mrs. Wilder, Miss Wilder, Capt. Forde, Major Proudfoot, Mr. W. Henderson, Mrs. Roberts, Capt. Harrison.
For Port Said: Mr. E. F. and Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. Weatherley.
For Malta: Mr. C. H. and Mrs. Occleston, Mrs. Verschoyle and child, Mrs. R. Blundell, Mr. Kuhling, Mr. T. Williams, Mrs. Bassano, Mrs. Pelham, Mr. Meni, Mr. Jones, Capt. Hughes-Hallett, R.A., Mr. H. P. Hughes, Mr. Bainbridge.
For Suez: Mrs. Johnstone and two Misses Johnstone, Mr. G. H. Johnstone, Lieut. Staveley, Mr. F. R. and Mrs. Peile, Mrs. J. G. D. Campbell, Mr. W. Parkes, Miss Parkes.
For Aden: Mrs. Moore, Mr. Whalley.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Malda*, from London, Dec. 8.

For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. Barefoot, Mr. W. J. Heath, Mr. J. C. Mercer, Surgeon H. Hathaway.
For Calcutta: Mr. J. D. Bellwood, Mr. Charles Mudie, Mr. W. J. Hutt, Mr. John Campbell.
For Colombo: Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Genese and six children, Miss A. C. Donnelly, Mr. J. A. Henderson, Mr. C. Krickenbeck.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. F. Speck, sailing on Dec. 2.

For London: Major and Mrs. Cavendish and child, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mrs. and Miss French, two infants and child, Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell.
For Brindisi: Mr. Ker, Mr. T. F. Punnett, Mr. H. Allen, Mr. Lovett.
For Venice: Mr. W. H. Glenny, Sir A. Lyall, Lady Lyall, Major J. F. Garwood.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs. 99½	to	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	102½	to	—
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...	102	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881	100¾	to	—
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882	—	to	—
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...	92½	to	92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond	100	to	—
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	153	to	—
Cooria Spinning Bonds	—	to	—

BANKS.

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	790
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	890
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	710
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	118½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	240
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	640
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,480
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,250
French	all	80 ...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	360
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	435
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	200
New Berar	500	60 ...	525
New Indian	125	... ...	100
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	295
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,225
Sind	750	75 ...	525
Volkart...	500	45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	580
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	890
Central India	500	35 ...	930
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	620
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	635
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	— ...	200
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	850
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	780
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	780
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	545
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,825
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	610
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,115
Khandoish	1,000	30 ...	780
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	20 ...	750
Leopold	100	5 ...	138
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,275
Mahaluxmee	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,265
Mazagon	250	9 ...	180
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,480
Naigam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	450
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	810
Oriental	625	15 ...	550
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	6¾ ...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,170
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	605
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	260
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	250
Victoria Mills	1,000	35 ...	485
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	755

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-13-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	180
Bombay Ice Co.	100	95
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	8½
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	350
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	116
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,350
Treacher and Co.	all	1,225
Thacker and Co.	all	200

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	825

CALCUTTA.—November 21.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.					
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 99	4	to 99	5
4½	of 1870 (1885)	103	8	to —	
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102	8	to —	
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	8	to —	
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	—	to —	

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1889)	104	0 to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	104	8 to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	103	4 to —
6	of 1884-5 (1905)	103	4 to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103	12 to —
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103	12 to —
4½	of 1882 (1902)	99	8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	135 to 136
Alliance of Simla...	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	885 to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India... ...	£12½	119 to 120
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	158 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	88 to —
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,650 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7 to —
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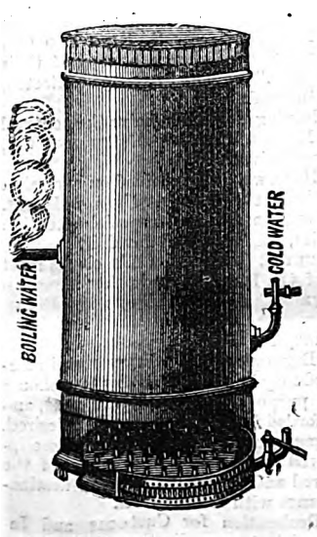
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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

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OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 28, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 2nd December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 30th November; and from Calcutta to the 29th November.

THE Viceroy arrived at Peshawar on Thursday, November 24th, and, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, visited the city in procession next morning. His Excellency subsequently held a most imposing Durbar. The leading representatives of all the frontier tribes were in attendance, and on many of them khillats were bestowed. The Viceroy read a speech in Persian, congratulating the Chiefs on the peace and contentment he had observed on his journey from Karachi to Peshawar. The Viceroy and Lady Dufferin visited the Kyber Pass, accompanied on the trip by Colonel Waterfield, the Commissioner, and Mr. Durand, and under the conduct of Major Warburton, Political Officer in the Khyber.

OWING to pressure of work the Viceroy's visit to Kohat had to be given up.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India was at Peshawar during the Viceroy's visit, and accompanied the party up the Khyber Pass.

MR. H. M. DURAND, Foreign Secretary, goes on two months' leave to England, on private affairs. Mr. Cunningham, the Under Secretary, acts in his place.

KABUL letters state that the news of Ayoub Khan's surrender was made widely known by the Amir on receipt of the intelligence from the Government of India. It was officially published in the usual balletin, which the Amir has taken to posting up in public places in Kabul, while the news spread widely among the people generally.

DR. THOMAS BLANEY has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. He was also Sheriff once before, in 1876.

SIR SALAR JUNG has left Hyderabad and returned to Bombay.

MR. ROSS, the defendant in the Ross-Morgan adultery case, has been acquitted.

THE Naval Commander-in-Chief is expected in the Hooghly about Christmas.

MERCURY, the Australian racehorse, belonging to Lord W. Beresford, which won the Viceroy's Cup last year, is dead.

THE death is announced of Babu Roop Narain Ghose, head of the Ghose family, He was seventy-seven years of age.

UPPER BURMA is generally reported quiet. An attack on the police post of Lebya near Popa mountain was made by the rebels last week. The enemy were driven off with a loss of 18 killed.

A FATAL accident is reported to have occurred on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway on the 21st instant, by which three men were killed.

THE Khan of Khelat, at present encamped at Mastang, proceeded by special train to Rindi, on the 25th to Dadar, prior to proceeding to Bagh.

COMPENSATION has been awarded to the Raja of Chamba and the Chamba villagers on account of the extension of the Pakloh Cantonment.

Two hundred and twenty Scotchmen dined together on St. Andrew's day in Calcutta. Sir Alexander Wilson presided, and Mr. Justice Macpherson acted as croupier.

A COMMITTEE has met at Arrah to inquire into the present system of Irrigation from the Soane Canal with a view of devising an improved system of irrigation assessment.

THE marriage of Lord Herbrand Russell with Miss Tribe will take place at Barrackpore in February, when his lordship will resign his appointment on the Viceregal staff, and proceed home.

WINTER is reported to have set in early in Northern Afghanistan.

MR. J. F. FINLAY, at present Accountant-General, Bengal, probably for a time succeeds Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp in the North-West, Mr. Jacob or Mr. Rawlins hereafter obtaining the post permanently.

THE cultivation of the Persian variety of the date-palm in Bengal is to be undertaken, in the first instance, at Shahabad, Hazaribagh, and Chota Nagpur. In the Punjab the experiments already commenced promise well.

THE Punjab Government has lately been considering means for the encouragement, by District Boards and Municipal Committees, of Native female education.

GENERAL LOW has gone up the Chindwin to arrange details for the routes of the columns which are to take the Yaw country, which has been much harassed by Dacoits since we were there last cold weather.

A SAD CASE of suicide by a European soldier belonging to one of the regiments stationed at Rawalpindi has just occurred. The unfortunate soldier shot himself with his revolver while in a state of drunkenness.

IT is announced that the Indian Midland Railway Company will take over and work the line to Itarsi, connecting Bhopal with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, as soon as the line has been put in good order.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Madras Revenue Survey Department, by which a large number of hands will be thrown out or placed on the pension list. The entire establishment will be graded, as an incentive to work and as a means of securing thoroughly competent men.

MR. J. RIVETT-CARNAC, on return from furlough, has resumed charge of the Benares Opium Agency. Mr. Allen Cadell, who has been officiating, goes as Collector to Muttra.

AT Gowrihar quite recently a Kachi woman performed the rite of self-immolation on the funeral pyre of her husband, in the presence of a large gathering of Natives.

THE Political Department is likely to lose one of its pleasantest appointments in the course of the next few months, as after the King of Oudh's estate has been wound up sufficient work will not be found to justify the retention of a Political Agent of the first class as Superintendent of Pensions in Calcutta.

IT is not believed to be likely that any hasty measures will be taken in regard to the Tibetan intrigues in Sikkim. The Chinese Government are willing and anxious to give all assistance in bringing about a settlement, and will probably take such action in the course of the next few weeks as will lead to a satisfactory conclusion of the matter.

THE HON. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS will, in future, preside in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay. This is the first instance of a Native Judge being appointed to the post.

Mr. TOWNSEND, the petroleum expert, has succeeded in obtaining a supply of 300 barrels of oil daily from each of the two wells at Khatun. This will effect a great saving in the cost of fuel for the Pishin Railway.

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THE net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenge, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the first seven months of the current financial year, has amounted to Rs. 62,31,000, as against Rs. 55,96,000 during the [corresponding period of last year.

NOTES.

FROM India the news received to-day by wire and Overland Mail is uneventful. The tours of the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief have been attended with marked demonstrations of loyalty and good-will amongst all classes, and it is evident that throughout the length and breadth of India the feeling of security under British rule is being strengthened and consolidated. Even from turbulent Afghanistan the report is that "all is quiet."

ACCORDING to the latest accounts it is believed to be now settled that Ayoub Khan will be sent to India. So telegraphs the *Times* correspondent, and it is to be hoped that the news is true. It will be an additional guarantee for the tranquillity of Afghanistan. A contemporary raised a note of alarm a short time ago to the effect that the British authorities had no power to transfer their prisoner to British soil, and that such an act might be taken advantage of by Russia in a hostile spirit towards England. This is sheer nonsense. Russia has nothing to do with Ayoub Khan, and is too wise to trouble herself about him. And he, being wise too, naturally prefers being in British territory—even as a prisoner—than sojourning again in Persia with the chance of having his throat cut by some rival or hired assassin—a thing quite on the cards.

THE most serious news comes from Nepal, where a revolution has broken out—Runbir Jung, son of the late Jung Bahadoor, who was a refugee in India, having suddenly crossed the frontier with a band of followers and pushed on, meeting with little or no opposition, to within twelve miles from Katmandoo. Mr. Girdlestone, the British Minister, was absent at the time, but is said to be hurrying back to his post. Not that his presence matters much, for the British Resident at Katmandoo is almost a prisoner there, and is kept purposely in ignorance of all matters connected with the internal or external affairs of the Nepal Government. Runbir Jung was formerly very popular with the army, and it is possible that if he gains possession of Katmandoo he may make himself master of Nepal. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that in such case he may murder his rivals or banish them. He certainly won't banish them if he follows the example of his father in dealing with his uncles, whom he shot down in open durbar. This is considered in the East a much simpler way of arranging successions than banishment.

IT is comic reading to learn by wire from Constantinople that "it is rumoured in high Turkish political circles that the Porte contemplates taking up the negotiations in regard to the Suez Canal Convention next week by proposing to England and France certain modifications of details," and then to read what "the general belief" is, viz.:—"that no attention will be paid by either of those Powers to any suggestions offered to them from his Sublime Majesty." Poor Turkey! The "sick man" will hardly be healed even with such attentive nurses as France and England at his bedside.

REFERRING to this matter a contemporary says:—

It is odd that the Euphrates Valley railway project comes to the fore with steady frequence, and goes in again immediately after. Another attempt is about to be made to make the railway a fact, and with the hope that it will be of military importance to England. So it would at that time when, from design or accident, the Suez Canal is blocked against the passage of our troops by half-a-dozen vessels, freighted with blocks of rock, being sunk in that canal.

THE latest Madras scandal—the Morgan-Ross case—has come to an end by the jury coming to the unanimous verdict that the defendant was "not guilty." The Chief Justice, in summing up, pointed out that the only evidence for the prosecution which could be taken into consideration was that given by Mrs. Morgan herself, but that this was uncorroborated—the Native servants' testimony going for little or nothing. As Mr. Ross had been indicted criminally he could not be examined on oath, but he was questioned by the Judge, and his denial of guilt, together with the circumstantial evidence which he brought forward, had no doubt great weight with the jury. Besides, the lady in cross-examination confused and mixed up dates, which were of great importance, in a very inexplicable manner.

IT can hardly be said that the result of the trial has been a whitewashing of all parties concerned, although, as the *Pioneer* remarks, the extraordinary situation which brought a High Court Registrar to the dock of his own Court has closed in the least discreditable way that was possible under the circumstances.

BUT we agree with our contemporary that it is singular, at any rate to those who have followed the case from a distance, to find the Chief Justice expressing his approval of the course followed by Mr. Morgan.

"AT the best," says the Allahabad journal, "Mr. Morgan was making a dreadful exposure of the conduct of a wife whom he did not intend to divorce, for the pleasure of prosecuting a man whom he had no chance of getting punished—for from the first appearance of the facts the idea of any penal sentence would have been absurd. But now, according to the verdict of the jury, he has also extorted a confession from his wife of acts which she did not commit, and has brought all this shame and scandal upon himself and other persons without a cause. Unless we take in its undisguised simplicity the lawyer's view of the excellence of any line of conduct that brings people to settle their differences in Court, it is difficult to find an adjective for the stupidity of Mr. Morgan's action. The only moral, in fact, to which a case like this would seem to point is the unpleasant one that a mistaken petitioner may do more harm to society generally than half-a-dozen co-respondents who are not found out."

DURING the trial the question was mooted as to the justice of the law in India which makes adultery a penal offence so far as the man is concerned, but allows the woman to go free. The presiding judge pointed out, of course, that all he had to do was to administer the law as it stood, and although Mr. Norton (the counsel for the prosecutor) approved of the law, the *Madras Mail*, which has a very patronising article on him as "a son of whom his father would have been proud," reminds him that his father, Mr. John Bruce Norton, held a different opinion, and considered it "very unfortunate" that the offence has obtained a position in the Penal Code of India, which it holds nowhere else. And the same journal appropriately reminds its readers of the remark of Mr. John Dawson Mayne in the first edition of his commentaries on that Code that it is startling to contemplate the effects of a law which would have consigned Warren Hastings, Charles Fox, and the Duke of Wellington to jail for five years!

THAT old Indian friend the P. and O. is determined to keep up the good name which its steamers have of late been winning for extraordinary speed. According to the latest advices received to-day the next Overland Mail from Bombay may be expected on Saturday—Christmas Eve—four days earlier than was anticipated.

The directors of the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited), have declared an interim dividend for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of 2s. 6d. per share, tax free, payable on Jan. 14.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The weeks immediately before Christmas, when the Viceroy is on tour and the Government has hardly settled down to the winter's work in Calcutta, are usually the most stagnant period of the year in India. This year is no exception, and for some time past there have been few domestic or foreign topics of interest. The principal event of the past week was the opening of the Dufferin railway bridge at Benares by the Viceroy. This great work, which completes the system of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway, and joins the southern end of that line with the East Indian Railway, has been under construction for over six years. The problem which confronted the engineers was one of great difficulty, as the Ganges at the spot selected is a stream 3,000 feet wide, with a depth varying from 37 feet in the dry to 92 feet in the rainy season. This difficulty was further increased by the decision that the bridge should be utilised for cart as well as rail traffic. Several engineers were consulted, among others Sir Bradford Leslie and Mr. Barlow, then President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and it was some time before the plans were finally settled. The bridge crosses the river in sixteen spans, seven of 356 feet, and nine of 114 feet, making the total length 3,518 feet. The cost, not including the approaches, was Rs. 6,076,207, or Rs. 1,727 per lineal foot, which is considered a comparatively low rate for India, having regard to the extent and difficulty of the work.

The Viceroy arrived at Benares on Thursday evening, and the opening ceremony took place on Friday in the presence of a large gathering of visitors, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, the Maharajah of Benares, and others. Colonel Jenkins, the agent of the railway company, having read the history of the construction of the bridge, the Viceroy spoke briefly. The reflection impressed on his mind was, he said, one of wonder that the bridge should ever have come into existence, but he believed that if only enough money were supplied to engineers there was nothing which their mechanical skill was unable to accomplish. He could not sufficiently express how deeply he felt tho compliment paid him in asking him to declare the bridge open and in naming it after him. The party then adjourned to luncheon. The Viceroy, in responding to the toast of his health, alluded to the pleasure he felt in knowing that Mr. Walton, the resident engineer in charge of the works, was the son of one of his earliest friends. He had seen during his tour many magnificent bridges like that now opened, and he thought the English race could point to no prouder monuments of their domination over this country. No greater monument of his own name could possibly exist. He concluded by expressing thanks to the various engineers connected wiih the designing and carrying out of the work. The Viceroy left Benares yesterday morning and arrived in Calcutta in the evening.

The so-called National Congress meets in Madras on the 27th, 28th, and 29th, and the Native papers are now giving lists of the delegates from the various districts, and discussing the prospects of the meeting. The Mahomedans appear to adhere to their determination to hold aloof, and the congress will consist chiefly of Hindoos. It is stated that Rajah Sir Madhava Rao will preside at the reception meeting, and the Hon. Budrudin Tyabjee of Bombay at the business meetings. Six hundred delegates are expected, of whom 100 are from Bombay, 100 from Bengal, 30 from the Punjab, 40 from the North-West Provinces, 40 from the Central Provinces, and the rest from Southern India. Some representatives from the Eurasian and the domiciled European community are also said to be likely to attend. Unlike the Calcutta congress of last year the meeting will be open to the Press, but reporters will be excluded from the committee meetings. The subjects of discussion are:—1. Reform of Legislative Councils. 2. Military expenditure. 3. The Arms Act. 4. The separation of Burma from India. 5. The question of sending a deputation to England to urge the resolutions of the congress on Parliament and the public. 6. The prosperity of the country. 7. The separation of judicial from executive functions. 8. The expected deficit in the Budget. 9. The constitution of the congress. It will be observed that the congress proposes to confine its attention to political topics, and not to take up any questions of social reform.

The Calcutta Trades Association has addressed an important letter to the Government on the subject of the reform of the Calcutta municipality. The chief point taken up is the existing system which practically debars Europeans from election to the corporation. It is urged that as the city owes everything to English capital and enterprise the European element in the municipality should be strengthened. The present body is declared to be too unwieldy, and it is suggested that its numbers should be reduced to 60, proper steps being taken to secure representation of the various public bodies as well as the different classes of the community.

The extension of the Scinde-Pishin Railway through the Khojak Pass has begun. Owing to the amount of tunnelling required the work will take about three years.

The Amanal Mulk, the ruler of Chitral, has sent two students to Peshawur for instruction in English and medical science. His second son is expected to visit Calcutta shortly. This is a gratifying proof of the influence which the Indian Government has held in Chitral since Colonel Lockhart's successful mission last year.

Lieutenant Younghusband, King's Dragoon Guards, has arrived in India, having travelled from China to Cashmere overland, a journey which no European has accomplished since Marco Polo.

BURMA.

RANGOON, DEC. 17.

Assistant Commissioner Martindale, with a body of Goorkhas and military police, has attacked Mawhun, a mountain village to the south of Bhamo. The village was held by forty Kachyens, who stoutly resisted. The Kachyens were driven out with a loss of two killed and several wounded. Our loss was one policeman killed and three wounded. The attacking party behaved well.

Notwithstanding the large force pursuing them, Ottama's gang shows considerable activity. Fifty dacoits, forming part of Ottama's gang, on the night of the 15th attacked and attempted to burn Salin, a populous village on the western bank of the Salin, held by a detachment of Madras Infantry. The assailants were repulsed. Their loss is unknown. On our side one Sepoy was severely wounded.

An unfortunate incident has occurred. The Kale Tsawbwa, a Kachyen chief who had given much trouble in the northern portion of the Chindwin Valley, was arrested, with two of his Ministers, some months ago by Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner of Chindwin, and deported to Mandalay. The Kale Tsawbwa and his Ministers recently succeeded in escaping from Mandalay, and are now crossing the country towards the Tsawbwa's former territory, accompanied by a band they have collected. Their object is to attack the Tsawbwa whom we have installed in Kale. The ex-Tsawbwa has great influence with the Chins, and some serious disturbances may result.

The force commanded by Brigadier Low will be accompanied by Captain Raikes as political officer. When the dacoits in the Yaw and Minbu districts have been dispersed, it is proposed to attempt the exploration of the large territory north of the Yaw country and lying between the Munipur River and Yoemadaung Mountains. It is inhabited by wild Chins, and is totally unexplored. The Burmese Kings possessed a purely nominal sovereignty over this wide tract. It is important to open friendly relations with the Chins, as the Upper Chindwin Valley has been greatly troubled by their raids. It is believed that Captain Raikes' personal influence will enable him to effect the desired object.

Captain Raikes has shown great judgment in dealing with these savages, and has already had an interview with some of the chiefs of the Tashon Chins, the most important tribe, who have promised to prevent raids into our territory. If the Chins consent, Captain Raikes will advance towards the lofty mountain named Sangal Chaung, which can be ascended from Chittagong. Captain Raikes is not likely to reach Singal Chaung, but he will endeavour to get within signalling distance of a party sent from Chittagong. Even if the Chins do not oppose there will be great natural obstacles to overcome, as the country is covered with very dense jungle.

The Government of India have informed applicants for mining licences in the Ruby Mines district that henceforward licences will only be granted to persons resident within the Ruby Mines tract. The mining licence to Streeter's syndicate will, however, continue for some months.

The action of the Government in refusing mining licences is generally regarded as a mistake, as it is desirable to encourage the introduction of capital in Upper Burma. Mr. Barrington Brown, an expert selected by the Government to report on the ruby mines and mineral resources of Burma, arrives in Rangoon by the next mail.

The prospects of the coming rice crop are attracting attention. The local Government estimate the crop of 1888 at 950,000 tons. In commercial circles it is believed that the Government estimate is not likely to be exceeded. The crop of 1887 amounted to 1,150,000 tons, and the crop of 1886 to 1,050,000 tons. From the next crop the rice required for Upper Burma must be deducted. The demand for Upper Burma has steadily increased. In 1886 84,700 tons and in 1887 137,900 tons were sent to the upper province. In 1888 it is anticipated that 150,000 tons will be required for Upper Burma. This will leave about 800,000 tons available for export, or nearly 200,000 tons less than last year. High prices are anticipated.

WITH a view to improve the tobacco of the Madras Presidency, so as to make it suitable for the European market, the Local Government has decided upon engaging, for two seasons, the services of a tobacco curer who has learnt his work at the Poosa Factory, in Tirhut. The curer is to instruct the growers both as to cultivation and curing.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

[BY A TEA-PLANTER.]

With a probable outturn in the China crop of tea this season of about one hundred and seventy million pounds, it is more than satisfactory to note that the estimates for the current period of the output of Indian tea point to a crop of eighty-six million pounds. In this the teas of Madras are included. It is noticeable that prices have been and are ruling very much lower than was expected at the beginning of the season; and this may be accounted for in three ways:—(1) by coarsely plucked, under or over-fermented, and badly rolled leaf; in consequence, almost necessarily badly sorted after manufacture; (2) the unsettled state of Ireland, which is a great consumer of good tea; and (3) competition with the China article. It would seem that, with the advent of machinery, a falling-off in prices had steadily taken place, which other causes alone are not sufficient to account for. A manager knowing his machine power, plucks probably treble of what would go to make a good ordinary tea. A volume of leaf coming in every day floods the withering accommodation; and so coarse, medium, and fine leaf wither together, probably without an attempt at separating the various qualities, by means of bamboo drum sieves, or otherwise. Hence uneven withering and possibly a drying up and blackening of the succulent pekoe leaf and bud—*the* leaves *par excellence* which go to give colour, strength, flavour and aroma; uneven fermentation, owing to the mixed state of the leaf; a thin, mawkish, dull-flavoured liquor with little or no *nose* to it; and a tea in appearance coarse or broken, or mixed for its classification. Reference has been so far made to the impetus given to leaf-plucking by the presence of powerful rolling machinery; but sorting machinery exercises an adverse influence as well, as, inasmuch as hand-in-hand with the temptations of powerful rolling machinery, it causes manufactured leaf to be worked off through a mesh never intended for it, thereby raising the classification, but depreciating the value. Nor is firing machinery the *summum bonum* it is made out to be, as the *roll* is only too apt to get burnt by a trifling negligence, or to lose its perfect fermentation by a deficiency of a few degrees in the requisite heat. It cannot be denied that rolling, firing, and sorting machinery have been a boon to the industry, and that as pieces of ingenious mechanism they are all that can be desired; but it is the temptation to over-plucking and coarse plucking, and the danger of inattention by the Native attendants, which combine to make up one of the causes of poorer prices. The weather, no doubt, has not at all times been propitious; and blights occasionally have exercised their withering influences: but the three great causes of low prices are probably correctly indicated. Taking the trouble in Ireland as going to make the second cause of a falling-off in prices, it must be known that Ireland consumers about one-third of the quantity credited to the United Kingdom, and that that consumption of one-third has fallen off 50 per cent. It is lucky that the China exports up to date have been some 35 million pounds short of the quantity for the same period last season; otherwise Indian teas would have ruled still lower. It will be seen that the third cause assigned for the low prices of Indian teas was their competition with Chinas, inasmuch as Indians, though more sought after, were depressed by the relative cheapness of Chinas. The position at present is that, with an estimated outturn of 86 million pounds, the official reports bring up the exports of Indian teas at 31st ultimo to a trifle over 50 million pounds, so that for this season we shall quite if not more than halve the China exports.

The supply of coolie labour is causing some trepidation amongst planters, as it is feared the opening of work on the Bengal Nagpore Railway will be an inducement to many otherwise intending emigrants to stay in their own country, and those who can be induced to emigrate will demand increased rates of bonus. The best description of labourer, and one who can stand the vicissitudes of the tea districts climate, has been found by a long experience to be out and away that from Chota Nagpore, and especially the Khol; and now that he can get near home more congenial work, there is every reason to fear a great falling-off in the yearly exodus to the tea plantations. Nor will this be all. Time-expired labourers will be wanting to return to their country, and for those induced to stay on demands for higher rates of bonus and pay will have to be met. Plucking will always have to be done by hand; but there is no reason why greater recourse may not be had to ploughing with bullocks, instead of the hoeing that at present obtains universally in the gardens. Deep-hoeing may not be supplanted by the plough; but there is a plough and appliances by which ordinary hoeing may be almost entirely done away with, thereby reducing cultivation charges by about two-thirds. Cultivation, manufacturing, and sorting being done by mechanical contrivances, Indian teas should be capable of being placed on the home market at an average of 7d. per pound—a figure that, quality for quality, China could not touch; whereas the average cost of a pound of Indian tea placed on the home market has been about 10d. per pound for this season up to date, and the average price per pound fetched about 15d.

The rates of carriage of stores to, and teas from the gardens are excessive. Compare, for instance, the rates of freight charged on cargo to and from Assam and Cachar, with the rates of freight obtaining between Calcutta and any of the home ports. Compare also the greater freight charged by ocean vessels on tea as against other cargo. Taking the Assam gardens we have the two only steam companies plying on the Brahmapootra exercising a monopoly. They work jointly, and the agents of the one line are the agents of the other, and are called joint-agents. This joint working was established when the Inland Flotilla Company started its competition, before which there was some semblance of opposition between the two companies. The Inland Flotilla Company has ceased to exist, crushed by the two existing joint companies—and the joint working still continues! Each has a sort of mail service too; that belonging to the Rivers Steam Navigation Company is called the "Dhubri Debrooghur Mail Service," and that of the India General Steam Navigation Company the "Goalundo-Debrooghur Despatch Service." The former "mail service" commenced working in 1883; the latter "despatch service" in 1886. The distance between Goalundo and Dhubri is also plied by the former; indeed, the vessels of the River Steam Navigation Company's "mail service" commenced to ply between Goalundo and Dhubri before the India General Steam Navigation Company commenced the running of their "despatch service." But as far as the public is benefited by any opposition or competition, there is none. The rates and conditions are the same; each has placed restrictions on the other, and there is complete accord between the two companies as far as the public is concerned. When the now defunct Inland Flotilla Company was running, a great effort was made by the two joint companies to conciliate the shippers; the smaller rivers running into the main river Bramahpootra, had small "feeder" steamers put on to tap all Native boat traffic, garden or otherwise; rates were lowered to throttle all such traffic, with the object of getting all cargo from its source into their own working. When the combined competition of the two powerful joint companies was successful in killing out their small rival, working in the interests of the province, opened out, and, supported by its magnificent tea industry, rates sprang up, and in the matter of tea freight alone, whereas those who signed an agreement with the two joint companies (made so to do, in anticipation of the competition) had their tea carried for Rs. 1-8 or 2 per maund nett, those unfortunates who would not bind themselves to any agreed tariff for a period (probably the time calculated to smother the opposition) had to knuckle down, cry *peccavi*, and pay, and are paying now, Rs. 4 per maund nett. Attention has been drawn to the attempt to compete against the Native boat service, when it suited the scheme of the joint companies to oust a rival, with the object of showing that these smaller rivers can be navigated by small steamers having flats in tow, all the year round. Of course the class of "feeder" running haphazard, at the whim of the local agent—that is, where it could not be utilized by the companies more profitably to themselves elsewhere, before the competition of the Inland Flotilla Company as now—is not the class of vessel that will answer to run up the small rivers, for more than five months in the year. But when the Steam Companies come to honestly assimilate the interests of the shippers to and from the Assam ports with their own, or shippers are driven to form or support a company that will, then may be expected to be seen a fleet of smaller vessels, with a draught that will admit of their going *anywhere where a country boat can*, at all seasons of the year, and a great reduction in the freight on garden stores and tea carried on the small rivers. Each district, nay, each province, in which tea is grown has its local causes and influences antagonistic to a cheaper working, but the necessities of the trade will compel them in time to find a proper level. The high rates of river carriage have been touched on; but it behoves those gardens—and there are many—who have to cart long distances, to have their roads put into easy working order, and to have cheaper carting arrangements. In Chota Nagpore, for instance, the cost of carting a pound of tea is about one-fourth of its cost of outturn on the garden. A great deal has doubtless yet to be done in reducing expenditure judiciously all round. Wonders have been done in the last 20 years, and wonders will still be done, both in manufacture and in cost of producing and placing the article on the market. And in this latter connection of markets, we have to augment the trade with Australia and Afghanistan, and induce a better trade with Canada and the United States. Russia, too, presents a vast field for good cheap Indian teas, full of promise when the present insane political jealousies shall cease. Much more determined efforts have yet to be made, moreover, to promote the sale of Indian teas in the United Kingdom and in our Indian territories, and those influenced by our rule, before we can make the plantation records of this great industry what they might and ought to be.—*Statesman.*

THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY OF MYSORE.

(Madras Mail.)

It is with considerable hesitation that we devote a large part of this issue to the reprint of a letter which the Editor of this journal ventured to inflict upon his contemporaries of the *Mining*

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Journal, the *Mining World*, and the *Financial News*; but there is some probability that the communication, notwithstanding its prolixity, will be of interest to a good many of our own readers who take an interest in the progress of the gold-mining industry of India. The good people at home whose money has been expended in the development of that industry at Kolar, have, as a rule, an exceedingly vague idea of what has been, and should be done on their behalf. They cannot readily read between the lines, or apply the lessons of the figures of the weekly reports which are laid before them; but they are all agreed that it would be very nice to see their investments return cent. per cent. of profit for the rest of their lives. Madras is so close to the field of labour that the residents of this city need experience no great difficulty in obtaining a general idea, by personal inquiry and observation, of what has been accomplished so far; yet visitors to the field are few and far between. This seeming local indifference to the growth of a Ballarat at our doors must not be regarded as significant of indifference to the advantage to India that may be expected to arise from the creation of a new demand for labour, and the discovery of supplies of the only possible cure for the demoralised rupee. Kolar is making an entirely new departure in the commercial history of India, and if she should turn up trumps a great incentive will be given to the exploration of quartz reefs elsewhere. The Wynaad made great promise six or seven years ago; but its performance was too melancholy; yet if Kolar continues to do well the Wynaad will most probably look up again, and make a fresh start. The Nilgiris, too, are supposed to contain auriferous formations, which could be reached inexpensively; and the North Arcot District is said to abound in favourable indications. The industry is in its infancy in India, and it is one which grows slowly. But the progress which has been made so far at Kolar is exceedingly encouraging. The mine that attracts most attention is the Mysore, which is pioneering the way for all the field; and the fierce light of much irresponsible and captious British criticism is cast upon the Superintendent of that mine, little as he may court or relish notoriety. There are other promising mines, and other excellent men at Kolar; but from the London point of view the Mysore is the test mine, and its superintendent is the man to be lauded, girded at, or hung. This is in a sense unjust to other superintendents, whose strenuous labours are ignored, or are gauged by those of a neighbour with whom they are not officially associated. But all in good time will the superintendents who emulate, or improve upon the example of Mysore have their reward. The letter to which we have referred was written in view to tranquillising some very anxious minds at home, and should it aid in dispelling some of the ill-founded alarm which has of late found expression in London and Glasgow, it will not have been written in vain. It deals for the most part with the proceedings at only one of the thirteen Companies now on the field, but the more developed of the other companies will probably come in for notice in another letter at an early date.

There ought, one might think, to be no reasonable occasion for placing before the home public at this date such a glance at the features of the Kolar Goldfield as is embodied in the letter under notice, but, unfortunately, most of the shareholders are in the dark, and they do not possess the means of lightening their darkness. The companies are directed and managed from London. The Boards are small bodies of men of good repute in the commercial world, and no pains are spared to keep them in touch with the executives under their orders. But the 6,000 miles between London and Kolar place a very serious difficulty in the way of a prompt and exact ascertainment of what has been accomplished, and of the reasons for projects for the future. It may not be impossible, but it is very difficult, to compensate the companies for the want of Indian experience that is felt by the majority of the directors, managing directors, and secretaries. The Boards have to depend upon the reports of the superintendents on the field, and they rarely read those reports with the aid of personal knowledge of the circumstances or conditions which are described. The section of the home public that finds the great bulk of the capital would be deaf to any overtures that might be made by a Board domiciled in Madras. The Board that they insist upon having must have its permanent official habitat in London, and the shareholders must be free to hold the members of the Board personally answerable at meetings in London for their direction of affairs. This is the system, and there is no chance of home capitalists departing from it. But both Boards and shareholders should be glad to obviate, or at least to lessen the disadvantages connected with the inability of the members of the former to conduct personal investigations. "There is no manure like the farmer's foot." The Superintendents work with great zeal, and, in our judgment, with remarkable success, but they do so at the risk of being misunderstood or misrepresented. Let them be never so careful to stick closely to facts, let them be never so anxious to pursue the happy mean between optimism and pessimism, yet they may be caused the chagrin of finding that the readers of their reports run away with the idea that they have said a great deal more or less than they ever intended to say. The Boards of course refrain from "cooking" the periodical reports, and they try at the annual meetings to give, on the strength of those reports, a comprehensive account of the progress of works. For all this the average shareholder is habitually conscious of being in want of information that he can grasp. If a man of the high professional standing of Mr. John Taylor or Mr. Darlington were periodically to visit the mines, and to report impartially thereon in a popular kind of fashion, for the special benefit of shareholders unversed in mining details, and in a more technical manner for the benefit of experts, the lively game of "bears" and "bulls" in the Stock Exchange would not be played with so much success and impunity as is now the case. The Kolar Companies are in rivalry to a certain extent, and rivals in trade do not easily co-operate; but the Boards of Companies ought to be able to agree upon common action for the general good in regard to sending out a first-class expert once a year to dispassionately inspect all the mines. Such a man would have to be remunerated handsomely, but if his fee were divided among all the Companies the expense to each would not materially increase the year's outlay. Something ought to be done, and done soon, to modify that ignorance of things as they are at Kolar, which has of late not only been seriously detrimental to the interests of shareholders, and the peace of mind of the executives, but has tended to cast an unmerited blight on an industry which needs all reasonable encouragement.

INDIAN BANKING.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

In the first six months of the present year the rate of interest or discount in England was a little under 2 per cent. In Calcutta, Bombay and Madras the Bank rate was 7½—7 and 6¾ respectively, or an average of little over 7 per cent. for India. With this rate of earning the Indian Presidency Banks realised on their capital of 3½ crores a surplus of 28 lakhs in round figures, whereas taking three of the largest English Metropolitan Banks, namely, the London and Westminster, the Union, and the London and County we find that these, with an aggregate capital of £6,505,000, or say six-and-a-half crores of Indian money, earned over £530,000, equal to fifty-three lakhs. Taking into consideration only the rates of discount in the two countries, the disparity may appear great; but, in order to have a right view of the subject, the resources of each group of banks require to be taken into consideration. Thus the Indian Banks had, besides their capital of 3½ crores, reserve funds deposits and other resources to the extent of Rs. 14,52,000, or say 18 crores in all, against which their English contemporaries had an amount of £76,120,000, or say over 76 crores. Of the 18 crores of the Indian Banks over 10½ crores were used in their operations, whereas the English banks utilised over £57,000,000, equal to 57 crores of their own and other people's money. Calculated on this basis, the twenty-eight lakhs of earnings of the Indian Banks show a percentage of 2·80 against ·70 per cent. of their English rivals, or exactly one-fourth of the former. The Indian Presidency Banks have this in common with the English Metropolitan Banks we have mentioned, that both sets of Banks are banks of loans and discounts, and do not transact exchange business properly so-called. The Indian Banks have the internal exchange business of the country in their hands. By means of their branches, they buy Native bills of exchange drawn against country produce sent to the Presidency towns for export to foreign countries. The English Banks may be said to have a counterpart of this sort of business in the discount of what are known as Trades Bills in England. These bills are drawn by manufacturers and other producers in England, and represent value of indents or orders which they execute for agency or commission houses having correspondence with foreign countries. Thus, a Native merchant in India sends an order for 100 packages of piece-goods or 100 tons of copper to his agents in England. These agents pass on the indent or order to the respective manufacturerers, and these latter when they complete the goods send them on to the parties concerned, drawing on them for the cost by means of their trade bills. These bills have generally a currency of three months to run, but being discounted with the banks, the drawers are put in funds for their further operations. The drawees of the agents take up these trade bills by means of funds created by their own bills drawn on their Indian correspondents against the shipment of goods received from the manufacturers. It is the business of the Exchange banks to negotiate these bills, and thus these banks take up the business where it is left by the metropolitan institutions. In the exports of produce from India the same process is gone through. The Presidency banks finance for the produce from the interior to the sea board, and from thence the running, so to speak, is taken up by the Exchange banks. It is strange, however, that the English Exchange banks which have their branches in India should make such a poor thing of the business. We say this from the small dividends which these banks pay their shareholders. Doubtless the general depression of business may have something to do with this result, but seeing that the entire foreign trade of India bulks to fully 150 crores, and that there are hardly half-a-dozen competitors in the field, one would naturally suppose that the banks in question would show a better result of their operations than what they actually do. The value of India's trade in imports and exports with foreign countries in merchandize alone exclusive of treasure amounts as we said to fully 150 crores of Indian money. The

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banks could secure and do actually secure the financing for almost the whole of this trade. Of course their combined capital will fall considerably short of this amount, but they have their credits with the London Joint-Stock Banks, and under these credits they can operate fully up to the requirements of the trade with an adequate cover. This cover consists of merchants' bills drawn against produce secured with shipping documents representing that produce. To pay for these bills the Exchange banks create funds by drawing their own bills on the London Joint-Stock Banks with which they may have opened credits. This simultaneous operation of buying and selling bills constitutes the main business of the Exchange banks, and no bank manager is worth his salt if he fails to clear at least one per cent. by the operation. These banks have most of them branches in China also, and taking advantage of the cross exchanges between India and China and China and England, bank exports sometimes clear more than that amount. Taking, however, the least that could be done on a turn-over of 150 crores the Indian Exchange banks ought to net 1½ crores between themselves, and this is not a small amount to divide amongst half-a-dozen competitors. We do not ignore the charges or outgoings of the banks, but these ought to be a small percentage, judging from the standards of our Presidency Banks. Thus the Bank of Bengal's working charges for the year come to 5 per cent., of the Bombay Bank 4¾ per cent., while that of Madras shows only 5¼ per cent., that is, on the paid-up capitals of the respective Banks. As the Exchange banks have branches in foreign countries we would be safe in taking their charges at half as much, or say 7½ per cent., on their respective capitals. It is singular under the circumstances these institutions do not make larger returns.

BENGAL.

IT has been arranged to hold a Volunteer Camp of Exercise on the Ballygunge Maidan from the 8th to the 21st of February.

JANUARY 9th is the date fixed for the Photographic Exhibition in the Calcutta Museum. Nine medals are to be given, including one by the Viceroy.

To suit the convenience of a majority of the railway authorities consulted, it has been decided that the Railway Conference which was to have been held in Calcutta in February next shall instead be held at Simla in August.

THE weather has been fine in Bengal. The late rich harvest has begun, and promises to yield a good outturn, except in Chota Nagpore and parts of the Burdwan and Orissa Divisions and the Gya District, where the crop had insufficient rain in September and October. Rain is wanted in Chota Nagpore for the rabi crops; elsewhere the sowing of these crops and of poppy is progressing favourably.

ONE Gobordhone Chondal, a common coolie, residing at Seebpore, has been nominated for a seat on the Howra Municipality. After this no one will doubt that Local Self-Government is making marvellous progress in Bengal.

THE Political Department is likely to lose one of its pleasantest appointments in the course of the next few months, as after the King of Oudh's estate has been wound up sufficient work will not be found to justify the retention of a Political Agent of the first class as Superintendent of Pensions in Calcutta.

IT is not, the *Englishman* believes, likely that any hasty measures will be taken in regard to the Tibetan intrigues in Sikkim. The Chinese Government are willing and anxious to give all assistance in bringing about a settlement, and will probably take such action in the course of the next few weeks as will lead to a satisfactory conclusion of the matter.

BUNDELKHAND stands in need of a deal of civilising. It is probably the most backward of all the States and provinces, and customs prevail in it of which we, happily, hear nothing in other parts of the country. At Gowribar quite recently a kachi woman performed the rite of self-immolation on the funeral pyre of her husband, in the presence of a large gathering of Natives. It is the first case of suttee which has come to notice for a long period, and it is to be hoped that our Political Agent in Bundelkhand will institute a searching inquiry into the facts, and that the Government will sanction the severe punishment of the principal actors in the tragedy.

IT will surprise people not acquainted with the salt trade to hear that Bengal manufactured only 66,000 maunds of salt last year, and imported 10,379,000 maunds more from the United Kingdom, Hamburg, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, and Italy. Smaller quantities came from Bombay and Aden, and even from Cape Town. There was a falling-off in the manufacture to the extent of 380,000 maunds, or about 85 per cent., but the increase of importation far exceeded that amount. The cause of the decrease was the opposition to stricter regulations against smuggling, which in previous years, as is officially reported, used to be carried on in almost every warehouse and salt works. There has been a steady falling-off in manufacture at Balasore, which is attributed to the *cheapness* and superior quality of salt from Liverpool. The importation of Liverpool salt into Balasore has risen during the last five years from 24 maunds to 143,397 maunds.

THE following, regarding the mill industry of Bengal may be of interest:—In 1886-87 there were in the 24-Pergunnahs forty-five mills, giving employment to over 40,000 hands, at work during the year. The depression in the jute and cotton industries continued to be felt, though less severely than in the previous year. There was some improvement in the gunny market, and the number of working days in the jute mills was raised from four a week to nine a fortnight. About 76,800 tons of jute were worked up during the year, against 46,662 in the preceding year. In the cotton industry the main features of the year are stated to have been a steady fall in prices all round, a fair demand at the decline in prices for yarn, and an increased production, with a gradual transference of spindles to manufactures of lower counts of yarn on account of the competition of Bombay in production of the finer yarns; 8,330 tons of cotton were worked in the mills during the year, against 5,933 tons in the preceding year.

THE following is a fuller description of the terms of the order of the District Judge in the Simla Bank case. The Court declined to make a compulsory order, but granted a supervision order, the petitioners consenting. The appointment of liquidators, the remuneration to be given them, and the security to be taken from them, has been reserved until the meeting of creditors and others to be held in March next, when these questions will be discussed and decided. Messrs. Chisholm and Elston, the liquidators appointed at the voluntary winding-up meeting in May last, will continue to act as liquidators till the meeting in March, the Court finding no ground for their removal now, as it considered their management of the affairs of the estate up to the present satisfactory. The Court further came to the conclusion that the charges made against them in the petition were unfounded, and that the statements concerning the proceedings at the meeting and the action of the chairman were untrue.

AMONG the earliest of the cold weather visitors to India is a French officer, Captain Antoine de Gimel, who has been serving in Tonquin. He arrived at Calcutta from China some days ago, and with the courteous permission of the Government of India intends to make himself acquainted with the internal economy of the army in this country, and also the conditions under which service is performed. He has visited the army manufacturing in and about Calcutta, and is now bound for the Cavalry Camp at Lawrencepur, where he will see our troops working as on a campaign. The French have raised Native corps in Tonquin, and are naturally anxious to make them as efficient as possible, and with this object in view they seek to utilise the experience which we ourselves have gained in India in dealing with our Sepoys. Captain de Gimel will visit the North-West border in the course of his tour, and will doubtless be particularly interested in the organisation of the Frontier Force.

MADRAS.

A FATAL accident occurred on the Bellary Kistna State Railway on the 21st ultimo, by which three lives were lost.

A BRANCH of the Primrose League is to be shortly opened at Madras. A preliminary meeting was held on Friday at the Doveton College.

IT is reported at Bangalore that Mr. White King, Assistant Resident of Mysore, is going on furlough. Major Robertson from Hyderabad, who left Bangalore lately, succeeding him.

THERE is a vacancy at the College of Engineering, Madras, for an assistant master, to teach surveying in all its branches. The appointment will be a temporary one, lasting probably until November, 1888. The salary will be Rs. 50 a month for any man who holds no substantive appointment under Government. No notice will be taken of applications from men who do not hold first-class certificates as surveyors, and who have no practical experience.

AN important ruling has just been issued by Government, in which they have decided, in regard to a question raised by the Tanjore Municipality as to the amenability of the South India Railway Company to pay assessment under the Municipal Act for land held by them within municipal limits adjacent and contiguous to stations, that, as the land is waste and access or to a building for which tax is already paid, no tax can be admissible for such land.

BOMBAY.

THE balance of the Berar surplus for the last official year, amounting to some two and three-quarter lakhs of rupees, has been recently paid over to the Nizam's Government by the British authorities.

THE Secunderabad paper says that a few days ago, before he left Hyderabad, Sir Salar Jung received a long letter from Mr. Gladstone congratulating him very warmly on his articles in the *Nineteenth Century*.

ON Sunday, the 20th, it being the birthday of Queen Marguerite of Savoy, consort of King Umberto I, and the Italian man-o'-war *Rapido* happening to be in Bombay harbour, all the Government vessels there displayed Italian bunting in

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honour of the occasion. The two English turret-ships, the troopship *Serapis*, and the French war-vessel *Brandon* were all gaily decorated. So were also the Rubattino Company's vessels. The *Amberwitch* and other vessels hoisted the Italian flag.

THE *Deccan Times* announces that H.H. the Nizam has sanctioned a grant of four-and-a-half lakhs of rupees for education this year in his dominions, in addition to the funds to be raised by cess on the land revenue, of which two pies per rupee are to be devoted to primary education. This cess is estimated to yield a further sum of between seventy-five and eighty thousand rupees from those districts alone which had been surveyed and settled. This is an advance on the miserable and altogether unworthy expenditure which was formerly devoted to educational purposes in Hyderabad.

AT a meeting of the Pleaders' Association the letter from the High Court Judges and the proposal of the Bombay Bar to have the Legal Practitioner's Act in the Presidency were discussed, and it was resolved to ask the opinion of the Pleaders' Association at Calcutta and Madras.

IN connection with the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Justice West from the Bench of the Bombay High Court, to take his seat in his Excellency the Governor's Council, the Pleaders' Association have passed a highly appreciative resolution, expressing regret at their separation, and the sense they entertained of his lordship's judicial abilities and knowledge of law, and the valuable services he had rendered the State while presiding for about fourteen years on the Bench of the High Court.

THE *Deccan Times* understands that his Highness's Government has nominated a Committee to draw up a set of rules for the future regulation of printing presses and newspapers in Hyderabad. Attention to the want of any law on the subject in these dominions, our contemporary remarks, has been excited by the extraordinary growth of journalism here, Native and European, that has characterised the past few years, and upon which we had lately occasion to remark. The need of some precautionary measures in this direction has also probably been suggested by this fact, that a tendency has exhibited itself in some quarters to abuse the Liberty of the Press—a phrase which must be accepted, under the most favourable circumstances, with some reservation when spoken of in connection with an autocratic Government such as that of Hyderabad.

NATIVE PRESS.

DHULIP SINGH.—In fiery words Dhulip has given vent to his feelings. He has blamed the English, and afforded an opportunity to the Russian newspapers to proclaim their hostility to the English. But they ought to know that anything hostile to the English will not find place in India, whatever vanity the Russians may display, and whatever statement the Russian newspapers may make. We 250 millions of Indians are well-wishers of the English. On behalf of the whole population of India we trample upon those Russian newspapers. But we have some regret for Maharajah Dhulip.—The *Praja Bandhu*.

INDIAN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.—The arts and manufactures in India are at the present moment in a very miserable condition. So long as the Western art and manufactures are not introduced in our country there can be no hope for our real happiness. It is true that the Government has established schools of art in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Lahore, but those institutions do not teach the manufacturing of articles of daily use. We cannot believe that the Government will soon establish such institutions. Their establishment would make the English manufacturers losers. With regard to intelligence and aptitude for business the people of India are not inexpert. But under the influence of time and foreign subjection, they have become so inert and void of self-reliance that they cannot stand without the assistance of another. They are unable to understand their own welfare unless another person points it out to them.—The *Suravi and Pataka*.

THE NATIVE PRESS.—A clamour has again been raised for the revival of Act IX. Anti-Indians—Anglo-Indians are writing articles with a view to gag the Native Press. They are beseeching the Government to lend ear to their utterances. We believe that the Government will not listen to them. The Government ought to know that the Native papers are acting as its friend. They are pointing out every injustice that is committed. This is doing good in two ways. The English Government has been able to understand the merits and demerits of its rule, and remove shortcomings when it thinks it necessary. The people are also becoming hopeful as their grievances are made known. So the sensible English Government will not gag the Native Press, or listen to the evil-minded Anglo-Indian.—The *Dainik and Chandrika*.

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.—The *Rast Goftar* is glad that the Government have resolved this time to introduce the competitive system, in the Native youths for the Statutory Civil Service. Certain conditions, physical and educational, have been prescribed as necessary qualifications for admission to the competitive examination, which is to be shortly held. But the paper is sorry that from the classes of students who have been held to be qualified for the purpose, those who have had the advantage of an English education at home have been excluded. One who has studied at an English University, although he may not have taken a degree, must be presumed to be better qualified than one who has graduated at an Indian University. It would be an injustice, therefore, to exclude from the examination those of the Natives who have studied in England.

THE MAGISTERIAL BENCH.—The *Jame-Jamshed*, commenting upon a report that Mr. Hamilton is going to be appointed a Presidency Magistrate on the retirement of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, says that a Native of India ought, in justice, to be selected by Government. There must be at least one Native on our Magisterial bench. Mr. Hamilton is a good man, and there is nothing to be said, individually, against his advancement. But the Native community would have just cause for disappointment if all the three Presidency magistrates were to be Europeans or Eurasians. The matter deserves to be taken up by the Native associations, whose representations to Government on the subject would no doubt receive proper attention from the Governor. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* is also sorry to hear that the claim of Natives to have a qualified man selected from their community should be set aside.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.—The *Bombay Samachar* says:—For various reasons it is our opinion that it would have been better if the Government had declined with thanks the offer of sixty lakhs of rupees by the Nizam for frontier defences. It is said by those who have expressed themselves in favour of accepting the offer that it will be a standing token of the loyalty of one of the greatest of Indian Princes. This is a rather doubtful way of testing the loyalty of Native princes, which, in many cases, was shown unmistakably during the troublous times of the Mutiny, and during the Russian scare of three years ago. The enemies of England will put their own construction upon such gifts, and the Nizam's offer is all the more to be regretted, because other princes, as has already occurred in three instances, will think themselves bound in honour to follow his Highness's example. The burden will eventually fall upon their subjects, because the princes will know how to recoup themselves for the cost of giving a substantial proof of their loyalty.

MAJOR LORD BERESFORD is known, says the *Pioneer*, to be among those who have been recommended for a Brevet in connection with the Burma honours, the recommendation coming, as is understood, from the Viceroy himself, warmly supported by both the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member. India once lost a good Viceroy, Burma way, from the slack arrangements made to ensure his safety, and on Lord Dufferin's late trip to the outlying provinces the Military Secretary had anxious work in making all the arrangements which secured his distinguished charge amid somewhat perilous surroundings.

THE Deputy Commissioners of the Central Provinces, who, in some cases, if report speaks true, have been feeling the yoke of the new Chief Commissioner rather heavy, are not to be allowed, says the *Pioneer*, to find rest by folding their tents like the Arabs, and silently disappearing into the recesses of their Districts. Even in the seclusion of a camp life a strict account of their movements is to be required of them. A series of excellent rules, it appears, has long been in existence, providing instructions for Deputy Commissioners as to what they shall observe and record on their tours, but unfortunately there was no condition that the results should be submitted to Government, which is thereby deprived, Mr. Mackenzie complains, of much that it would like to know. For the future, therefore, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners must keep a record of their movements and observations when on tour. Mr. Mackenzie will not insist on a diary—that might hurt the feelings of some officers—nor does he wish to add much to the labour of writing, but he "supposes that every officer keeps a note-book, and it is not too much to expect that he should devote half-an-hour after the work of the day is over to recording briefly and simply the result of his day's doings." We are afraid this extra half hour will seem to some like that which was devoted at our earliest school to the concoction of a home letter, and which was always looked upon as the longest of the week; but we hope that the Government of the Central Provinces will gain more information than parents did under that uncongenial system. The general principles laid down about touring in the same paper are both sensible and liberal. The system, it is explained, was not invented to enable officers to dawdle round their districts with a gun; but at the same time "perpetual motion is not an essential or even a desirable feature in a cold weather tour." Halts must be made for the convenience of parties and witnesses to suits, and cases should be disposed of as notified to the parties. Yet must not the tour be confined to the beaten tracks and high roads; and, in spite of the caution about dawdling about with a gun, the Chief Commissioner believes that "on the whole a sporting Deputy Commissioner is likely to know more of his District than an officer whose only idea of tour work is to carry his cutcherry about with him by regular daily marches."

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.*

The burning Irish question assumes, in this, as in so many other periodicals, the prominence, of which much less than "twenty years of steady administration" will, we hope and believe, divest it. The place of honour is thus assigned to an article on "Mr. Chamberlain and Ulster," designed as a refutation of the remarks of the "Alderman of Birmingham," as he is somewhat sneeringly called by the writer. It is contended that the Alderman's ideas are wrong on almost every point. The "Saxon" or dominant" race has no existence except as an "Irish" race: "the Celt absorbed Norman and Saxon, and, to some extent, the Scotchman"; once again, then, *Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit.* This "race, in which the Celtic temperament generally, but not always, predominates, is the race of to-day, and the race of the future, in Ireland" (p. 1067). As for the supremacy of Ulster, the writer will have none of it. If not the last, Ulster is, he assures us, by no means the first, among the provinces of Ireland; and it is but right to say, that he produces many data in support of his somewhat startling conclusion. The writer states his case clearly and well, and marshals his facts with consummate ability.

The well-known work on "Capital," by Karl Marx, reputed on the Continent "the Bible of the working classes," is analysed with unsparing severity (and the fallacy on which Marx founds his arguments exposed) in the next article. The only really valuable portion of the Marx's bulky volumes is "the historic treatment of the growth of commerce and of the actual condition of the working class" (p. 1086). The paper, which well deserves perusal as a scathing denunciation of mischievous errors, closes with extracts showing that Hyndman and his fellow socialists have, in their pamphlets, given the British workman "nothing but coloured and doctored fragments of this somewhat insipid work."

From few things does the health of the said British workman suffer more than from the scandalous adulteration of food, and on this subject we have a very interesting paper, the third in the present issue. We shall never know what proportion of infant mortality is due to the adulteration of one article—milk; we look back with a feeling of regret, and almost of envy, to the Berlin system, under which a certain proportion of the "Schutzmänner," or policemen, armed with milk-testers, is invested with power to upset into the gutter the contents of any milk-can which fall below a certain standard of purity.

The first volume of M. Ernest Renan's "History of Israel," the importance of which can hardly be exceeded by those which are to follow it, is carefully examined in a subsequent paper. Renan's conclusion is the startling paradox, that the whole Israelitish history "is an effort extending over centuries, to renounce the false god, Yahweh (Jehovah), and to return to the primitive Elohim." The faith of patriarchal times was, M. Renan tells us, comparatively pure; it was "deism without metaphysics," and it was a distinctly retrograde step when the Hebrews abandoned Elohim for a deity personal to their nation (Yahweh), as did the Moabites, who called their deity Kemosh, the Canaanites, who styled theirs Moloch, &c. The reviewer states his objections in some detail, and with much force. "The whole distinction," he avers, "between Elohism and Yahwism, and the fancied primitive monotheism, rest upon the flimsiest possible foundation, and can only be maintained by defying the surest and most substantial results of modern researches." (p. 1132).

The great productiveness of Morocco, which is all but neglected, under its present Government, by the five or six millions of souls who form its population, will probably lead to energetic disputes between the various Mediterranean Powers, who have long coveted its natural riches—disputes which can hardly fail to come to a head on the death of the present Ruler. Full information as to its products, its antiquities, its seaports, and its incomparable climate, are given in a well-written article on the subject. The Reviews of Mr. Frith's Reminiscences, and of Dr. Darwin's attractive life of his father, the great Charles Darwin, will be read with pleasure.

A SWALLOW'S WING.†

Verily, we live in an age of sensationalism. Nothing, perhaps, is more conclusive evidence on this point than the tone of the literature of the period. Take "A Swallow's Wing" for an example. To say that it makes the flesh creep conveys but the feeblest impression of this most extraording effusion. It is a literary "chamber of horrors." The heart well-nigh stops beating, the blood curdles in the veins, as page after page of heart-rending—indeed, in cases sickening—spectacles rush along in maddening eagerness to amuse, to enliven, and attract. At one time the scene depicts drops of molten lead trickled upon the forehead of poor suffering humanity; at another the unhappy wretch has his hands firmly fixed in a vice while boiling oil is dropped upon each nail in succession. But the most diabolical, the most sickening, cruelty of the lot is when the same tormented son of Adam is tied to a stake, and with him a bird of the parrot tribe, whose only food is the flesh of the victim thus most foully tormented. Then follow tortures of the mind, such as when his food is flavoured to indicate the presence of poison—when all the preparatories to the molten lead inhumanity are gone through a second time, and matters stop just short of the cruelty itself.

The scene is laid in China, where, it is well known, want of feeling for the sufferings of life is a national vice, and barbaric systems of torture are a refined science. But why make fiction dwell upon such scenes? Is it merely to out-Haggard Haggard, hitherto the prince of sensational writers? Touches of nature, flashes of intellectual brilliancy, lashes of satire, dashes of gentleness—not one of these exists in the weird and heart-rending novel. This is condemnatory; but we gladly avow that if readers want their feelings harrowed; if they desire to feast their imaginations upon the diet of barbaric cruelty; if they wish to wake up in the night screaming at the tortures which a lively imagination is re-enacting in the land of Nod; if they seek to torture themselves by the tortures of another; if, in short, they wish to gloat, like Nero, upon the racked and quivering frame of a brother in the flesh, then they will not be disappointed in a "Swallow's Wing."

A LADY'S RANCHE LIFE IN MONTANA.*

Where is Montana. Not everyone, perhaps, could answer, "in the Rocky Mountains." So "I.R.'s" most enticing little *brochure* teaches this much, if nothing else. But there is, in truth, an immense deal of information in the compass of a comparatively few pages. On the whole, perhaps, the life is pleasant, and well-suited to those venturesome, hardy personages to whom the effeminate routine of the old country is wearisome and repulsive, and who pine for the excitement of the wilds of the hills and the freedom of the mountains. But oh, the cold! Fancy what 82 degrees of frost means? Picture water freezing in the basin as one washes one's hands, and the towels freezing stiff before they are returned to their places! How nice, too, when the bread is frozen solid, and has to be thawed for an hour before it is fit for use; when the handles of hay forks burn the hand unless there be gloves to protect the latter! Is it not charming, too, that a bit has to be thawed before it can be placed in a horse's mouth to prevent it sticking to the tongue!

But all of a sudden the warm wind from the ocean sweeps across the land, and ice and snow vanish as quickly as a London rough before the guardians of order. Then in due course the pendulum runs to the other extreme, and the thermometer—never lower than 90°—at times runs up to 109° in the shade. But as a set off the air is so dry that what would be quite unendurable in England passes without notice on the Rocky Mountains, and then the scenery is superb. One can well understand that it is delicious to jump up at daybreak, stride a horse, scour the prairies, drive herds of cattle, commune with nature, and be happy. But then this needs an iron constitution, especially if one chances to belong to the so-called weaker sex. And imagination shudders at the bare idea of serious illness with no medical man nearer than ten or twelve miles, and he, perhaps, none too skilled. Whatever may be the verdict as to the pleasures or pains, the charms or miseries of such harum-scarum doings as are depicted in a "Lady's Ranche Life in Montana," it is not open to question that to read about it just as one is about to sit down to a good dinner, with a glowing fire and a warm room, is very enjoyable, and "I. R." will doubtless find many *companions de voyage* so far as purchasers are concerned; and perchance not a few will visit her in the wild spots round which she has cast a halo of interest, and clad them with a robe of fascination.

PUFFS FROM THE ENGINE OF WAR.†

This little unpretentious volume is well calculated to while away an hour after dinner, if not with profit, at least with pleasure. The stories are as a rule amusing and replete with the genuine humour which, as a rule, is redolent of the sister isle. There is considerable brilliancy, for instance, in the conception that an officer who does not knew his drill gets through the difficulty by roaring out an obscure word of command, which, quite unintelligible in itself, serves to give the men the opportunity of displaying their knowledge, and go at least right till, unfortunately, one incomprehensible shout too many was given—the result, a fiasco.

"Only a little thing" is an amusing poem in the Ingoldsby Legend School of Art. But the gem of the book is "Sara Smith"—a novelette in three chapters—well written, cleverly conceived,

* "The Westminster Review." December, 1887. London: Trübner and Co.

† "A Swallow's Wing." By Charles Harman. (Swan Sonnenschien Lowrey and Co.)

* "A Lady's Ranche Life in Montana." By. "I. R." (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "Puffs from the Engine of War." (W. H. Allen and Co.)

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and-skilfully brought to a conclusion. Taken as a whole, a few hours might be spent in worse manner than in company with the author of "Puffs from the Engine of War."

HOME AGAIN.*

It is a sad and melancholy truth that as a rule authors are at the mercy of reviewers. A startling article in the *Times*, or a page of cutting irony in the *Saturday Reviler*, is literary ruin to any but the highest of the high. But in "Home Again" the tables are turned, and Mr. Macdonald holds up his persecutors to shame and execration; but is it *quite* fair to write down the Press as the embodiment of all that is mean and despicable in human nature? To portray reviewers dipping their pens in gall, scattering ruin broadcast, ignorant, conceited, overbearing in their views, self-opinionated, without a shadow of high or lofty feelings, condemning what is good, praising what is bad—is not this a libel on the fair name of a very serviceable body of men? Of course there are "paid hacks," who write to order as a means of subsistence, just as there are paid preachers who preach to live rather than live to preach; but is it commonly honest to condemn a whole class because of an occasional black sheep? And how, moreover, does Mr. Macdonald proceed to make good his case? He pictures the reviewer a youth barely out of his teens, deeply in love with a most fascinating and exquisite beauty. Unaware of her soulless character and her cold and unimpassioned spirit, he worships her with all the enthusiasm of early years; and when he finds she has written a book of poems he indites a high-couched and well-nigh fulsome panegyric of the work. Viewed from the standpoint of strict rectitude it is not open to question that such a proceeding was in itself scarcely justifiable. It was a falsehood in effect, if not in deed, but equally undeniably it was a fault which not one person in a thousand would have avoided; and it might, perhaps, be argued that a stripling who would have acted otherwise could be but a sorry specimen of human nature. Surely, Mr. Macdonald, you would not wish *your* son to be such a cold, callous mass of animated clay, with no sympathies, with no yearnings, with no high ideals of chivalry and romantic affection? To paint characters thus unimpassioned may be very well from a moral standpoint, but as long as the world is what it is some of us will prefer our children to be a little more human even at the expense of being a little less perfect.

Apart from the criticism just penned we have nothing but praise for Mr. Macdonald's volume. Its moral is good, its arguments sound; the principles it inculcates are worthy of acceptance, and there is an interest in the tale which should ensure general readers who, not being reviewers, may be supposed to be indifferent to the castigation received by their less fortunate brethren of the quill.

"Tobacco Leaves." By Bewlay, Strand. London: 1887. One of the partners in this well-known firm of tobacconists has written a very pleasant book about tobacco and smoking generally. In the several chapters will be found many anecdotes and interesting details we do not remember to have met with elsewhere. The views of the medical profession both for and against smoking are fairly set forth, and clearly show that little if any harm accrues from moderate smoking. The dose of tobacco, according to a French author, should never be in excess. He thus expresses himself:—

"Le Tabac et l'amour se ressemblent fort bien
Beaucoup en fait du mal, un peu ne gâte rien."

The chapter on "Cigarettes" is quite new, and sets forth the claims for "the apology of a smoke" in an amusing light. This little work will no doubt find its way into the smoking-rooms of clubs, and will be provocative of many pleasant discussions on matters appertaining to the Weed, the Pipe, and the Cigarette.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Harmonia" (Macmillan and Co.); "Hithersea Mere," by Lady Augusta Noel (Macmillan and Co.); "The Silver Trout and other Stories," by Sir Randal H. Roberts, Bart. ("Light Cast") (W. H. Allen and Co.)

INDIAN GOLD MINING SHARES.—There was no change in these Shares on Saturday. Mysore Shares were last quoted 4¼ to 4⅜, Nundydroog 1¼ to 1 5-16 x new, Indian Consolidated 14s. to 15s, Balaghat-Mysore (12s. 6d. paid) 9s. to 10s., ditto fully paid (£1) 14s. to 16s., Ooregum 13s. to 14s., ditto Preference 13s. to 15s., Devala-Moyar 10s. to 11s., Nine Reefs 1¼ to 1⅜, Mysore Reefs (£1 paid) 12s. to 13s., Mysore-Wynaad (17s. paid) 5s. to 6s., Indian Glenrock 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., Gold Fields of Mysore 1⅝ to 1⅞, New South-East Wynaad 2s. to 3s., Indian Gold Mines (of Glasgow) 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d., Wentworth (17s. paid) 5s. to 7s., Wynaard Perseverance 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., and Mysore West (fully paid) 6s. to 7s.

* "Home Again." By George Macdonald. (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.)

LIEUT.-COLONEL L. CONWAY-GORDON, Director-General of Railways, is still at Simla, and it is now believed probable that the state of his health, which has been bad for some time, may necessitate his going on furlough. In that case Lahor will no doubt again supply a successor to the appointment in the person of Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Wallace, R.E.

THE question of privilege leave and full pay being granted to Mr. Ross, the defendant in the Ross-Morgan case, was referred by the Accountant-General of Madras to the Government of India, which is said to have decided that neither can be allowed under the Civil Leave Code.

THE Public Service Commission is now meeting every day in Calcutta. The principal issues still under consideration are the questions of an imperial and local service, the proportionate number of posts to be given in each, the liability of Civilians to transfer from province to province, and the raising of the limit of age in the Civil Service competition.

DURING the past year 42 374 pilgrims are stated in a consular report to have arrived at Jeddah, and of this number 9,479 went from India. Two-thirds of the entire import trade of Jeddah is supplied by England and India, including cereals and breadstuffs. Bombay flour has lately become an important article of importation, and has seriously interfered with the operations of a large steam flour mill recently erected by a Stamboul official.

THE number of Indian coolies in Fiji is about 4,700, and it will scarcely be credited that in the year 1885 they deposited in the Bank £3,469, besides lending a large amount at higher interest to traders, and remitting £84 to their friends in India. The deposits were made by only 106 persons, who must therefore be believed to possess the saving instinct very strong. The commonest fault of the coolies is staying away from their work, more than one-fifth of all their working time, on the average, being thus lost to their employers.

THE Benares Tramway Scheme may be now pronounced extinct. The projectors have moved on to pastures new, and the few yards of rails actually laid down are now being rooted up by the Municipality. A plan for supplying Allahabad with the same superfluity, mooted about three or four years ago, was more fortunate in that it never reached the point of appealing to the pockets of the public. A minor scheme for an omnibus service between the city and station during working hours met the same fate; and for the present it would seem that for passenger traffic in Upper India nothing is likely to compete with the immemorial ekka.

THE MYSTERIES OF CORRESPONDENCE.—A story is told of a young officer who, having been some six months only in India, was ordered almost from one end of the country to the other to join a battery to which he had been transferred. This was bad enough, but worse was still to follow. Soon after he was settled in his new station, he received a letter from the pay examiner cutting him the whole of his travelling expenses, which were considerable. As he was travelling on the public service, and by order of the Commander-in-Chief, he knew he was entiled to a free passage, but he also knew that to be entitled to a thing is one matter, to get it another. He read over the letter of retrenchment again and noticed that it was "No. 2,876 of 187—" The happy idea then occurred to him that if he also headed his reply with an imposing number, it would very likely strike awe into the mind of the Baboo who had made the retrenchment, and let him see that he was not to be trifled with. So, albeit it was his maiden attempt at an official letter, he boldly headed it "No. 3,001 of 187—" so as to give himself a good start over his enemy, and dashed off a strong protest against the proposed cutting. He gained his point, which he attributes to this day, not to the justice of his cause, but to the disinclination of the Baboos of the Pay Department to tackle a subaltern who had such an amazing official correspondence, and who was evidently a person not to be assailed with impunity.—*Times of India.*

A NEW STORY OF EYES AND EARS.—The Mayo Hospital at Lahore is largely attended by Natives. If we may believe a Sikh's representation, published in the local paper, they have not, however, that implicit faith in the Native staff which does so much to help a patient to recovery. It is obviously impossible that each one of the ailing can be overhauled by the English doctor, though this, judging from the venerable Sikh's complaint, is what they would like. The Sikh prologises:—By your Honour's favour I am a poor man and suffering from a bad pain in my ear. I went for relief to the hospital where a Native doctor told another, but younger Native doctor, to look at my ear. "Sit down," said the Native doctor. So I sat and that foolish one seized my right eye, and opening it roughly with his fingers, said: "The eye is very bad." "Herein is some mistake," I said, "for it is my ear that is bad." "Nay, it is the eye," said the young man void of understanding. But another having looked said it was the ear. And the young man put some medicine in my ear from the effects of which I did not sleep all night. I would gladly take any medicine or treatment that an English doctor, skilful in his profession, will bestow upon me, but I am not benefited by what that young man who knows not eyes from ears did. Therefore I did not go again to the hospital, and by Godis favour my ear will get well of itself.

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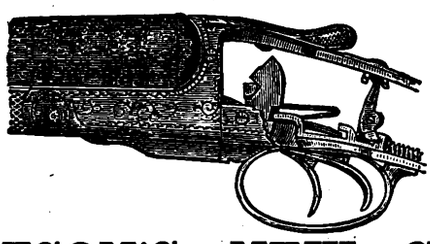
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1887.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

IT will possibly be considered by many Anglo-Indians a marked change of front to find that the *Pioneer* has taken the part of the Natives of India in their complaints against English discourtesy and overbearing manners. Time was, and that not so long ago, that the Allahabad journal was looked upon as the chief exponent of the official Philistine *dictum*, "India for the English," and it was held, especially in Native circles, to be decidedly antagonistic to all views or opinions which did not come direct from the ruling race or met with the approval thereof. The Natives of India did not then look upon the *Pioneer* as their guide, philosopher, or friend. We do not say that the opinion thus formed of that paper was a correct or just one. It was always ably conducted, and frequently brilliantly written, for having from its commencement ranged itself upon the side of the Government the best pens in both Services were attracted to its columns. There they could write freely without the fear of "superior authority" becoming irritated or displeased ; nay, with almost the certainty that "superior authority" rather approved of communications to the Press which went to prove that government by the Covenanted Civil Service was the best of all possible governments for India. Indeed, it is no straining of truth to say that more than one writer owes his advancement in the Service to the fact that it was known at headquarters that he contributed to the *Pioneer*. And the proprietor of that journal reaped his reward too, that is to say, if permission to place the letters C.I.E. after one's name can be considered as a reward for the expenditure of much capital, time, and energy in struggling to climb the adverse heights of Indian "society" and "officialism." It is true that Ali Baba found a want of humour in the Bengali character, because he had never known a Babu to laugh at a C.I.E., and he declared that if one could not laugh at a C.I.E. he could laugh at nothing; but, nevertheless, the distinction was prized in certain quarters when it was first issued, and it may be that it is still coveted, although it is now as common as Horace tells us pears used to be in Calabria. But, without further digressing, we think that we may say, without fear of contradiction, that a few years ago it would have surprised not only the North-West Provinces, but the whole of India, to find in the columns of the *Pioneer* a lecture to Englishmen on their bad manners towards the Natives. We do not object to this change of front; on the contrary, we are glad to see it, but we may be allowed to express our astonishment at seeing it in the *Pioneer*. To slightly alter Pope's lines,

> "Th' advice we know is neither wrong nor rare,
> But wonder how the devil it got there."

However, there it is, and very excellent advice it is, as all who have had any Indian experience will admit, *e.g.* :—

Government, owing to a variety of causes, has been obliged to increase the strength of the army in this country, but this increase of strength is insignificant compared to what would be developed if all young Englishmen would be careful in their behaviour towards Natives. Every thoughtless action, every disparaging remark is repeated outside, and the ripple widens and widens.

It is no exaggeration to say that if the English were individually popular in the country we might with perfect equanimity await the arrival of Russia at Jamrud itself for all we need care. There would be no necessity of support from England; with the population heart and soul on our side no harm could befall our rule. The Government is undoubtedly popular with the mass ; the Native Princes are undoubtedly loyal to the Government ; and it remains for Englishmen to make themselves popular with the Natives.

We should bear in mind that if some Native habits appear disgusting to us so are many English customs filthy in the eyes of the Natives. The Frenchman has his frog stew and snail soup ; to the Chinaman puppy-dogs and earth-worms are appetising articles of food ; and if these are disgusting to us our fondness for pig and beer and beef is at least degrading in the eyes of the Natives. To walk over carpets and lie on sofas, and even beds, wearing road-soiled boots, is to them piggish ; to use utensils in common for eating and drinking is according to their notion of cleanliness, repulsive ; for women to

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dance with strange men unnatural and improper. If Natives, smell occasionally of bazaar tobacco it is at least a pure article, and we use and smell tobacco of a much more powerful kind. We laugh at our Aryan brother's notions of speaking and writing English, but what about our own attempts at Hindoostani?

There is much that will please our Aryan brothers in the above, but the writer can hardly intend it to be understood that he would have Englishmen in India eschew beef and beer (pork, considering how pigs are fed there, might be given up without a sigh even by Elia himself), abandon cheeroots and pipes, and refrain from encircling the waist of beauty in the mazy waltz. To sacrifice every taste or appetite in order not to offend one's neighbour was an advice given by St. Paul, and he no doubt acted himself upon it; but the young civilian and the British subaltern in India are not likely, without much difficulty, to follow the Pauline example. To go to bed in one's boots is considered "piggish" even in England, but surely this is not now a habit common to English gentlemen in India? The Allahabad censor protests, perhaps a little too much, when he goes on to hint that the behaviour of Englishmen towards Natives is one source of danger to our rule in India. We are not particularly liked abroad by any nation amongst whom we sojourn or travel, but we had hoped that the days of "bullying" Englishmen had long ceased in India. And we think that they have. There may be instances which can be quoted to the contrary but we are certain that they are few and far between. We believe that a better understanding is growing between Natives and Englishmen there. It must perhaps be for some time to come—a compromise, a sort of give and take regarding prejudices and feelings on both sides—but the result will be an increase of mutual confidence and good-will. And in that confidence and good-will there will be found a barrier against outward foes which will not be the least formidable of the defences with which we are strengthening our Indian Empire.

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 26.)

PORTER, Mr. G. E., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, from Sept. 14.

JAMESON, Mr. T. D., officiating inspector-general of police in Lower Burma, is confirmed in that appointment, from Aug. 1.

H.M.'s Secretary of State for India has permitted the undermentioned senior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to retire from the service, from the dates specified against their names:—

NICOLAS, Rev. P., M.A., Oct. 1.

STEPHENSON, Rev. J., Nov. 27.

THOMPSON, Rev. W. F., M.A., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

GIMLETTE, Surgeon G. H. D., M.D., residency surgeon, Nepal, is appointed to officiate as medical officer of 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, from the date of joining, vice Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, who has been granted furlough, and whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

FORBES, Mr. G. S., Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a political agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as first assistant and secretary for Berar to the resident at Hyderabad, from the date of joining.

ROBERTSON, Major D., political agent of the 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, is posted as assistant to the resident in Mysore and secretary to the chief commissioner of Coorg.

SIM—The services of Mr. H. A. Sim are placed at the disposal the Government of Madras, from the date on which he was relieved of the appointment of deputy accountant-general, Madras, by Mr. W. Donald.

STOREY, Mr. H. F., superintending engineer, 2nd class, sub pro tem. State Railways, is on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, Railway Branch.

The services of the undermentioned officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan:—

EVANS, Mr. A. C., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem., N.W Provinces and Oudh.

MORLEY, Mr. G. S., executive engineer, 4th grade, Punjab.

GEOGHEGAN, Mr. H. T., superintending engineer, 1st class, State Railways, has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India leave for six months on medical certificate, in extension of the leave for five months and nineteen days previously granted to him.

The following transfers are ordered:—

LUCKSTEDT, Mr. H., executive engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, Burma State Railways.

SMITH, Mr. H. G. F., executive engineer, 4th grade, sub pro tem. Burma State Railways, to Bengal Railway Branch.

MACDONALD—The services of Lieut. J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are permanently replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ENGLISH, Mr. R. A., examiner of accounts, attached to the office of the Accountant-General, P.W. Department, is granted furlough out of India for twelve months, from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

TURNER, Major S. C., R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, in the P.W. Department, during the absence, on furlough, of Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E.

D'SOUZA, Mr. A., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

Lieut.-Colonel R. Beavan, S.C., officiating superintendent, 3rd grade, having made over charge of his duties on June 7, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Military Department, the following temporary promotions are made from the same date:—

GORE, Major St. G. C., R.E., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

SCOTT, Mr. G. B., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

Major A. W. Baird, R.E., deputy superintendent, 3rd grade, having made over charge of his duties on Nov. 3, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted by Revenue and Agricultural Department, the following temporary promotions are made from the same date:—

COOK, Mr. G. H., deputy superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 3rd grade.

BURRARD, Lieut. S. G., R.E., assistant superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent, 4th grade.

SCLATER—With the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Governor of India, Mr. W. L. Sclater is appointed deputy superintendent of the Indian Museum from Nov. 21, when he assumed charge of his duties.

LEAROYD, Lieut. C. D., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer of the Agra Division, Military Works, from August 29, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain A. C. Bruce, R.E.

DUNCAN, Mr. P., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

COPPIN, Mr. R. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the Bannu Railway Surveys.

GORDON, Mr. L., Class IV. Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is posted to the North-West Railway.

EGERTON, Mr. R. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the North West Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway.

MILITARY.

BADCOCK, Colonel A. R., C.B., commissary-general, Western Circle, to officiate as commissary general-in-chief, vice Colonel H. P. Hawkes, who has proceeded on furlough, dated Nov. 13.

PATCH, Major R., to officiate as assistant commissary-general, Western Circle, vice Colonel Badcock, dated Nov. 8.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

LOWIS, Lieut. R. M., Somersetshire L.I., to Bengal Staff Corps.

NEPEAN, Lieut. H. E. C. B., Royal West Kent Regiment, to Madras Staff Corps.

SWAN, Lieut. C. T., Royal Berkshire Regiment, to Madras Staff Corps.

POWELL, Lieut. N. J. H., East Surrey Regiment, to Madras Staff Corps

HARRISON, Lieut. T. A., Dorsetshire Regiment, to Bombay Staff Corps

SOUTHEY, Lieut. H. H., Manchester Regiment, to Bombay Staff Corps.

GORDON Lieut. M. J., Liverpool Regiment, to Bombay Staff Corps.

DICKEY—The name of Colonel A. H. M. Dickey, Madras S.C., placed on the list of major-generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General W. B. Butler-Shawe, Bengal Infantry, to the rank of lieutenant-general on Sept. 20.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

HORSFORD, Lieutenant-Colonel N. M. T., Bengal S.C., to be colonel from Nov. 20.

SAMUELLS, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L., Bengal S.C., to be colonel, from Nov. 20.

COX, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. H., Madras S.C., to be colonel, from Nov. 20.

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CRUTCHLEY, Colonel R. J. L., Bengal S.C., is admitted to the colonel's allowance from Nov. 23.

SHIELDS, Lieut. H. J., to be captain 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain T. Bliss, who has resigned his commission.

CUNLIFFE, Captain E. W., 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, adjutant, resigns his commission.

WALSH, Lieut. W. L., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

WOODTHORPE, Colonel R. G., R.E., commandant Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his appointment.

BEAUCLERK, Major F., Lakhimpur Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his commission.

FURLOUGHS.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

VAUGHAN, Lieut. H. B., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 7th Bengal Infantry (p.a.), for one year.

SCHOFIELD, Lieut. C., Bengal S.C., wing officer and quartermaster 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force (m.c).

MASON, Captain H. M., Bengal S.C., 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent (m.c.) for one year; pension service, 18th year, commenced Feb. 18.

FIELD, Captain W. C. F., Bombay S.C., Military Accounts Department (p.a.), for one year pension service, 16th year, commenced June 13.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant-General's Office, Simla*, Nov. 21.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PILGRIM, Surgeon H. W., 9th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Major A. H. Williams, granted leave out of India.

GARVIE, Surgeon J., 13th Bengal Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon H. W. Pilgrim.

SMITH, Lieut. R.A., Shropshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be wing officer, on probation, 14th Sikhs, dated Oct. 25.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. A. K., South Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Oct. 30.

CHALDECOTT, Lieut. A. W., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, 22nd Punjab Infantry, dated Oct. 29.

EDWARDS, Lieut. C. A., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 26th Punjab Infantry, on probation, dated Oct. 28.

MASON, Captain A. H., R.E., on arrival in India is attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Rawal Pindi Command.

OMMANNEY, Lieut.-Colonel E. P., second in command 11th Bengal Infantry, and officiating commandant 7th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating commandant 39th Bengal Infantry, vice Chambers, on leave, dated Nov. 8.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Artillery will proceed to England this cold season for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness :—

NOBLE, Lieut. M. M., No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern Division.

CURRIE, Lieut. A. C., No. 2 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, South Irish Division.

RITCHIE, Lieut. J. R., I Battery, 4th Brigade, R.A.

FURLOUGHS.

KAYE, Major A. E. C., 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

FENWICK, Lieut. C. H., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for 12 months, on private affairs.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. Lord W., 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, for 12 months, on private affairs.

TYTLER, Lieut. H. C., Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 32nd Pioneers, on probation, dated Nov. 9 :—

HAMILTON, Lieut. F. W. D., 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, from Oct. 26, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 23.)

DALTON, Mr. G. J. B. T., is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Moorshedabad during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Anderson.

MARTIN, Mr. W. B., deputy magistrate, Gopalgunge, Sarun, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder division of that district.

JENKINS, Mr. T. L. L., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is appointed to the Sudder station of the district of Gya.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates, and is appointed to the Sudder station of the district of Patna.

JONES, Mr. S. S., joint magistrate, is appointed to the Sudder station of the district of Moorshedabad.

BARROW, Mr. F. H., is appointed to act as magistrate of Jessore.

OWEN, Mr. C., deputy magistrate on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo sub-division of the Furredpore district.

BEAMISH, Mr. M. F., district superintendent of police, on furlough, is posted to Bogra.

REILY, Mr. W. Y., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Backergunge, is transferred to Manbhoom.

GRIFFITHS—The services of the Rev. T. M. M. Griffiths, chaplain of Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

BABLOW, Rev. C. H., is appointed to be chaplain of Dum-Dum.

BOOTH, Mr. W., Principal of Dacca College, is appointed to be professor of physics in the Presidency College.

EDWARDS, Mr. A. C., Principal of the Rajshahye College, is appointed to be Principal of the Dacca College.

MONDY, Mr. E. F., professor of physics, Rajshahye College, is appointed to be professor of physics in the Dacca College.

TEPPER, Mr. C. W. R., professor, Dacca College, is appointed to be Principal of the Rajshahye College.

ARMSTRONG—The Lieut.-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr. J. S. Armstrong, collector of customs, Calcutta, to be a commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, vice Mr. C. A. Samuells, resigned.

PECK, Surgeon F. S., is appointed to be civil surgeon of Mymensingh, but will continue to act as civil surgeon of Sarun.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 21.)

STENHOUSE—The services of Lieut.-Colonel W. Stenhouse, deputy conservator of forests, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department, from Nov. 26, on succession to Colonel's allowances.

KENNEDY, Mr. T. J., C.S., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces, is posted to the Lahore district as assistant commissioner, from Nov. 15.

COLDSTREAM, Mr. W., deputy commissioner, is transferred from the Gurdaspur to the Simla district, of which he assumed charge on Nov. 17, relieving Colonel C. Beadon, proceeding on furlough.

SMITH, Mr. G. L., officiating deputy commissioner, Gujrat, is transferred in the same capacity to the Gurdaspur district, of which he assumed charge on Nov. 15, relieving Mr. W. Coldstream, transferred.

STEPHEN, Mr. C., extra judicial assistant, is posted to the Jullundur district, from Nov. 9.

KENNEDY, Mr. J. T., assistant commissioner, is appointed a magistrate of the 1st class in the Lahore District.

SPENCER, Mr. R. D., is appointed to be sub-registrar of the Jullundur sub-district of the Jullundur district, vice Mr. Frank R. B. Spencer, resigned.

ROE, Surgeon-Major W. A. C., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Rawalpindi on Nov. 1, relieving Surgeon G. W. P. Dennys, transferred.

DENNYS, Surgeon G. W. P., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Jullundur on Nov. 10, relieving Hon. Surgeon C. L. Fox, retired.

QUINNELL, Honorary Surgeon-Major R. J., M.D., on return from Dalhousie, assumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon of Gurdaspur on Oct. 31, relieving Assistant-Surgeon Radha Kishen.

VERSCHOYLE, Mr. J. K. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal, to the office of superintending engineer, Bari Doab Circle, which he joined on return from the one month's privilege leave granted him on Nov. 7.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 26.)

THOMPSON, Mr. R. H. E., deputy conservator of forests, having reported his arrival at Nagpur, on return from deputation to Ceylon on Oct. 25, is posted to the Raipur District.

FOWLER, Mr. M. S., assistant conservator of forests, is attached to the Raipur District, pending further orders.

MCKEE, Mr. J., having reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough, is posted to the Mandla District.

LOSACK, Captain C. W., deputy conservator of forests, on being relieved by Mr. McKee, is placed on special duty, and will remain attached to the Mandla District, pending further orders.

FOX-STRANGWAYS, Mr. M. W., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to be an assistant commissioner of the 3rd class from Oct. 30, vice Mr. T. J. Kennedy, C.S., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

BLOOMFIELD, Colonel A., deputy commissioner, 1st class, sub pro tem., having resumed charge of the Narsinghpur district on the 29th ult., on return from leave, the following reversions are ordered from the 30th idem :—

BROOKE, Colonel T. H. B., from officiating deputy commissioner, 1st class, to deputy commissioner, 2nd class, sub pro tem.

THOMAS, Lieut.-Colonel R. M. B., from deputy commissioner, 2nd class, sub pro tem., to officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

DRYSDALE, Mr. T., from officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to deputy commissioner, 3rd class, sub pro tem.

HOGG, Lieut.-Colonel T. W., from deputy commissioner, 3rd class, sub pro tem., to officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

RICKETTS—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Colonel M. P. Ricketts, officiating commissioner, Nerbudda division, from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., commissioner.

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MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 23.*)*

LOGAN, Mr. W., collector of Malabar, furlough to Europe for one year, nine months, and seven days, from or after Dec. 1.

IRVINE, Mr. G. D., to be district and sessions judge, South Malabar, but to continue to act as district and session judge, Coimbatore.

KNOX, Mr. H. T., to be district and sessions judge, Trichinopoly.

The above appointment to have effect from the date of Mr. Wilkinson's taking his seat as a judge of the High Court.

MOORE, Mr. L., to act as district and sessions judge, South Malabar, during the employment of Mr. G. D. Irvine on other duty.

JOHNSON, Mr. E. C., to act as district and sessions judge, South Arcot, during the absence of Mr. J. Hope on leave; to join after expiry of the leave granted him.

ATKINSON, Mr. J. N., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. G. T. Mackenzie on other duty.

MORRIS, Mr. R., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Tanjore.

BENSON, Mr. R. S., C.S., to act as secretary to the Board of Examiners during Mr. D. S. White's employment on the Public Service Commission.

BRANDT, HON. Mr. Justice, has been permitted to retire from the Madras Civil Service, from Dec. 16.

WILKINSON, Mr. F. H., Madras Civil Service, to be a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

MUNRO, Mr. J. H., assistant to the collector and magistrate, Bellary district, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

BURROUGHS, Mr. C. W., B.LL.D., second lecturer, Rajahmundry College, to act as inspector of schools, second division, in the 4th class, during the absence of Mr. G. Bickle on privilege leave.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. C., Staff Corps, wing officer 31st Madras Light Infantry, to be commandant of a battalion, Nayar Brigade.

WILKINSON, Hon. Mr. Justice, has made and subscribed the statutory declaration and entered upon the execution of the duties of the office of one of the judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on Nov. 19.

BRINDLEY, Mr. J. J., assistant inspector, Salt and Abkari Department, is posted to the charge of the Balacheruvu Circle, from Oct 28.

MILITARY.

PARSONS, Colonel A. D., Madras Cavalry, to command the Ceded District temporarily, dated Nov. 18.

PRICHARD, Captain G. P. M., Staff Corps, to be deputy assistant adjutant-general, vice Lieut.-Colonel T. R. Byng, vacated, dated June 10.

HILL, Major (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) C. H. T., General List, Infantry, assistant commissary-general, 3rd class, from Oct. 16, vice Colonel C. McInroy, on furlough.

SIMPSON, Surgeon D., is admitted to the Madras Establishment, from Nov. 2, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

COWIE, Lieut.-Colonel D., Staff Corps (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 29th year, commenced Nov. 20.

DITMAS, Lieut. A. R., Staff Corps, 10th Madras Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 3rd year, commenced Feb. 7.

HEMING, Major D., to be lieutenant-colonel, from Nov. 16.

STENHOUSE, Lieut.-Colonel W., to be colonel, from Nov. 26.

CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Colonel L. F., Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, from Dec. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval, on a pension of £571 per annum.

ATKINSON—The services of Lieut. G. C. Atkinson, Staff Corps, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Political Department.

ROBINSON—The services of Surgeon-Major M. Robinson are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

PICKANCE, Lieut.-Colonel W. J., is permitted to resign the appointment of captain commandant in the Coimbatore Volunteer Corps at his own request.

BROWN, Lieut. E. P., is permitted to resign his commission in the Coorg and Mysore Rifles at his own request.

The following postings are ordered:—

LAMBERT, Mr. G. B., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to the IV. Circle, Coimbatore division, to join on return from furlough.

WICKHAM, Mr. L. L., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the VI. Circle, for duty in the Periyar Project division.

SMYTH, Mr. T. W. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the I. Circle, Ganjam division, for duty on the Kushikulya Project.

LOAN, Mr. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to the I. Circle, for duty in the Godaveri Eastern division.

(Nov. 27.)

HUGGINS—With reference to replacing the services of Captain P. G. Huggins, Staff Corps, at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, that officer is directed to rejoin the 21st Regiment Madras Infantry at Ye-u, Upper Burma.

SMALLWOOD, Lieut. F. G., No. 4 Battery, 1st Brigade, North Irish Division Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Madras to Darjeeling for duty with No. 9 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Brigade, Northern division, Royal Artillery.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HESKETH, Colonel R. W., 8th Regiment Madras Infantry, second in command and officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Colonel Dickinson, retired, dated July 4.

YOUNG, Captain H. H., wing officer 27th Madras Infantry, to be wing commander 17th Regiment Madras Infantry, to complete the establishment; continuing to officiate as second in command, vice Lieut.-Colonel Young, on furlough.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following postings:—

DAVY, Surgeon-Major F. A., M.D., on arrival from England, to be senior medical officer, Station Hospital, Rangoon.

CRICK, Surgeon S. A., M.B., on arrival from England, to do general duty, Burma division.

BURTON, Surgeon F. H. M., M B., on arrival from England, to do general duty Bangalore division and Belgaum and Ceded districts.

DIXON, Surgeon A. L. H., on arrival from England, to do general duty Eastern district.

JACOB, Surgeon A. H., who has arrived from England, to report himself to the deputy surgeon-general, H.M.'s Forces, Eastern district for duty.

FURLOUGHS.

PERSSE, Major and Battalion Lieut.-Colonel D. T., 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, for 180 days on medical certificate.

RICHARDSON-GRIFFTHS, Captain C. du P., 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, for one year, on private affairs.

BOMBAY.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 1.*)*

PARSONS—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. J. Parsons to act as a judge of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

HAMILTON, Mr. T. S., is appointed to be a 3rd grade assistant judge and sessions judge, vice Mr. A. Shewan, transferred to foreign service.

WHITWORTH, Mr. G. C, is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri.

WALKER, Mr. T. assistant collector in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class in the district of Khandesh.

MILITARY.

MOORE, Colonel C. A., Bombay Cavalry, pension paymaster, Southern Konkan, has been granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for one year from date of being struck off duty; pension service, 31st year, commenced Dec. 7, 1886.

BURROUGHS, Surgeon-Major G. E. E., Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India, on urgent private affairs, for six months, from date of being struck off duty; pension service, thirteenth year, commenced June 25.

PRITCHARD—The services of Lieut. C. H. Pritchard, 9th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

WATLING, Major J. T., S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be lieut.-colonel from Nov. 26, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following appointment is made from Sept. 21:—

BAYLY, Captain A. W. L., Staff Corps, wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry (officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general, Mhow Division), to be deputy assistant quartermaster-general on the establishment, vice Major Dean Pitt, appointed assistant quartermaster-general.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Nov. 25.*)*

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the nscessrry subsidiary leave:—

GORDON, Captain A. W. B., R.A., for 6 months, on private affairs.

DODD, Surgeon A., Medical Staff, for 6 months, on private affairs.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. V. W. Tregear, Inf., Capt. E. De Brath, S.C., Capt. H. M. Mason, S.C., Capt. W. A. B. Dennys, S.C., Lieut. P. Malcolm, S.C., Lieut. G. Murray, S.C., Lieut. W. A. Cuppage, S.C., Surg. G. A. Cones, Capt. B. Duff, S.C., Lieut. E. B. Burton, S.C., Lieut. C. B. Templer, S.C., Capt. G. Adye, S.C., Lieut.-Col. N. F. Parker, Inf., Lieut. R. O. Vyvyan, Inf., Lieut. E. J. Medley, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. F. Wilson, S.C., Lieut. A. R. Ditmas, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. G. H. Turner, S.C., Lieut. W. F. Cahusac S.C.

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CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—H. G. Batten, Major A. W. Baird, J. C. Vertannes, M. Adams.
Madras Estab.—M. Hammick (Cov.).
Bombay Estab.—W. Wordsworth.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. S. Biscoe, S.C., six months; Brig.-Surg. W. R. Hooper, till March 14, 1888; Lieut.-Col. E. E. Grigg, Inf., six months; Surg. J. T. W. Leslie, six months; Bde.-Surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, M.D., C.I.E., till May 14, 1888; Lieut. C. Davis, S.C., 93 days; Lieut. C. Cheyne. S.C., four months.
Indian Marine.—Capt. E. H. Ensor, six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. G. F. Nicholson, six months' s.c.; A. Bewley, four months' furlough; C. H. Serres, six months' s.c.; W. H. Ackland, six months' s.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut.-Col. N. R. Stewart, S.C., Lieut.-Col. F. H. Thomas, Inf., Surg.-Major J. E. C. Ferris, Lieut. C. E. Norton, R.E.
Madras Estab.—Lieut.-Col. H. T. H. Baber, Inf.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—J. P. Scotland, H. T. Pinhey, W. D. Barrow, F. F. Handley (Cov.), G. G. Collins.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

BOULGER—Dec. 10, at Kensington, the wife of Demetrius Charles Boulger, of a son.
COPE—Dec. 11, at 11, Park-place, Weston-super-Mare, the wife of William Charles Cope, Captain 4th Brigade, Welsh Division, R.A., of a daughter.
GOUGH—Dec. 9, at Curragh Camp, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Hon. George Gough, D.A.A.G., 14th Hussars, of a son.
HOGG—Dec 9, at Southsea, the wife of Major Hardinge Hogg, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

AYERST—PURCHAS—At Alstonfield, by the Rev. W. Ayerst, father of the bridegroom, Lieut. William Ayerst, Bombay Staff Corps, to Frances Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. H. Purchas, Vicar of Alstonfield.
CASTELL—BEVILLE—Dec. 8, at the Church of St. Botolph, Morley, near Wymondham, Colonel John Henry Castell, to Rose Clanmorris, daughter of Major-General Beville, C.B, of Burfield Hall, Wymondham.
MONEY—POCKLINGTON—Dec. 14, at St. Mary's, Bryanston square, Captain G. A. Money, 18th Bengal Lancers, to Constance Mary, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Pocklington.
STUART—TRELOAR—Dec. 12, at Charles Church, Plymouth, Robert L. Stuart, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, Procurator Fiscal of Midlothian, to Marie Louise, only daughter of the late Thomas Treloar, of Plymouth.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Dec. 11, at 10, Eldon-road, Kensington, Amy Harriett Augusta, widow of Harry W. Alexander, Bengal Civil Service, aged 37.
ALEXANDER—Dec. 13, at 66, Inverness-terrace, George Alexander, late of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 82.
ANNESLEY—Dec. 13, at Valentia Lodge, Bedford, Robert Michael Smith Annesley, late Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Army, fourth son of the late Hon. Francis Charles Annesley.
ASHTON—Dec. 6, at 1, Lansdown-terrace, Cheltenham, Major John Thomas Ashton, late of the Madras Horse Artillery, aged 81.
BABINGTON—Dec. 8, at Conybeare, Bideford, John Henry Melville Babington, Lieut.-General Madras Staff Corps, aged 70.
BASSANO—Dec. 6, at Malta, Lieut. A. E. Bassano, 1st Battalion The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, only son of the late Major-General Bassano, C.B., aged 27.
BULLOCK—Dec. 13, at 74, Kensington-park-road, William Bullock, eldest son of William Bullock, of Bandra, Bombay, aged 24.
BUTLER—Dec. 12, at Southborne, Emworth, Anna Maria, the wife of Major T. A. Butler, V.C., late 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
CLARKE—Dec. 4, at 15, Ambrose-place, Worthing, the wife of T. Clarke, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, aged 66.
CORMACK—Dec. 12, at Cheltenham, Sophia Bashford, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Cormack, late of H.M.'s Bombay Army, and relict of the late J. W. Martin, J.P. and D.L., of Shawborough, Tewkesbury, aged 78.
DURANT—Dec. 10, at 51, Eastbourne-terrace, W., Sarah Mason, widow of the late Major-General James Durant, of the Bengal Army, aged 72.
FRANCIS—Dec. 11, at Alington, Dean-park, Bournemouth, Georgina Anne, the wife of Lieut.-General J. T. Francis, of the Bombay Army, and daughter of the late George Frankland, Esq., formerly Surveyor-General of Van Diemen's Land, aged 63.
LILLIE—Dec. 12, at 14, at Lansdown-crescent, Cheltenham, John Armitage Lillie, youngest child of the late Rev. J. E. S. Lillie, Rector of Wakes Colne, Essex, and formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.
LUCETTE—Dec. 10, at 185, Clapham-road, London, Anne, the wife of Alfred Lucette, and second daughter of the late Robert Mudie, of Dundee and London, aged 79.
ROME—Dec. 8, at West Dingle, Liverpool, Amy Isabel, youngest daughter of the late James Rome, of Liverpool and Calcutta.
ROPER—Dec. 5, at Teddington, Edward Frederick, elder son of the Captain Edward Dacre Roper, 12th Madras Native Infantry, aged 41.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—Nov. 21, at Meerut, the wife of Major E. Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
CUNLIFFE—Nov. 25, at Lahore, the wife of Captain E. W. Cunliffe, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, of a son.
DAVIS—Nov. 26, at Allahabad, the wife of J. S. C. Davis, C.S., of a daughter.
FIDDIAN—Nov. 25, at Chingleput, the wife of J. P. Fiddian, Madras Civil Service, of twin sons.
LYON—Nov. 28, at Hubli, the wife of W. F. Lyon, P.W.D., of a daughter.
MURRAY—Nov. 19, at Withington, Lancashire, the wife of Lieut. C. F. T. Murray, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, of a son.
MANSON—Nov. 26, at Ranchi, the wife of C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate, of a son.
POLDEN—Nov. 20, at Chittagong, the wife of Surgeon R. J. Polden, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter
PRICE—Nov. 24, at Bangalore, the wife of Major R. Locke Price, Staff Corps, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, of a daughter.
SPANKIE—Nov. 23, at Chakrata, the wife of Captain J. P. W. Spankie, B.S.C., of a son.
WEIR—Nov. 27, at Simla, the wife of C. J. Weir, M.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLEAVER—BENTLEY—Nov. 23, at Boitakhana, T. H. Cleaver, late R.N., to Mary Theresa Bentley, daughter of Captain C. H. Smith, P.C.L.V.S.
LAMB—EDINGTON—Nov. 21, at the Church of St. John's in the Desert, Sirns, Arthur James Lamb, P.W.D., second son of Captain J. Lamb, Rifle Brigade, to Frances Gertrude Edington, youngest daughter of the late Francis Clough, Esq., of Bombay.
LUSHINGTON—FENWICK—Nov. 21, at Madras, Ernald Wyndham George, son of F. Lushington, late M.C.S., to Mary Beatrix, daughter of the late Rev. W. G. N. Fenwick, Vicar of Fisherton, Delamere, Wilts.
SHEPERD—SODEN—Nov. 26, at Calcutta, A. W. Sheperd, L.R.C.S.I., L. and I.M., K.Q.C.P.I., M.C.P., Dublin Medical Officer, Desoi Circle, Jorhat, Assam, to Elsie Wills (Dilly) Soden, daughter of C. J. Soden, Esq., H.M.C.S., of 5, Charleville Terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.

DEATHS.

JENKINSON—Nov. 21, at Deolali, E. J. Jenkinson, Lieut., West Yorkshire Regiment.
SEYMOUR—Nov. 4, at Calcutta, Alice Jane, widow of the late A. V. Seymour, Superintendent General Stores Department, East India Railway, Howrah and Allahabad, aged 63.
SMITH—Nov. 20, at Nellore, W. Adelard, son of Mr. J. Smith, Retired District Munsiff, aged 39.
WILKINS—Nov. 19, at Coconada, Lizzie, the wife of E. S. Wilkins, Barrister-at Law.
WRIGHT—Nov. 25, at Coonoor, Gladys Muriel, infant daughter of Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Wright.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

The tenth half-yearly general meeting of the British North Borneo Company was held on the 7th inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel, Sir Rutherford Alcock presiding.

At the commencement of the proceedings the Chairman stated that the prospects which he held out at their meeting in June last as to the progress of the company had been entirely realised in the short interval which had since elapsed; the growth in their revenue and trade, and in the development generally of the colony, had been going on at an increased rate. The new companies to which he alluded at the meeting in June had had time to develop to a certain extent, and in reference to the tobacco company, some of the tobacco was reported to have been sold in Amsterdam at the price of one gulden 80 cents. per pound, a price considered so favourable that the directors had not been surprised to find an immediate demand for more land, chiefly on the part of the Dutch tobacco planters in Sumatra. Since the beginning of the year 130,000 acres had been taken by different companies, some for the cultivation of tobacco and some for other purposes; and the directors had now under consideration applications for 70,000 acres more. That made 200,000 acres applied for in one year, so it would be seen that the time was approaching when they would feel it necessary, in the permanent interests of the company, to refuse to dispose of large grants of land to individuals. They would have to limit the amount of land that any one person could take. No land had lately been disposed of under $1 per acre, whereas some of the earlier grants were sold at a merely nominal premium and a very small rent. Another great source of industry among them was the

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timber trade, which under the local company had been largely increasing. The British Borneo Trading and Planting Company, another of the new undertakings, had shown very great activity. Among the most important of the new companies he ought not to omit to mention the banking company proposed to be formed by Mr. Alfred Dent; but that matter would come before them at the special meeting to be held afterwards. These were the best prospects they had of an immediate large and rapid development of the resources of the colony, which, without capital and energy, might have remained dormant for another century, but which, with capital and energy, he thought would be developed in a way which would be satisfactory to the shareholders. There was only one point as to which there was no promise of immediate result, such as some of them might have anticipated—he referred to gold discoveries. Gold had been found in considerable quantities certainiy, but whether in paying quantities was a question. To make the gold a revenue producing source to the company it was necessary to find the quartz strata or the alluvial deposits from which the gold which had been discovered had come; and that point had not yet been reached, though efforts to accomplish the object were still being continued. For his own part, however, he believed that the chief sources of their revenue would be in the cultivation of the soil. Perhaps the most gratifying piece of information he had to give them was that their estimates for the present year, which had been carefully prepared by Mr. Crocker, in whom they had great confidence, showed a surplus. The surplus, it was true, was only $10,000, but that was infinitely better than a deficit of $30,000 as they had last year; and they had had still larger deficits in previous years. They had had a "long pull," and all sorts of obstacles, but he thought the tide had now turned. There had been the same steady increase in their trade; and the returns for the first nine months of the year, which were not the best months, showed a considerable increase, chiefly in imports, the net increase on the whole being $50,000. A new governor of the colony was to be appointed in succession to Mr. Treacher, who had rendered the company good and valuable services for six years, but who now desired to return to the colonial service. He believed he might say that they had secured the services of a gentleman who had been employed many years in the East, under the Straits Settlements Government, who had had considerable administrative experience, and who had been very highly recommended to them by Sir Cecil Smith, the present Governor of the Straits Settlements, and Sir Frederick Weld, the late Governor. The Home Government had assured them that they would be ready to sanction such an appointment. He thought that everything in connection with their affairs looked as favourable as could possibly be expected; and the fact that they now seemed to have got over their chronic deficits and had turned the corner with a surplus was the best possible promise he could give them for the future.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Admiral Mayne (who said he fully endorsed Sir R. Alcock's remarks), a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Treacher, in recognition of his services on behalf of the company. In reply to a question, the Chairman stated that they were on very good terms with their neighbours. There had been some trouble in Brunei, but the difficulties had not arisen through the company. The British Government had thought it desirable to send a commission to Brunei, to ascertain if any steps could be taken to obtain permanent security both in regard to the company's territory, Brunei, and Sarawak. The result was not yet known, but he had no doubt that a state of greater security would result from the commission. When the company came into possession of their territory about six years ago the population consisted of head-hunters and pirates. It was a source of great satisfaction to them that they now had neither head-hunters nor pirates within reach of their settlement or of any influence which they could exercise; and they had never found much difficulty in securing that result.

This concluded the business of the ordinary meeting and it was then made special, for the purpose of "considering, and, if thought fit, passing a resolution authorising, ratifying or confirming a contract dated Nov. 18, 1887, or any modification thereof, entered into between the British North Borneo Company of the one part and Alfred Dent of the other part, under the provisions of which contract Mr. Alfred Dent agrees to procure the incorporation under the English Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1883, of a Banking Company, for carrying on the business of bankers, &c., in British North Borneo and elsewhere. Mr. A. Dent being a director of the British North Borneo Company, Article 99 of the company's deed of settlement requires every such contract to be authorised or ratified generally or specially by a resolution of the company in meeting."

The Chairman stated, for the information of those shareholders who had not been to the solicitor's office and read the contract, that the twenty-five articles of which it consisted had for their object to secure certain facilities and concessions to Mr. Dent for the formation of a bank. They had also agreed to grant new titles for certain properties and land under lien to the company for advances. The general effect of the contract, together with other arrangements in contemplation, was that the company would receive about £11,000 in cash, retain two-thirds of the profit on the copper coinage, and get one per cent. commission on the note issue of the proposed bank, while they would also avoid the responsibility and liability of banking and trading operations, which, to meet the requirements of the country, they had been obliged hitherto to conduct through their treasury department. It had been urged at more than one of their meetings that it was desirable in the interests of the company that a bank should be established to facilitate trading transactions, and the directors had felt equally with the shareholders that such an institution would be advantageous to them. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect above stated. Admiral Mayne seconded the resolution.

A brief discussion followed, in the course of which the opinion was expressed that it would have been better for one of the Eastern banks to have opened a branch in the colony rather than that a member of the board should be identified with such an undertaking as that proposed; it being thought by one speaker that if (as stated by the chairman) the company had no legal responsibility in connection with the bank contemplated, they might have moral responsibility if the proposed institution should fail. The Chairman, in reply, said that the contract would have to be completed by June 30. The proposed company would have no monopoly, and any other bank could compete with it. The directors would have been glad had they been approached by one of the great Eastern banks, but he felt that it was for those banks to decide whether they thought there was sufficient opening for them, and not for the directors to go and tout among them. He thought that the shareholders should feel greatly indebted to Mr. Dent, in the circumstances, for stepping into the breach, as it were, and giving them that which was very much wanted. They had no responsibility whatever in connection with the private company proposed to be formed. He then put the motion, which was agreed to with two dissentients.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.—ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-seventh annual general meeting of the proprietors in this company was held on the 6th inst., at the offices, Leadenhall-street, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, M.P., presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the loss which the company had sustained by the unfortunate wreck of the *Tasmania*. He did not wish to dwell upon the episode except for the purpose of calling attention to the financial bearing which the loss of that steamer had upon the accounts of the company. The directors had written off the whole of the loss in the accounts of the year. The total was the large sum of £103,369, so that the wreck of the *Tasmania* affected the working of the accounts to the extent of very nearly 4 per cent. In addition to this they had some very heavy charges against the underwriting account, which brought up the total charge for the year in that respect to £127,734, very nearly 4½ per cent. This charge was £96,000 in excess of the average charge against the accounts during the past ten years. He thought, therefore, that paying practically the same dividend as they did last year, and setting aside £223,160 for the purposes of depreciation, the net result of the year's operations would be regarded as extremely satisfactory. In order to pay the dividend in question they had had to withdraw from their suspense account 1 per cent., or £29,000; but against that they had accumulated to the credit of repairs and renewals account a balance larger than the balance last year by some £18,000, so that, in reality, their reserves were not affected. It was for just such circumstances as had arisen that that suspense account was instituted, and he trusted that the proprietors would acknowledge the judgment of the directors in establishing this fund, and that when times were favourable they would agree to the replacing the sum to that fund that they took away that day and to the adding a still further amount to it. The value of the company's fleet (after deducting the amount of depreciation he had mentioned, £232,160) was on Sept. 30 last £12 10s. 11d. per ton, and if they deducted from that value the amount of the cash reserves, the value of the fleet would then stand at the low rate of £8 3s. per ton. When he first began to make these calculations the book value of their fleet, after deducting their reserves, which at that time were nominal, not existing in reality, was £31 per ton. He therefore thought they had reason for satisfaction that the position was now so very different, and there could be no doubt that the fact he had mentioned was an excellent proof of the sound financial position of the company. It was a source of great satisfaction to him to be able to state that during a period of great depression their passenger receipts had been fully maintained, and had even somewhat slightly exceeded those of the previous year. It was still more satisfactory to him to state that that branch of their revenue was £200,000 in excess of what it was in the year 1880, at the date when their present and expiring mail contract actually commenced. During the last four years, which had unquestionably been four years of general bad trade, the high level of the passenger receipts had been adequately and fairly maintained. He regretted that he could not give so satisfactory an account of their freight traffic, as the receipts therefrom this year had been no less than £00,000 less than in the previous year. There had been special disadvantages in connection with the trade between London and Calcutta. Owing to some quarrels amongst the shippers there had been low rates for tea. In the Bombay trade there had been abnormally low rates, they getting as little as 8s. per ton for freight conveyed from Bombay to London. The Australian trade, too, had been very disappointing, and the inter-colonial trade between Bombay and China had been most disadvantageous. There was now some signs of improvement. During the last three months they had been able to send their vessels outwards with full cargoes, a course which it was impossible to effect during the three years before. Compared with the previous year, the expenditure showed a diminution of £75,000, which was partly due to their having somewhat curtailed their extra voyages, and partly to the fact that their coal bill had been considerably reduced. There had also been a great reduction during the past year in port dues, wages, and victualling expenses. Times had, however, changed very much, and instead of business being brought to them they had to seek business. In advertising, for instance, which ten years ago cost them £4,000 a year, they now expended nearly £12,000. Telephones, stamps, and such like expenses, which ten years ago were £5,000 a year, were now about double that sum. Notwithstanding, however, this augmentation in certain items, there had been during the last ten years a steady reduction in the expenditure of the company in proportion to the amount of work performed. In 1877 their expenses per mile navigated were 22s. 3d., whereas last year the same expenditure was at the rate of only 18s. per mile. Then, again, with almost

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the same number of vessels ten years ago as they had now, the tonnage had been increased by 50,000 or 60,000 tons, and they had had to work these larger ships at a reduced rate of cost, and the increased speed, as compared with ten years ago, had been from 26 to 20 per cent., and, therefore, the mere difference of 4s. per mile gave a very inadequate idea of the actual reduction in the amount of expenditure. He believed that the mail contract for Australia was in a fair way of settlement, and he believed that in the course of a few days a public announcement would probably appear that the matter was actually completed. As regarded the India and China mail contracts, when the directors accepted the new contract at the very low rate of £265,000 they were fully aware of the great difficulties that lay before them, but he might state this, that had they asked £15,000 or £20,000 a year more than they did they would in all probability have lost that mail contract altogether. He thought that in the period which they had the contract for, viz., ten years, the result of its working would prove satisfactory. They hoped to be able to work their service to the East more economically. The large steamers would leave London and return to London as at present, but instead of the branch line from Brindisi carrying the mails to Alexandria and passengers by the accelerated route having to proceed *via* the Egyptian railways the large steamers would touch at Brindisi on their way outwards and homewards, and passengers would be able to proceed to their destination without any transhipment, let, or hindrance. They had entered into arrangements with the Government for the placing upon a certain list three of their vessels as practically armed cruisers, and the company further entered into an agreement for the placing of certain other vessels for the same purpose upon definite terms. The Government paid the company a retaining fee on this account amounting to about £10,000 a year. These three vessels were now fitted to be able to (at twenty-four hours or less notice) take guns on board, and he need hardly add that in the event of their being required for the defence of the country it would be at no risk to the company. He thought that this arrangement between the Admiralty and themselves would be found to be mutually advantageous.

At the conclusion of his address the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Mr. W. Fane de Salis, and agreed to unanimously, and resolutions were afterwards passed approving the dividend (2½ per cent.) and bonus (1 per cent.) recommended (making a total distribution for the year of 6 per cent.), and re-electing the retiring directors (the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie and the Right Hon. Lord Sudeley) and the auditors.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE 7th Dragoon Guards are to leave Mhow for the Rupahali Cavalry Camp on Dec. 14th. The journey will be accomplished in twenty-six marches, the distance by road being 262 miles. The camp will be reached on Jan. 12th, when the regiment will meet the Carabineers from Umballa, who exchange with the Dragoons.

COLONEL TRUMAN, commanding the 7th Dragoon Guards, will be succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant. Colonel Truman, we believe, becomes Commandant of Deolali.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Captain L. Gordon, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Captain G. Lamb and Lieutenant R. T. Kirkpatrick, Leinster Regiment; Second-Lieutenant Turner, East Lancashire Regiment; and Second Lieutenant Saulez, Suffolk Regiment. To 2nd Battalions: Captain D. A. Hamilton, East Kent Regiment; Second Lieutenant Browne, Manchester Regiment; and Second Lieutenant-Baillie, Seaforth Highlanders.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. G. Collum, Leinster Regiment; Captain H. M. Browne, East Lancashire Regiment; Captain D. Craigie-Halkett, Seaforth Highlanders; Lieutenant J. C. A. Anstice, 2nd Dragoon Guards; and Lieutenant H. E. Watts, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, have been detailed for depôt duty.

IN connection with the Burma Reliefs the 5th Bengal Infantry will probably be the first regiment to arrive back in India, about the middle of December. It has been settled that the 6th and 32nd Madras Infantry shall relieve the 14th and 17th.

A PROPOSAL is under consideration to convert the Marine Battalion into Marine Artillery. We think that the suggestion is a good one, for if the men were trained as gunners there would be ample employment for them on the fortifications.

THE appointment of Judge-Advocate-General at the headquarters of the Madras and Bombay Army is to be abolished from the 1st April next.

CHOLERA, which was lately prevalent among the troops at Lawrencepore, appears to have abated, no more cases having been reported.

WE note, in a recent Brigade Order, that the Officer Commanding the Myogyi Column was authorised to pay a reward of Rs 15 to certain Burmans for recovering in good condition a Martini-Henry rifle belonging to the mounted, R.M. Fusiliers, which was lost whilst crossing the Myogyi river when in flood. Rewards of this kind more frequently held out would ensure the return of arms similarly lost.

THE equipment and establishment of Native mountain batteries of artillery has been revised with effect from April 1 1888, one-half of the Punjab Frontier Force and Bombay mountain batteries will be armed with six 2·5-inch rifled muzzle-loading guns, and the other half with six 7-pr. rifled muzzle-loading guns of 200lbs. The batteries to be armed with the 2·5-inch guns are Nos. 1 and 3 batteries, Punjab Frontier Force, and No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. J. KINSMAN, R.A., Ordnance Officer 2nd class, has been reappointed for a further term of five years. Lieutenant H. A. Jennings, R.A., 4th class, Ordnance Officer, has been appointed 3rd class; Lieutenant E. S. Walker is confirmed as 4th class, and appointed to officiate as 3rd class; and Lieutenant H. Stanford, R.A., has been appointed 3rd class, sub pro tem.

IT is expected that some radical changes will be made in the military commands in India on the 1st April next. As regards the Bombay Command, the Mhow and Northern Divisions will be converted in districts, and the Brigade Command of Nusseerabad will be abolished. The Bombay District will become a Major-General's command. It is also contemplated to amalgamate the Divisional Staff offices having two staff officers, the senior to get Rs. 500 and the junior Rs. 400 staff pay per mensem, and Lieutenant-Colonels only to be appointed to the Divisional Staff.

IT has been decided that eleven instead of thirteen batteries of artillery will be maintained on a war footing in India in future, and instead of thirteen units, of three reserve ammunition waggons each, eleven will be kept up. The artillery will be located as follows:—R.H.A.: One battery at Umballa, one at Meerut, one at Kirkee, and one at Bangalore. Field Batteres: one each at Hyderabad (Sind), Kurrachee, Mooltan, Ahmednuggei, Neemuch, Kirkee, and Bangalore. Four units of reserve ammunition will be kept at Meean Meer, two at Jullundur, two at Ferozepore, two at Mooltan, and one at Sealkote.

MAJOR F. W. HEMMING, 5th Dragoon Guards, Military Secretary to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, obtains promotion by brevet to Lieutenant-Colonel for his service in Burma. He was promoted by brevet to Major for services in Afghanistan in 1878–79.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887–8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
	1887.	Q'town.				
Crocodile...	—	—	—	—	—	20 Dec.
						1888.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	20 Dec.	22 Dec.	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	22 Dec.	23 Dec.	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar				
		28 Dec.				
		1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan.	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb
		Pl'mouth				
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
		Q'town.				
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1887.				
Serapis	—	—	—	—	21 Dec.
		1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26
	1888.				
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr.	26 Apr

THERE is one item of revenue, the stamp duty, which seem steadily to be increasing in all parts of the country. The last instance is that of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where the gross receipts last year exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,58,896. The increase was chiefly due to the sales of one anna adhesive stamps, which showed an increase of 15·5 per cent. over those of the previous year. This is said to have been in a great measure due to the more strict enforcement of the law with regard to receipt stamps among the native dealers and shopkeepers. The improvement in the trade of the provinces was also shown by a considerable increase in the sale of native *hundi* stamps.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 10, Nubia (s), Calcutta.—12, Hydaspes (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 9, Ancona (s), London.—10, Carlton Tower (s).—12, Siam (s), London; Elektra (s), Trieste; Manilla (s), Marseilles.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 10, Pekin (s), London.—12 Clan Macarthur (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Dec. 12, Manora (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 10, Malda (s), Calcutta; Aston Hall (s), Bombay; City of Venice (s), Calcutta.—14, Hispania (s), Bombay.
MADRAS.—Dec. 8, India (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers:—

S.s. *Clyde*, from London, Dec. 22; s.s. *Surat*, from Venice, Dec. 29; from Brindisi, Jan. 2.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Kingscote, Major and Mrs. McCullagh and infant, Capt. Massey, Mrs. Welchman, Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Howland, Capt. V. M. Stockley, Mrs. Darman, Mr. S. D. Vale, Dr. Cockburn. *From Venice:* Mr. J. Pigot, Mr. A. and Mrs. Watson. *From Brindisi*: Dr. Cunningham, Mr. F. Roberts, Mr. Rogers, two Sisters of Mercy, Colonel and Miss Bruce, Dr. H. P. Yeld, Dr. and Mrs. Bomford, Mr. A. J. Mitchell, Dr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. R. R. Proud, Colonel Alexander, Colonel McNeil, Mr. Hammesley, Major Welly, Miss Jex Blake. *From Gibraltar*: Mr. W. H. and Miss Smith. *From Suez:* Mr. J. G. D. Campbell, Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, Hon. C. Knatchbull-Hugessen.

For Alexandria: *From Venice:* Mr. Morrison. *From Brindisi:* Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds, Mr. Folkard, Messrs. C. and R. J. Heape, Mrs. and Miss Coulter, Mrs. Howell, Miss Brittain, Mr. J. and Mrs. Service and three daughters, Mr. E. Milner, Mr. D. Butler, Mrs. H. L. Anderson, Mrs. W. Sandye, Mr. W. Anderson, Miss L. Anderson, Mr. J. M. Anderson.

For Malta: Sergeant and Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. W. Lambton, Mr. H. P. Jupp.

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 29; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 5; from Brindisi, Jan. 9.

For Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. Davies and family, Mr. Naine, Mrs. Whittingdale, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Bryne and three daughters, Capt. Stockley, Miss B. Baker. *From Naples:* Capt. and Mrs. Brownlow. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Pimlow. *From Brindisi:* Mr. R. R. Ash, Mr. Henry Gladstone, Mr. A. S. Gladstone, Mr. E. P. Smyth, Lord Ribblesdale, Mr. Tennant, Mr. J. E. Williams.

For Madras: Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Whymper, Mr. M. T. Quinn.

For Port Said: Mr. H. Whymper.

For Calcutta: Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn and infant, Miss Dods, Mr. Irwin, Mr. J. Florence, Mr. C. M. Bastin, Mr. J. A. Irwen, Mr. and Mrs. Mardell and four children, Mr. E. A. Watson, Miss Dodd, Dr. Dundee, Mrs. Handley and infant, Dr. J. M. Lang.

For Colombo: *From Brindisi:* Mr. F. Haddan.

For Alexandria: *From Brindisi:* Mr. G. E. Coles, Mr. Barttelot, Miss Coles, Miss Irwin, Miss Cooke. *From Venice:* Mr. and Mrs. Carleton and three daughters.

For Kurrachee: Mr. M. J. Jackson.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Kangra*, to sail Dec. 14.

For Bombay: Capt. J. A. Magenis.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, to sail Dec. 22.

For Madras: Mr. John Phillips, Mr. G. P. Higginbotham, Mr. H. D. Chaldecott.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Howell and infant, Miss M. Bradburne, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Knight Watson, Mr. Edgar Kiernander, Mr. Gordon Fraser, Mrs. White and infant, Capt. Maneras, two children and nurse.

For Colombo: Mr. F. H. Crozier and servant, Mr. Geo. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Pilley, Mr. Taylor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, to sail Dec. 29.

For Bombay: Miss Jones.
For Aden: Miss Ashby.
For Kurrachee: Mrs. T. Jamieson.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, to sail Dec. 18.

For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mr. E. H. Pollock, Capt. H. E. and Mrs. Passy.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Hispania*, sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 13.

For Bombay: Miss M. S. Brown, Mr. H. C. Cobham, Lieut. F. C. Fryer, Mr. L. A. Gill, Mrs. W. G. Goldney, Rev. L. S. Gates, Mrs. Gates and infant, Miss Edith Gates, Miss Helen Gates, Master Willie Gates, Master Harry Gates, Mr. J. Hansen, Mrs. Hansen, Miss L. Lloyd, Mrs. J. J. F. Lumsden, Mrs. C. Macalister, Mr. C. T. Randolph, Miss Agnes F. Stainton, Rev. H. C. Spring, Mrs. W. G. Waterfield, Miss Waterfield.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, sailing from Liverpool, Dec. 24.

For Calcutta: Mrs. and Miss Tokes, two infants and European nurse, Mrs. F. Duffin and Miss E. Duffin.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, sailing from Liverpool, Dec 31.

For Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Down, infant and ayah, Mr. S. L. Hunt, Lieut. T. H. Henderson, Mrs. J. E. Kennedy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ffrench Mullen and infant, Major and Mrs. Neville, Miss Robson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, sailing from Liverpool, Jan. 14.

For Calcutta: Miss Nisbet, Miss C. Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Scotland, two infants and ayah.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, to sail Dec. 18.

For Colombo: Mr. Richards.
For Madras: Lieut. and Mrs. Cook.
For Calcutta: Mr. Jas. C. Grant, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Sen.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail Jan. 4.

For Colombo: Miss Maud McClelland, Mr. J. F. Millington, Mrs. Millington, Mr. Alex. Wardrop.
For Madras: Mr. Charles W. Prest.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. W. Haselwood, Nov. 29.

From London: Mrs. Westland, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mr. J. Monteath, Surgeon H. Haig, Mr. H. and Mrs. Shepherd and two infants, Mr. D. Hogarth, Surgeon and Mrs. Cadge, Mr. Dunsterville, Dr. and Mrs. Foyle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moore, Mr and Mrs. Brumall, Surgeon-Major Finden, Mr. Anthony and son, Major Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Coppin, Mrs. C. Oakley, Mr. Judd, Mrs. Dane and infant, Mr. O'Rourke, Mr. Evans, Mr. J. Harrop, Mr. Brown, Mr. Barnsley, Mr. McClure.

From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Hill, Sir Wm. Young, Mr. W. Young, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. Lewinsky, Mr. Lehzen, Capt. Gray, Mr. Felix Brown, Mr. H. J. Thompson, Colonel Jenkins, Mr. J. Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Blathwayt, Rev. Mariette, Mrs. J. Boxwell, Right Rev. Bishop of Rangoon and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. W. H. Bigge, Mrs. Millett, Mrs. Mackenzie, Count de Breteuil and brother, Mr. F. F. Verner, Mr. Spink, Mr. W. Warry, Marquis and Marquise de Mores, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fuller, Mr. H. T. Dall, Capt. H. P. Young, Mr. Radice, Mr. Robertson, Mr. W. Stone, Mr. Shakespeare.

From Venice: Mr. Gallois, Mr. J. Griffiths, Mr. Syed A. Belgrami, Mr. T. R. Booth, Brigade-Surgeon Fleming, and Mr. A. C. Marshall.

From Suez: H.R.H. Prince Henri d'Orleans and M. Paul de Boissey.

From Aden: Surgeon-Major T. W. Jackson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Verona*, Capt. F. Speck, left Bombay, Dec. 2.

For London: Major and Mrs. Cavendish and child, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mrs. and Miss French, two infants and two children, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wilson, Miss F. A. Spitta, Mr. R. Arnot, Mr. T. Adams, Mrs. Swallow and three children, Mrs. King, Mrs. South and three daughters.

For Brindisi: Mr. L. B. Ker, Mr. T. F. Punnett, Mr. H. Allen, Mr. Lovett, Mrs. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Durand, Rev. F. W. Crowther, Mr. W. M. Clay.

For Venice: Mr. W. H. Glenny, Sir A. Lyall, Lady Lyall, two Misses Lyall, Major J. F. Garwood.

For Aden: Mr. P. R. Toorkey.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Rohilla*, Captain Briscoe, from London, Dec. 15.

For Colombo: Mr. J. Brown, Mr. F. H. Dyer.

For Port Said: Rev. G. E. Watts, Miss Saunders, Miss Bradford, Mrs. Holled Smith.

For Madras: Mr. J. Hunt.

For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. E. A. Hobson, Mr. A. Ashman, Mr. E. S. Vardon, Miss Stratford, Miss Cook, Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. Wilcox.

For Suez: Major Clayton.

For Malta: Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins and child, Mrs. Stratford and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Assam*, Capt. Browne, from London, Dec. 15.

For Bombay: Major J. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Sallnow, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Pounds, Lady Souter and child, Mr. T. Gudge, Mr. H. P. Hodgon, Mr. H. C. Bell, Mr. R. Johnson, Mr. Ali.

For Aden: Dr. Harpur.

For Kurrachee: Mr. D. Moran.

For Suez: Lieut. Meredith.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. I Reeves, sailing on Dec. 9.

For London: Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Shelbourne, Lady Leppoc Cappel and infant, Mr. Sternberger, Mr. Smith, Mr. Rogers, Mr. E. Jacob, Mr. E. Dangerfield, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Rose and three children.

For Marseilles: Mr. T. Norman, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. J. Macpherson, Miss A. M. Andrews, Miss Pogson, and Mr. J. Hunter.

For Brindisi: Hon. Justice Brandt, Mrs. Brandt, Miss Agnes Brandt, Master Brandt, and Mr. Y. A. Smithson.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—November 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.... ...		102½	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		102	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		92½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		153	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS

Indian Banks.	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	790
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	890
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	720
Exchange Banks.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct. ...	118½
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	125 ...	1,050
Albert	all	18 pr.ct. ...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	100 ...	750
Apollo	2,200	nil. ...	240
Bellary	1,100	nil. ...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	15 ...	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	16 ...	100
Colaba	1,880	50 ...	640
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	12 ...	100
East India	1,000	150 ...	1,480
Fort	8,500	150 ...	1,250
French	all	80 ...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	25 ...	400
Khangaum	450	45 ...	360
Mercantile	125	7½ ...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	55 ...	435
Munmar M.	all	40 ...	200
New Berar	500	60 ...	525
New Indian	125	... ...	100
Prince of Wales ...	400	30 ...	295
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	75 ...	555
Sassoon	500	25 ...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	120 ...	1,225
Sind	750	75 ...	525
Volkart...	500	45 ...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	20 ...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	2 ...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	17½ p.ct. ...	580
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	90 ...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	18½ ...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	9 ...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	30 ...	—
Bombay United ...	100	20 ...	890
Central India	500	35 ...	980
Coorla Mills	1,000	20 ...	620
D. Spinning... ...	all	— ...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	75 ...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	25 ...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	25 ...	635
Golam Baba	400	20 ...	200
Gordon Mills	1,030	— ...	200
Hindustan	1,000	40 ...	850
Hingunghat Mill ...	500	60 ...	780
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	30 ...	780
Imperial Cotton ...	500	20 ...	545
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	70 ...	1,325
James Greaves ...	500	25 ...	610
Jaffer Ali	500	40 ...	—
Jevraz Baloo	1,000	30 ...	1,115
Khandeish	1,000	30 ...	730
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	20 ...	750
Leopold	100	5 ...	138
Madras United ...	1,000	100 ...	2,275
Mahaluxmee	1,000	— ...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	— ...	1,265
Mazagon	250	9 ...	130
Morarji Goculdass ...	1,000	50 ...	1,430
Nalgam	100	— ...	60
National	1,000	40 ...	450
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	20 ...	310
Oriental	625	15 ...	550
Parell	400	— ...	—
People of India ...	—	6½ ...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	30 ...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	40 ...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	35 ...	1,170
Soonderdas	1,000	50 ...	605
Southern India ...	500	20 ...	260
Southern Mahratta ...	250	— ...	250
Victoria Mills	1,000	35 ...	485
Western India ...	1,000	50 ...	755

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-8-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-18-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	180
Bombay Ice Co.	100	95
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,300
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	8½
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrobee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	350
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	116
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,225
Thacker and Co.	all	200

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.		12½	700
Frere		—	—
Mazagon		—	—
Port Canning Co.		700	325

CALCUTTA.—November 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 99	8 to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100	8 to —
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102	8 to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102	8 to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	of 1870 (1889)	104	0 to —
6	of 1872 (1891)	104	8 to —
6	of 1878 (1908)	102	14 to —
6	of 1854-5 (1905)	102	14 to —
5	of 1885-6 (1915)	103	6 to —
5	of 1886-7 (1916)	103	6 to —
4½	of 1882 (1902)	99	8 to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra...	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	882½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	119 to 120
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills...	£10	158 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	85 to —
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,600 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (preface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1,400 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	50 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71 to 71
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	86 to 87
Burrakur Coal	100	150 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	57 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	105 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Equitable Coal	250	160 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	42 to 43
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	220 to —
Gourepore	100	106 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	98 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	94 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	118 to 119
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	113 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	65 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	119 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	85 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	90	40 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	400	70 to 71
Strand Bank Press	100	51 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	80 to 82

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	46 to 40
Do. contributory	80	36 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	50 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22 to 25
Central Cachar	200	108 to 110
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	23 to 24
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	15 to 16
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	19 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	36 to —
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	42 to 43
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	30 to —
Endogram	10	Norminal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	58 to 59
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam	100	19 to 90
Holta (Kangra)	100	62 to 63
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	103 to 105
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	37 to —
Indian Terai	500	460 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	80 to —
Do. contributory	200	70 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	32 to 33
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to 16
Do. contributory	90	13 to 14
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	80	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phœnix (Cachar)	85	30 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 52
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to —
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	30 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	87 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	104 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	141 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—December 19.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	93½ to 9 ⅜
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	103½ to 103¾
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	101½ to 102
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	102 to 104
4	Do. 1886-90	103 to 105
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6	Do. 1895-96	110 to 112
4	Do.	102 to 104
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

Perpetual Debenture Stocks.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	109 to 111
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...	8	7½	to 8½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½	to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165	to 167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23	to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23	to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	25	to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118	to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	160	to 162
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	133	to 135
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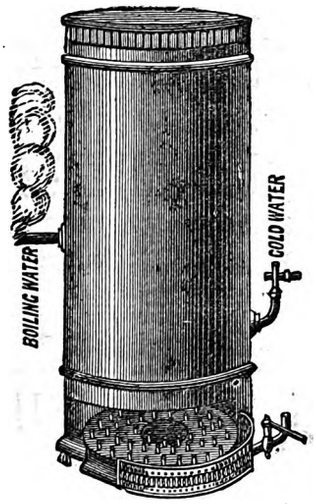
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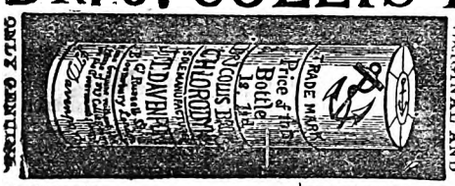
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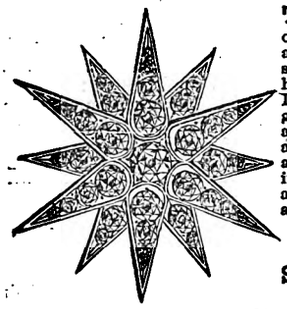
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AND

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THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

(The only Quarterly Review in India.)

ESTABLISHED 1844.

OPINIONS.

The *Calcutta Review* for October reached us a day or two ago, and a glance at its contents shows that the number more than sustains the reputation which this old and favourite publication is again achieving. The *Review* is rapidly regaining the position which it . . . . there is no fear of the *Indian Review*, or the *Asiatic Quarterly* rivalling it in public favour.—*Statesman*, October 1886.

. . . . The best service which I ever rendered in India, or, indeed, for India, was the establishment, single-handed, of the *Calcutta Review*, which has done far more for Indian literature than anything I have written under my own name.—J. W. KAYE, Athenæum Club, June 23, 1872.

The *Calcutta Review* has given us valuable articles on the army. Scene from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who wrote with the spirit of prophesy, of the coming storm of which he was one of the noblest victims.—Address of the C.-in-C. at the U.S. Inst. of India.

. . . . The *Calcutta Review* has not only throughout its career reflected the highest honour on its public-spirited promoters and its well-known distinguished contributors, but has done much to help forward the reconstruction of our system of governing India.—*Westminster Review.*

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1887.

General Intelligence.

[BY OVERLAND MAIL.]

THE Overland Mail brings us letters and advices from Bombay to the 9th December; from Allahabad and Madras to the 7th December; and from Calcutta to the 6th December.

THE Viceroy will probably hold a Chapter of the Indian Empire at Calcutta during the early part of next year.

NEWS has been received of the arrival of Captain Yates at Zulfikar. The escort of the 11th Bengal Lancers had joined him after a satisfactory journey through Afghanistan.

THE latest news from Afghanistan reports an ill-feeling between the Governors of Herat and Kandahar, and the Amir's dissatisfaction with the latter, which may lead to his removal for not raising sufficient reinforcements during the Ghilzai rebellion.

GENERAL GHOLAM HYDER has made his winter quarters at Mukur, where he has built extensive cantonments.

MANDALAY will soon be in direct telegraphic communication with Calcutta. The work of laying down the different sections of the line has already been begun.

GENERAL SIR H. PRENDERGAST, V.C., is to be confirmed in the appointment of British Resident in Mysore. The retirement scheme debars Sir H. Prendergast from further military employment.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has reported in favour of the abolition of the Calcutta Mint and the coinage of all bullion at Bombay.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Chief Secretary of the Bengal Government on the injury to trade arising from the anomalous conditions of the commercial relations between India and Thibet.

THE railway extension from Kalpi to Jhansi is now complete. It will probably be open for traffic on Jan. 1st. Sir Theodore Hope has just inspected the line.

THE Viceroy has sent a letter to the Raja of Kapurthala, acknowledging H.H.'s patriotic offer to follow the Nizam's lead with a donation of five lakhs.

IT is thought that the intrigues of the Thibetans in Sikkim will be settled by the Chinese Government without recourse to active measures on our part.

COLONEL CONWAY GORDON, Director-General of State Railways, is confined to a dark room, at Delhi, with inflamed eyes. It is feared that may have to go home.

COLONL J. G. FORBES, R.E., Secretary to the North-West Government in the Irrigation Department, is to visit the locality where the gradual subsidence of the Ganges has disclosed some injury done to the Canal headworks during the recent rains.

MR. STREETER, JUNR, of the great Bond-street firm, is expected to arrive in India very shortly, *en route* to Burma, in connection with the negotiations for leasing the Ruby Mines.

THE Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State the grant of a special pension of £100 a year to Mrs. Wells, the widow of the late Comptroller of Burma. Mr. Wells, it will be remembered, was drowned in the early part of this year.

Mr. G. S. FORBES, Madras Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate as Political Agent, second class, and posted as First Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, and Secretary for Berar.

SIR SAVALOI RAMASAMY MUDELLIAR has been appointed Sheriff of Madras.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN has reached Quetta.

IT is reported that the Public Service Commission is altogether against the proposal to hold simultaneous examinations in England and India. It will recommend an extension of the age for admission from nineteen to twenty-three.

THE Puttiala Durbar has agreed to construct 100 miles of broad gauge line from Puttiala to Bathinda. The Punjab Government will construct the line, and the N.W. management will work it.

THE Royal Scots Fusiliers have returned to Calcutta from Burma.

SOME excitement has been caused in Calcutta by the discovery of a large number of forged five-rupee notes. The notes are said to be excellent forgeries, and some of them have been in circulation for a long time.

THE reported approaching marriage of Sir Auckland Colvin is contradicted.

THE expenditure on construction per open mile of the Madras Railway during 1886 was Rs. 942,17, and amounted at the end of the year to a total of Rs. 1,31,265.

THE number of publications registered in Bengal last year was 2,571, or 160 less than in the year preceding. The falling-off is attributed to the non-prosperous condition of periodical literature in Bengal. The number of periodicals last year fell from 422 to 280. This is a healthy sign of the times.

MR. SCLATER, son of the Director of the Royal Zoological Gardens, becomes Deputy Superintendent of the Calcutta Museum.

A TRAVELLED Native in Calcutta is appealing to his fellow-countrymen on behalf of the poor in London.

THE St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta was held in the Town Hall on the 30th ult. Some 225 persons were present.

THE Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Lady Helen Blackwood, and Lady Alice Fitzgerald have arrived in India by the s.s. *Peshawur*.

THE Calcutta Municipality have unanimously voted an extra pension of Rs. 600 a month to Mr. Robert Turnbull, their retiring Secretary.

DOCTOR MOHENDRAO LALL SIRCAR, retired Professor of Chemistry, has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

ONE of the returning coolie emigrants per ship *Hereford* from Demerara brings back savings of one lakh eight thousand rupees

OBITUARY.—Mr. J. J. Fergusson, Official Trustee, Calcutta; Captain A. Russell, Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Bombay; Mr. Goculdas Jugmohandas, Member of the Municipal Corporation; Captain Hart, 2nd Dragoons; Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee Shroff, J.P., late Small Cause Court Judge, Bombay.

BENGAL had, during the year 1886, 396 tea-gardens in existence, occupying a total area under cultivation of 60,745 acres, of which 51,218 acres were under mature plants, and 18,527 acres under immature plants. In addition to this the area taken up for planting, but not yet cultivated, amounts to 62,810 acres. The outturn of tea during the year is estimated to have been 16,538,395lbs., all of which was black tea. The average yield in lbs. per acre of mature plants varied from 93·5lbs. in Dakka to 408·64lbs. in Julpaiguie.

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NOTES.

THE latest intelligence from India, according to the telegram sent by the *Times* correspondent at Calcutta, and which telegram we reproduce in our columns to-day, is that Native opinion is being exercised in consequence of a report which has got abroad that it is the intention of Government to impose an increased income-tax According to the newspapers to hand by the present Overland Mail, such a rumour was prevalent a month ago, but according to the *Pioneer* there was no foundation for it. "No proposals for any such increase," says that journal, "were before Government when the headquarters left Simla, and it is difficult to see how such a question can have been raised during the absence of the Viceroy on tour and the temporary dispersion of the members of Council."

IT is altogether difficult to believe that so shrewd a statesman as Lord Dufferin would introduce a measure which would spread discontent from one end of India to the other. He has the knowledge at his command of how unsuitable this tax has been to India in the past, and how it has been detested by Europeans and Natives alike. It was always unfair in its incidence, for it fell heavily upon Government servants having a fixed income, upon professional men, and upon English merchants who disdained to lie regarding their resources as the Native traders did. The profits of those traders could never be ascertained, for they declined to show their books, or produced false ones for the purpose. But the inquisitorial nature of the tax made it more detested still by all. Assessments were made arbitrarily and unmercifully, and the tax was both unjust and oppressive. It placed the Natives at the mercy of the tax-gatherer, the policeman, and their personal enemies, and the irritation felt in consequence was great and widespread.

WE are writing of the early days of the imposition of the tax. Latterly it was modified and did not press on the masses, and the agricultural classes were practically exempted. Divested of its first irritating surroundings it was mainly levied on the inhabitants of cities and Government officials, but when it ceased to be generally oppressive it ceased also to be remunerative. The produce of it was not worth the ill-feeling which it still created, and so it was abandoned as a tax which led to nothing but confusion, scandal, and discontent.

REIMPOSED in a more modified form it has been borne with—for Englishmen after all get used to taxation, even as eels are said to accommodate themselves to skinning. But to revert to the old evil system and attempt to gain revenue by a wider expansion or heavier increase of the Income-tax will be to awaken discontent and to spread it amongst all classes of the community in India, and this is surely the most unlikely thing which the Government would attempt to do at this moment. Our boast in that country and at home is that India at present is quiet, happy, and prosperous under British rule, and that the loyalty of her Princes, Chiefs, and peoples is outspoken, deep, and sincere. We do not think that Lord Dufferin is likely to imperil so satisfactory a position.

WHILE, however, an Income-tax is decidedly unpopular it is strange to learn that a capitation tax, which is the most direct of all taxes, would be preferred by the Natives. Years ago, when the Income-tax was first imposed in India, a Native writer of great thought and power—one of the accomplished Dutt family—advocated a capitation tax instead. "If," he wrote at the time, "the form be changed to a capitation tax of varying rates there would, we think, be no objection to pay almost any rate that might be asked. Our objection to direct taxes generally holds good, but this is one of those direct taxes which are in accordance with Native notions, and while fulfilling in a defective form the object of a license and certificate tax, it would leave no door open for extortion, as the rates to be realised under it would be exactly known." The argument is specious, but a tax which is altogether unsound in principle was not likely to find favour with English financiers. The *Times* correspondent recommends that tobacco be made a Government monopoly as opium is; but we would ask him how in a country where every Native who has a patch of ground almost can grow sufficient tobacco for his own consumption, smuggling is to be prevented and revenue raised? The cost of the official machinery to carry out such a project would be enormous. And a tobacco monopoly or tax would hardly be a popular one. Tobacco smoking in the East is not, as the *Times* correspondent puts it, "one of the superfluities or luxuries of life." It may be regarded so by political or financial economists, but in India it is looked upon as a necessary of life.

OF course it will be argued that tobacco is not such a necessity to the Natives of India as salt, and yet we tax salt. To those who understand how the incidence of the salt tax falls no explanation is necessary; to those who do not no space which we could command in these columns would be of any avail. They will continue to misunderstand the matter and to abuse the Government of India, and will remain unconverted to the fact that the salt tax is no burden whatever to the "down-trodden millions" of India, as psuedo-philanthropists sometimes designate the masses of that country. If a tax on tobacco or betel-leaf could be as easily and satisfactorily gathered, there might possibly be no objection. But it is, as we have said, the difficulty of providing an economical and efficient method of raising such a tax which stands in the way.

THE enlightened Hindu writer from whom we have already quoted asks, "Why may not the Government impose a marriage tax? The marriage expenses amongst all classes are extravagant, and even a stiff tax would not be felt as a grievance, for it would not materially affect the expenditure. At all events, those who spend thousands and tens of thousands on such occasions can well afford to pay a fee to the Government, and will never demur if called upon to do so." This opinion is we know endorsed by many Natives, but the suggestion has been rejected by successive Indian Finance Ministers, who have come to the conclusion that neither a marriage tax or marriage license would be a suitable tax for the Natives. But the reasons have not been given for this belief.

OUR Native friend gave long ago a valuable hint to such Ministers—a hint full of common sense and thorough loyalty to the Paramount Power. "Why," said he, "not say honestly to the Natives: 'We must have so much money; it is absolutely necessary for carrying on our form of Government properly; tell us how your people would wish to make up the amount?' Take the people honestly into your confidence, and they will cheerfully assist you out of your financial difficulties and blunderings. No man in India is unwilling to pay the fairest quota claimable from him for the stability and prosperity of the British Government in it; and of this the British Government itself ought to be well assured."

HAD such advice been followed we should have heard less of "Young India" and "Bengali Babúdom" and their protests against the despotism of Anglo-Indian officials. It is satisfactory to find the *Times*, in its comments on Sir Lepel Griffin's speech at Gwalior, as wired by its correspondent, declaring that Sir Lepel's main argument is unanswerable. We commend the perusal of that speech to our readers, feeling certain that all except the Radical sympathisers with Indian and Irish sedition will endorse its sentiments. And the Native Congress which meets to-day at Madras will do well to take the lesson it conveys to heart. And that lesson is pithily summed up by the *Times* in advising that the Bengali Babús, who are bent on reforming Anglo-Indian administration, and on doing the work at good salaries, had better settle matters first with the Mahrattas, the Rajpoots, the Sikhs, and, above all, with the Mahomedans. Having done this they can then ask leave to govern India for themselves.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)
(*Times* Correspondents.)
INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The two domestic topics which chiefly appear to engross Native opinion at present are the whispered suggestion of an increased income-tax and the forthcoming meeting of the Native congress at Madras. The so-called Native public opinion in India is in many instances, and in nearly all political matters, simulated, insincere, and factitious. It is the mere windy reverberation of the noisy though earnest clamour of political strife in England. A certain small section of the community has been taught, as the result of high English education, that the logical duty is imposed upon its members to adopt the *rôle* of political martyrs, and while posing as irreconcilable enemies to the English Government in India in the burlesque-masquerade of Native Hampdens, they are expected to advocate extravagant Radical proposals, which, if once accepted by a weak and mischievous Government, would render all future administration in India utterly impracticable. This is thoroughly understood by the majority of those Natives who have a sufficient material interest in the prosperity of the country adequately to appreciate all the evil effects which would arise as the immediate consequence of a weak and unstable administration. These men are strongly opposed to political phrasemongering and periodic though effervescent platform agitations, and advocate as a necessary condition precedent to political reform the absolute necessity for social reformation.

But strongly as men of this class object to the mischievous fussiness of spurious political turmoils they are sincere and bitter opponents of the income-tax. Direct taxation is more calculated to foster discontent and sedition in India than any other possible cause. It is not only hated because it is inquisitorial, but more especially because it has afforded an apology for wholesale robbery and oppression. It will be a very disastrous policy should the Government make any attempt to increase this hateful form of taxation. No doubt the sources of revenue are somewhat inelastic, but there must be many directions in which a scientific financier would see his way to redeem the finances from their present unfortunate, paralytic condition.

Burma has a magnificent future. The obvious way to mitigate the burden imposed upon the Indian finances by the heavy expenditure involved in its pacification would be to raise a Burma loan, guaranteed by the Indian Government. In this way Burma would cease to be an incubus upon the revenues of India, and by temporarily discounting her brilliant future, would be enabled easily to pay her way in the present, and thus to remove the only ground of reproach associated with the annexation. Then, again, a prolific source of revenue would be a State monopoly of tobacco. As the revenue from opium gradually declines, tobacco might well take its place. This tax would reach all classes, and yet could hardly be open to the objection that it is a tax upon necessaries. Even for the poor man tobacco must always be regarded by economists as one of the superfluities or luxuries of life. It has been also calculated that a very large revenue can be raised from kerosine oil, as it is used universally, and its consumption is therefore enormous. For the same reason European umbrellas would afford a large fiscal income. I only mention these items as showing in how many new directions a skilled financier might revive and develop our prostrate finances.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has written to the Government supporting the representation of the Bengal Chamber, suggesting the necessity of making such changes in the Indian Council's Act as will permit of an annual discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council. The letter states that the Government has nothing to fear from such a discussion, since its aim is not to shelter the theories of the Finance Minister from legitimate criticism at the hands of men of practical experience, but to do what is best calculated to promote the finance and the general welfare of the country. The recent recourse to a form of taxation that has been unequivocally condemned as unsuitable for India by three successive Finance Ministers, and the apprehension that further taxation is imminent, are arguments that may be employed in support of the contention that the country should be allowed a real voice in the management of financial affairs.

The Native Congress will meet at Madras on Tuesday next, the 27th instant. It is expected that 600 delegates will be present. The Mahomedans from this side of India have declined to be represented. All social questions have been excluded from the programme of discussion. The topics reserved for consideration will be—reforms of the Legislative Councils, military expenditure, the Arms Act, the separation of Burma from the Indian Empire, the question of a deputation to England to urge the resolutions of the Congress on the English public and Parliament, the poverty of India, the separation of judicial from executive functions, and the expected deficit in the Budget.

Sir Lepel Griffin, the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, has recently taken advantage of the opportunity of a public ceremonial at the capital of the Gwalior State to express some very strong political convictions in very trenchant and bitter language. After dwelling at considerable length on the many advantages which the Maharattas would derive from a close application to the acquirement of Oriental and Western learning, Sir Lepel Griffin delivers himself as follows:—

"One of the reasons for which I urge you Mahrattas to utilize the educational advantages which we offer you is, that you may take your rightful intellectual place in India, and keep the Bengalees, who are now everywhere very active, in their proper place. You are their superiors in ability, in strength, and in courage; they are only your superiors in noise and volubility. If they should be your leaders it would be an army of lions commanded by grasshoppers. If you look at the history of the world you will find that strong nations like the English, the Mahrattas, the Rajpoots, and Sikhs were never ruled by weak and unwarlike races like the Bengalees. Courage is the quality which governs the world, and the bravest people are everywhere and justly triumphant. Do not then allow the Bengalees to deceive you with their talk about national congresses and representative institutions. Be content with your own Mahratta nationality, and believe me that representative institutions are as much suited to India as they are to the moon. India is composed of many different nations, with very little in common; and it is as foolish to hope to unite them as to join in one nation Russians, Frenchmen, and Englishmen, who are more closely connected by civilization and descent than the various peoples of India.

"The so called 'National' Congress is a sham, and the delegates are only appointed by themselves and their friends. Hindoos of position and authority will not join it, and the only Mahomedans who attend are a few obscure and notoriety-seeking persons. How do you believe that anything national can come out of a meeting where the chief promoters have lost their own nationality, and have adopted the dress and food and ways of foreigners?

"My advice to you Mahrattas is to distrust Natives of India who have given up their caste and their national dress to cherish and observe your ancient and noble religion, cherish and observe strictly your rules of caste—which missionaries and philanthropists tell you is a bad thing, but which is in reality the mortar which holds together the building of Indian society. If you take it away nothing will be left but ruins. There are many bad and inconvenient things in caste, but its advantages are greater than its evils. We cannot have perfection, and if we destroyed everything that was not perfect, we should have to get rid of all our friends, and possibly make away with ourselves."

There is a certain amount of truth in these home thrusts, though they have only a qualified and partial application. This is intended by Sir L. Griffin as a counterblast. For some time back he has been bitterly and even scandalously assailed by a portion of the Bengalee Press. It was rumoured that he was prevented by the Viceroy, for political reasons, from prosecuting his opponents. Whether this be so or not he has now taken a most complete and satisfying revenge, for though every shaft winged from his quiver of caustic rhetoric was gathered by a personal sense of injury and wounded vanity, he has fully succeeded in his object of acutely punishing Bengalee susceptibility. Fortunately for him his Indian career is practically closed, otherwise it would be doubtful whether, though equipped as he is with unbounded audacity, he would have dared to affront the hypersensitive vanity of the political spoilt infant whom the Indian Government delights to pamper.

The members of the Public Service Commission have concluded their sittings. Sir Charles Aitchison made a short speech, and thanked the members on behalf of the Viceroy. He stated that the report would be made public as soon as the Secretary of State accorded permission.

Captain St. John Michell, a very able officer of the Intelligence Department, commands an expedition which is to survey the country between the Assam frontier and the Hukong Valley. The main object of this expedition is to develop the overland route from Assam to Burma. It would be difficult to over-estimate its importance, as, if successful, there would be no necessity for despatching Native troops to Burma by sea.

An important arrest has been effected in the Punjab. Pertab Singh, a sort of plenipotentiary of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, and of some notoriety as a successful sedition-monger, has been seized, apparently redhanded.

THE following is a programme of the Burma reliefs for the season. The dates shown are those sailing from Rangoon for India:—Cavalry—3rd Hyderabad Contingent in parts on the 26th and 31st January, and 5th February; 1st Bombay Lancers, 28th February, 3rd and 5th March; 7th Bengal Cavalry, 24th, 28th, and 30th March. Artillery—1-1 the Eastern Division, 16th April. Infantry—5th Bengal, 17th December; 21st Madras, 4th January; 1st Bengal, 22nd January; 14th Madras, 13th February; 17th Madras, 1st March; 3rd Hyderabad, 17th March; 27th Punjab, 2nd April; 5th Bombay, 18th April; 2nd Hyderabad, 18th March, and 25th Bombay, 23rd March.

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ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

SIR ALFRED LYALL'S ADMINISTRATION.

(*Pioneer.*)

If we may judge both from his recorded opinions and his general policy, no one is more fully alive to the necessity of not sacrificing the essentials of good government to mere sentimental sympathy with the past. We cannot stand still, as he has expressed it, and shut out the rush of light and air which have followed our throwing open the windows of the West. "We must continue to enlist the best men in our service whoever they may be; and we must govern the country, at any cost, on the principles of order and progress, of civil liberty and religious equality." . . . "Our *raison d'etre* in India, and our motto for ruling it must ever be *La carriere ouverte aux talents*" . . . "We cannot undertake in any way the spiritual direction of Hindoos; but neither are we prepared to take lessons from them upon questions of public morality." These quotations, in our opinion, strike the keynote of the policy of this Government during the last five years. Its chief has stood at the dividing of the ways, the one pointing to the political ideals of ancient India, the other to the modern conceptions of the functions of the State. An impartial review of the last five years and a comparative survey of the conduct of Provincial administration in other parts of India lead, in our opinion, to the conclusion that Sir Alfred Lyall's Government has been a distinct success, that it has fulfilled the promise of his previous brilliant career and his great reputation, that his sympathetic comprehension and unrivalled knowledge of the Oriental character have enabled him to exercise a personal influence of the best kind over many of his subjects, that he has maintained and increased the dignity of his high office, that he has efficiently administered affairs and promoted many important reforms, and that he leaves a loyal and prosperous people united in an honest regret that the days of his Indian service are completed.

BREACH OF GOOD FAITH.

(*Englishman.*)

Now that the Government is sorely pushed for funds, why does it insist on working the Income-tax Office in such a way as probably to lessen the collections by several lakhs a year? Let any business man pay a visit to the collectorate. He will see at a glance that the establishment is quite unable to cope with the demands made upon it. From the highest to the lowest everyone is at high pressure, and it is only a question of time when the collapse will come. This collapse will probably not be regretted from a public point of view whatever Government might think. In connection with the collection of the income-tax we have a very serious matter to bring to the notice of the public. It has been clearly understood, almost from the day on which the income-tax was imposed, that all declarations of income would be held as strictly confidential and that they would not be allowed to go out of the hands of the Collector himself; and with this arrangement everyone was entirely satisfied. But a great change has been made—a change that will be received with intense dissatisfaction and dislike by all communities. It seems that, by a recent Order of the Board of Revenue, the system that has been hitherto in force, by which the Collector has been enabled to keep the necessary particulars furnished by the public entirely to himself, has been abolished, and that all returns relating to incomes are in future to be thrown open to the whole office. Now the Government of India pledged itself that every precaution would be taken to prevent the private affairs of those who had to make returns becoming known through the medium of the authorities, and it even went so far as to have printed on the top of the tax form a note to the effect that the communication "is to be returned in sealed covers and addressed to the Collector, and marked confidential"; from which it was inferred that Government intended to keep its word as far as secrecy was concerned. Of course, it follows that the collector of the tax must obey orders, and can therefore justly be absolved from all blame. But whoever is responsible for such an order is guilty of one of the most flagrant breaches of good faith which has ever come to the notice of the public. As matters now stand, the income of all mercantile firms—all private individuals—will become public property; and from what has recently been published in certain Native papers, we may confidently expect to see very shortly, in their columns, tables giving the financial position of Calcutta firms. The question now rests with the public, and it is for them to determine whether they will submit to have their private affairs blazoned abroad, or whether they will take steps to bring before the notice of the Viceroy in Council the way in which his pledged word has been broken, it may be through want of thought, by some official in the Board of Revenue.

THE INCREASE OF THE INCOME-TAX.

(*Indian Planters' Gazette.*)

The Government of India have kindly passed on the question of the abolition of the Calcutta Mint to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce for its opinion. Will the Government pass on to the same body, to the Trades' Association, and to the various Planters' Associations, a letter asking for their opinion of the Income-tax? The question can safely be answered. The Government will do nothing of the kind. It has got hold of a possibly elastic source of income, and it will keep hold of it. Before the Government returns to Simla in March the whole matter will be settled. The Budget Statement will show the usual deficit so familiar in recent years and the Indian high priest of finance will say that this deficit is mainly due to three causes, namely, the annexation of Burma, the depreciated rupee, and the fall in opium. In these circumstances, as the Government will not reimpose the import duties on cotton goods nor meddle with the salt tax—the only tax that reaches the bulk of the people of India—there is nothing for it but to increase the Income-tax, for the land-owners are in too unsettled a state, especially in Bengal, where the echoes of the Rent Bill have scarcely died away, to submit meekly to any increase of the land-tax. The Income-tax, then, is the sheet-anchor of the Government, and the Government will, next January, as cleverly as it did last, arrange the whole matter before the European population of India, on whom this tax presses with cruel severity, have realised the full impost of the measures introduced. During the first year of its working the Government has been exceedingly careful not to worry any man, and to carry on the collection of the impost as far as possible with establishments already in existence. It was altogether a tentative measure which the Government of India plausibly palavered into law and kept in existence for a year. It can now state that the tax has been collected during that period, and no record of gross oppression or hardship has been made public. Of course there has not, for the simple reason that no proper establishment for the proper collecting of the tax has been sanctioned, and the work has gone on from month to month somehow. Next year all this will be changed; separate establishments will be granted, and our Aryan brothers who may not in the past year have had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of the Collector of Income-tax will next year have that pleasure.

THE MARRIAGE LAW OF BURMA.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The learned Judges of the Special Court of British Burma have at length published their decision on the marriage law of Burma. It appears that the Recorders of Rangoon have interpreted a very obscure and single sentence of the Buddhist Law of Manu in such a way as to reduce marriage to the level of concubinage. Under these repeated decisions of the Recorders, several immoral practices grew up in Rangoon, where women, wishing to consort with their paramours, quoted the rulings about divorce on mere caprice and defied the husbands to take any legal steps against them. To add to the absurdity of the legal situation, the Recorders next treated as "established customs" these disreputable practices, which were the fruit of the decisions interpreting the ancient text of Manu. A few years ago the Buddhist Law was discovered to be a mere version of the Indian Manu, and thereupon doubts were at once suggested as to the soundness of the Recorder's interpretation. The Judicial Commissioners disputed his law and refused to enforce the doctrine of divorce as mere caprice in the territory outside Rangoon. The two Judges have at last considered the subject, and expressed an opinion that the Recorder was wrong. They hold that the one fantastic text on which alone these rulings had been misunderstood, and that the immoral customs hitherto imputed to the Buddhists, to their great scandal and disgust, have no existence. The many texts quoted by the learned Judges show clearly that the Buddhist Law equally with the Hindu Law throws a strong protection over married life. It is something to get a grievous error put right, even after the lapse on many years. But it is impossible to recompense the husbands and wives who have been forced to submit to the older decisions and whose domestic happiness was ruined through the general ignorance of the meaning of Indian Manu. We are informed that the Roman Catholic Bishop, Monsignor Bigandet, and two of the Commissioners of Divisions, Colonel Street and Colonel Plant, came forward some years ago, and stated officially that the "custom" judicially imputed to the Burmans was mere imagination, although practices universally considered immoral were becoming prevalent at Rangoon. The decision we publish practically confirms their opinion.

THE P. AND O.

(*Madras Mail.*)

No British line of steamships is more liberally subsidised, or patronised, than the P. and O, and the prestige gained from being the Government Mail steamers has obtained for its vessels an advantage which no other line running to India possesses. The Company gets the cream of the passenger trade, and commands better freights for cargo than the usual run of steamers. Punctuality in the date of sailing gives it a very great pull over all competitors. It is of no small importance to an intending passenger that he can reckon on the day and hour when a ship will sail, and if he comes from up-country, or any great distance, it is all the more

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important, as he is saved hotel expenses and discomforts which, in the case of uncertain steamers, might have to be endured. To men going home on short leave it is a great matter that no time be lost on the way. Certainly in the time of sailing is likewise an advantage to the shipper of cargo who can calculate almost to a day when his goods will arrive; and sales made in advance under such conditions have a better value than when they are absent. The punctuality and regularity which the Mail service requires must continue to give the P. and O. Company's vessels a preference both with passengers and shippers. If the rates of passage were more moderate, and the steamers were larger, the Company would undoubtedly obtain even a larger share of the passenger trade than they do now. The Company seems, however, to take advantage of the position the Mail service gives it to keep up the rates, and to postpone improvements. It is not until it comes into direct competition with other Companies that it keeps pace with its contemporaries. Witness its ridiculously low rates of passage to Australia compared with its rates between India and England. For £2 more than you pay from London to Bombay you can go on to Australia, double the distance! A return passage from India to any Australian port as far as Sydney, is only Rs. 600; while to England, for the return voyage, occupying about the same time, Rs. 900 is the charge, or half as much again. This looks uncommonly like an attempt to mulct Anglo-Indian Peter for the benefit of Anglo-Australian Paul.

There was such a run on the *Victoria* that 250 first-class passengers travelled by her, or about 100 more than she had first-class accommodation for. The Company being naturally reluctant to refuse the extra number, succeeded in arranging with them to put up with second saloon berths. From reports which have appeared the latter did not altogether enjoy their accommodation. What do 250 passengers mean to the Company? Taking the rate of passage roughly at £60 each it gives a gross sum of £15,000, a pretty fair amount to earn in three weeks. The Brindisi passengers were on board some 13 days. The shorter the passage the less costly the commissariat. Besides the large earnings from passage-money, the vessels are floating liquor shops, where large quantities of liquor are sold at prices which must prove much more profitable than on shore, for no excise duty thereon is paid, and no trade rivalry is possible. The Company will have little to boast of until it has lowered the record, not merely to 21 days, but to something nearer 15 to 16, and has arranged to carry passengers at 20 to 30 per cent. less than at present.

The Company's new vessels are furnished with many conveniences, but the Directors never seem to have thought of providing special accommodation for the many invalids whom they carry. The Indian climate often sends persons home who are suffering from its baneful effects—persons prostrated by long continued fever, victims of dysentery, abscess of the liver, or other maladies. It would be a boon to such invalids themselves, and a great comfort to their fellow-passengers, if separate accommodation and attendance were secured for them. A little special comfort and attendance in a separate part of the ship, away from the crowd of passengers, may prove of inestimable value to the sufferers, and aid in saving their lives. The discomforts of a crowded and noisy ship in the Arabian and Red Seas too often prove fatal to the hopes of those who count every day till they reach the health-restoring breezes of the Mediterranean, which they fondly believe will work a speedy cure. Many invalid passengers would be willing to pay extra for the advantages of quiet, space and special attendance.

BENGAL.

THE office of the Superintendent of Pensions in Calcutta is likely to be abolished before long.

THE Bengal Board of Revenue has called the special attention of all revenue officers and managers of the estates under the Court of Wards to the steady decrease, for the last three years, in the percentage of recoveries under decrees in their favour. The Lieutenant-Governor drew attention to this fact in his resolution on the Legal Remembrancer's Report in September last, and the Board have now directed that the work of realisation must be carried out with greater energy.

A DETACHMENT of Salvationists have, it appears, penetrated into Sylhet, where they intend to carry on the war among the tea planters and their coolies.

CONSEQUENT on the death of Mercury several fresh entries have been made for the Viceroy's Cup in the forthcoming Calcutta races.

MR. E. J. SINKINSON has taken up his appointment as officiating Financial Secretary at Calcutta.

THE Civil Service Dinner at Calcutta has been fixed for the 29th December. A large gathering is expected.

THE Government of India has asked the Bengal Government for a statement showing the exact cost of translating and reporting on the Vernacular Press in Bengal.

MR. NEY ELIAS has arrived in India, and will, it is understood, be employed on special duty n the Foreign Department of the Government.

CALCUTTA is exercised at the discovery that a large number of forged five-rupee notes have been in circulation for a long time. The imitation is excellent.

THE Public Service Commission is now meeting every other day in Calcutta. The principal issues still under consideration are the questions of an imperial and local service, the proportionate number of posts to be given in each, the liability of Civilians to transfer from province to province, and the raising of the limit of age in the Civil Service competition.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University Sir Alfred Croft proposed that the report of the Special Committee on the Entrance Examination should be adopted. Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra moved that chemistry be omitted altogether, and that the marks for English be reduced from 200 to 150. After an animated discussion Sir Alfred Croft's original proposition was accepted. Both sides are commended strongly as to the regularity and order of voting. The subject will be revised before the Syndicate with a view to being sent back to the Senate.

THE *Englishman* states that supplies of Tibetan wool are now arriving more freely in Darjeeling, and the quality is such, and the price at which it can be purchased from Tibetan traders at Darjeeling so reasonable, as to show that a very valuable trade, which would produce important results affecting the future prosperity of Darjeeling, is ready to our hands awaiting development. The realignment and improvement of the road through Sikkim is declared necessary to develop this trade, as was recently stated in the *Pioneer*. Mr. Girdlestone and Mr. Paul recently met at Kalimpong to confer on this very point.

THE report of the Sanitary Commissioner in Assam, which was four months behind time in making its appearance, remarks on the deplorable waste of life in the Dibrugarh dispensary, where 30 per cent. of the in-patients died last year. There seems to be a doubt whether the great mortality be due to the mode of daily life of the coolies on tea-gardens or to the delay by sick coolies in going to the dispensary, or to the "notoriously inferior physique" of the class of coolies imported into the Lakhimpur district. The Chief Commissioner inclines to the last view, but asks for detailed and accurate information.

SIR ALEXANDER WILSON, presiding at the St. Andrew's dinner in Calcutta, gave a survey of the position of the Government. As a proof of the wonderful development of the country, he pointed to the fact that during the reign of the Queen-Empress the commerce of India had increased tenfold. The paramount claim of Calcutta to the retention of her proud pre-eminence as the capital of India was vindicated. Calcutta, he pointed out, has to minister to the wants of at least 125 out of the 252 millions of the population, while the bulk of her trade and the variety of her special staples place her beyond the fear of competition. Railway extension, frontier defences, native loyalty, and financial exigencies were among the subjects upon which the Chairman touched. His remarks on the Income-tax are perhaps most deserving of note, if only because of the remarkable outburst of enthusiasm with which they were received. "I trust," he said, "that in the near future it may be found possible to revert to those forms of taxation which, while they existed, this country never felt, and the repeal of which has not benefited a single inhabitant. Direct taxation on income is utterly unsuited to the people of India, and experience has shown how meagre a return it brings compared with the wide dissatisfaction which it causes." This is the popular verdict on the Income-tax, and it was, says the *Englishman*, impossible to listen to the roar of approval with which these opinions were echoed without feeling that public sympathy was dead against the Government in this matter. There was no mistaking the nature of the demonstration; it was no mere ebullient caprice of the moment, but a unanimous condemnation of the most obnoxious impost that has been known in India in recent years.

MADRAS.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras arrived at Nagpore on Dec. 3, and was met at the station by a volunteer guard-of-honour. He inspected the Madras lines, and examined the ground for the magazine, and left the same afternoon.

THE Natives of Madras have requested the *Madras Standard* to open a fund to receive subscriptions to recoup Mr. Morgan for the heavy loss sustained by him in prosecuting Mr. Ross. The Natives are very indignant at the result of the case.

THE Board of Directors, considering it highly desirable that the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway should have a Native Assistant, have, subject to the confirmation of Government, sanctioned such an appointment, carrying with it a salary of Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 25, and thereafter by bi-annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 400 per mensem.

A MEETING of the General Committee for the Celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress in Madras was held on the

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1st inst. in the Banqueting Hall, Madras, to receive Her Majesty's gracious reply to the Madras Presidential Address; to confirm the appointment by the executive committee of a sub-committee to arrange for the formation of the Victoria Technical Institute as a Presidential Memorial of the Jubilee; and to dissolve the general and executive committee. His Excellency the Governor presided.

AT the meeting held to dissolve the General Jubilee Committee, his Excellency the Governor in the chair, votes of thanks were given to all who had interested themselves, particularly to Sir C. Lawson. The latter, in reply, said: "Not the least agreeable of the many bright incidents of my late mission was that I was told by several influential and impartial observers in England that in their opinion the Madras Presidency had by the unique method of emphasising its loyalty done better than any part of Her Majesty's dominions."

THE Army Sanitary Commission, in their Memorandum on Fairs and Festivals held within the Madras Presidency during the year 1886, point to the great danger of overcrowding during cholera periods. As a striking illustration of this, the town of Bhadrachalam, in the Godavari district, is mentioned. The town itself had accommodation for its population of 2,000; but some 20,000 pilgrims arriving from a cholera affected district—all more or less predisposed to cholera—were crowded into the houses. The result was that there were twenty deaths from cholera. The festivals described in the reports dealt with by the Sanitary Commission were ninety-one in number, and the pilgrims present at them amounted to above two and a-quarter millions. At ninety fairs there was no cholera. Bhadrachalam was the only town that suffered. The memorandum concludes with the following remarks:—"The practical result of the year's experience is to show the nature of sanitary measures to be adopted against cholera in the towns and villages of Madras, and it is high time that the village populations were dealt with on such principles, so as to secure to those remaining at home an immunity from cholera similar to that afforded to those who went on pilgrimage in 1886."

BOMBAY.

MR. W. A. EAST, C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. G. C. WHITWORTH is appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Rutnagherry.

MAJOR M. R. WYER has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

A *Government Gazette* notifies that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the Hon. J. Macpherson, B.A., as an additional member of Council.

THE appointment of Mr. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, as an additional member of Council in the place of the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, is announced.

DR. PETERSON has been nominated by the Ratepayers' Association as a candidate for the vacant seat in the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, created by the death of Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas.

MR. BADROODIN TYEBJEE, who had been for some time suffering from an affection of the eyes, and had to go to England to avail himself of the best medical treatment there, having returned to Bombay a few days ago, has resumed practice at the Bar.

MR. CORDERY has returned to Hyderabad. It is rumoured that he has been requested to stay for another year.

THERE has been, the *Deccan Times* hears, a disagreement amongst the scholastic staff of the Madrassa-i-Aliya, or Nizam's College, which is likely to result in the removal of one of the staff.

THE amount payable by the Nizam's Government as guaranteed interest on the Railway for the half-year ending this month is nearly £70,000. This will amount to about nine and a half lakhs of Government rupees, towards which the net earnings of the line for the half-year which ended in June and the balance of the Berar Surplus, amounting to about six lakhs of Government rupees, are available.

A TELEGRAM from Hongkong, dated December 6th, states that during the preceding fortnight the sales of Indian yarn amounted to 5,200 bales, the exchange on Bombay being quoted at Rs. 222¾ per 100 dollars, and at Shanghai Rs. 306½ per 100 taels. The effect of this telegram on the Bombay yarn market has been to effect a reduction of one-sixteenth of an anna per lb.

IT is now certain that Lord Reay will visit Rajkote about the end of December. At Rajkote he will distribute prizes to students attending the Rajkoomar College, and thence will proceed to Gondal. At Gondal his Excellency will perform the ceremony of turning the first sod of a new railway line from Porebunder to Gondal. He will afterwards go on to Porebunder *via* Jerpur to inspect the harbour. From Porebunder his Excellency will return to Bombay by sea.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

What we imagined has come to pass. Following the example of the Nizam, the Maharajah of Kapurthala has offered to pay to the English Government rupees five lakhs, and to place his troops at the disposal of that Government for the defence of the Indian Empire. Who can say that other Native Princes will not imitate the Nizam and this Maharajah? But it is not proper for the English who are the Paramount Power in India, to accept pecuniary assistance from the Native Princes. In 1820, the then Nizam, in order to show gratitude to the English, offered five lakhs of rupees for the improvement of Calcutta, the metropolis of British India. The English then had wealth, and respect for dignity and prestige. So they did not accept that offer. But now they are in great pecuniary difficulties and think less of their dignity.—The *Bangabasi*.

The Nizam has made an offer and the Government has accepted it. What right have the public to comment on this? The offer is not made for the performance of some ceremony, or for relieving the sufferings of the poor. It is for the defence of India, by strengthening the frontiers against foreign aggressions. Money may be paid and life may be sacrificed for the welfare of the King. The money offered by the Nizam will cause a belief that money is the sole means for the defence of India. But this belief is ruinous. It is doubtful whether India will be saved even if the Khyber Pass be closed with heaps of money. The Nizam has, by this offer, greatly enhanced the reliance of the English Government upon money. In fact, India has been a great sufferer by this offer. Lakhs of money have been offered to a Government which refuses to admit Natives as Volunteers. The value of wealth has been enhanced and that of life decreased. The condition of other Princes has been made more critical. With millions of hands raised the people of India will say that "this is not a gift, but a punishment." The money which will be spent on strengthening the frontier would have done great good in the way of the defence of the Indian Empire, if spent for the welfare of her weak people. The Nizam's gift is a punishment to India. Its poisonous effects will be apparent if other Native Princes follow his example.—The *Charuvarta*.

TIBET AND SIKKIM.

Why the English are so desirous of commercial dealings with Tibet is very mysterious. They never make any assertions in plain language. But sensible people understand that for fear of Russia they wish to strengthen themselves on all sides. They will easily be able to place troops on the frontier if they can occupy Tibet. Some time ago Mr. Macaulay was ready to start for Tibet on a mission. But that was not done, on account of the objections raised by Tibet. The Burmese war was then going on. Therefore, the English could not then undertake a war. Now the Burmese war has to some extent subsided, so they have renewed their efforts in that direction. If Tibet be annexed, Sikkim will have to be brought under control. So assertions are now being made regarding the irregularities in the administration of Sikkim. We will not now say what the English will decide about Sikkim. Our readers will be able to know all particulars in the course of two or four months. But the English should bear in mind that "too much greed brings ruin on the weaver."—The *Praja Bandhu*.

The visit of Mr. Paul to Sikkim is not free from apprehensions. The English Government has heard that the failure of Mr. Macaulay's Mission to Tibet has enhanced the pride of the Tibetans, who are slighting the English very much, and trying to establish supremacy in Sikkim by oppressing the people. So Mr. Paul has gone to Sikkim with a view to check the Tibetans, and troops are in readiness on the Sikkim frontiers. They will fight as soon as war is declared. This has caused our apprehensions. — The *Bangabasi*.

DHULIP SINGH.

It is stated in the Russian newspaper that Dhulip Singh's Indian subjects are rejoicing in the hope of his return. On the other hand, a proclamation, signed by Dhulip Sing and Jamaluddin, has been published in Paris. Its object is to excite the Natives of India against the English. We do not know which Native of India is assisting Dhulip with money and writing him letters. Although those traitors have come forward to assist him secretly, they will not help him when the time for action arrives. We warn him not to be betrayed by those wicked men. We beg to tell him another thing. Those who are assisting him are neither Hindus nor Mahomedans. If he comes with the assistance of the Russians, then no Indian Mahomedan will join him.—The *Dakka Prokash*.

Who can say that the proclamation of Dhulip published by the *Standard* is not forged? What is said to have been issued from Paris may be issued from London. There is a class of Englishmen and Anglo-Indians who think that the more the Natives of India are cowed the better it is for the British prestige in India. We cannot say that in order to realise this end such device has not been resorted to by some wicked Englishman or

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Anglo-Indian. If the proclamation be real, it will even then do no good. The people of India are not so insane as to join a madman. So long as the British Government keeps them contented no one will be able to excite them. But no one will be able to save the British Government if it makes them discontented. For the sake of presumptuous Anglo-Indians discontent is being sown in India. Efforts ought to be made that it may not be extended. The people of India are still hearily loyal.—The *Dainik and Chandrika.*

THE ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

The question whether the English rule is beneficial or injurious to us is a serious one. Now every one believes that the English rule has done great good to India. Before the arrival of the English there were confusions, anarchy, and irregularities on all sides. The English have removed them. We are advancing through the favour of the English. If the English were to leave India now, India would be left in darkness, as she was before. This belief is entertained from the highest to the lowest of the people. Formerly we also held this belief. But we are gradually coming to believe that, instead of doing any good, the English rule is rather doing harm. We are anxious to know whether our misgivings are groundless or not. We shall be highly benefited if any of our readers can remove them. (1.) What good have the English done to India? (2.) If the English were not the rulers of India whether the good that has been done would not have been done? (3.) What would be the condition of India if the English were not its rulers? (4.) What will be our future, from the manner in which the English are now ruling India? To many these questions may appear unnecessary.—The *Suravi and Pataka.*

The English rule has effected considerable changes in the administration of India. Many will admit that in several instances those changes have done good. The people of India do not now wish for the end of the English rule. They only wish for reforms in the administration of the country. The English rule is not free from faults, but in spite of this the people of India do not wish for its subversion. They believe that the shortcomings it now has will be gradually removed. Those who consider the Natives as rebellious are in error. It is a matter for deep regret that even now the Government entertains this belief to a considerable extent. The Arms Act is an instance in point. However, there is in this world no man who is free from shortcoming or error, and it is no wonder that the Government had shortcomings and errors. The people of India have been in contact with the English for 150 years, but feelings of mutual love have not as yet been established between these two races. The people of India are admirers of the English rule, but they do not approve the actions of individual Englishmen. The liberality which is displayed in framing rules is not shown to us with regard to our treatment. When the Mahomedans first came to this country they showed hostility to the Natives, but as their rule was prolonged, they began to be friendly with us. But the English have been among us for a long time, and good feeling has not as yet prevailed. Rather the good feeling which existed before is being ruined. Several English gentlemen say that the Natives do not mix with them, so the gulf which now exists is attributable to the shortcomings of the said Natives. This gulf the English may easily remove if, instead of hating us, they treat us as younger brothers. It will not be removed through the efforts of the Natives. Its removal entirely depends upon the English.—The *Bardwan Sanjibani.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LOCKHART, R.A., proceeds from Meerut to England on duty.

LIEUTENANT G. C. BEADON, 29th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed to the Punjab Commission.

LIEUTENANT G. H. BRETHERTON, Corps of Guides, has been appointed to the Commissariat Department.

MAJOR S. K. MACKENZIE, R.A., proceeds from Jubbulpore to England to join E-3 R.A., into which he has been promoted.

LIEUTENANT KENNY, R.A., has been transferred to 5-1 Lancashire Division, R.A., and has received orders to proceed to Aden.

MAJOR M. J. BARLOW, R.A., has been ordered to Allahabad to join A-1, R.A., into which he has been promoted.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains G. S. Douglas, 1st Battalion, and A. O. White, 2nd Battalion, Scottish Rifles.

LIEUTENANT H. E. STANTON, R.A., Intelligence Branch, proceeds to Burma to join the column about to visit the Southern Shan States.

LIEUTENANT J. M. CARPENDALE, 8th Bengal Cavalry, is reported to have passed the examination qualifying him for appointment in the Judge Advocate-General's Department.

COLONEL W. R. TRUMAN, 7th Dragoon Guards, will be placed on half pay, on completing four years' service in command of his regiment, on the 19th December, 1887.

COLONEL NEVILL, C.I.E., the Commandant of the Hyderabad Regular Troops, is establishing a camp-of-exercise at Lingumpally for the instruction of the Artillery branch of his force.

ON return from leave Captain F. T. N. Spratt and Lieut. O. M. R. Thackwell, R.E., are posted, the former to the Meerut command, Military Works, and the latter to the Sirhind and Lahore command, Military works.

THE following officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for duty in Bengal:—Lieutenants G. S. Cartwright, G. P. Lennox-Conyngham, Tomlin, G. A. Travers, W. V. Scudmore, and A. J. H. Swiney.

CAPTAIN A. W. L. BAYLY, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry (Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Mhow Division), is appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General on the establishment, vice Major Dean-Pitt, appointed Assistant Quartermaster General.

THE 32nd Madras Infantry, which is under orders for field service in Upper Burma, is expected to leave Secunderabad towards the end of January. The officers at present attached to the corps are Lieut.-Colonel Miller, in command; Lieuts. Dobbs, Hawke (adjutant), and Stevens. There are sixteen Native officers and 800 rank and file.

THE following appointments have been made:—

1st Bengal Cavalry: Major F. C. Burton to be second in command, vice Colonel T. B. M. Glascock, retired; and Captains St. J. F. Mitchell, R. F. Gartside-Tipping and C. H. Hayes, squadron commanders, to move up in grade succession.

2nd Punjab Cavalry: Lieutenant Jones, attached, to be permanent squadron officer.

32nd Pioneers: Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, lately employed in the Punjab Police, to officiate as wing commander.

38th Bengal Infantry: Captain G. H. Watson, lately employed in the Assam Commission, to officiate as wing commander.

THE following officers have been appointed probationers for the Staff Corps:—

Lieutenant S. M. Tighe, East Yorkshire Regiment, and Lieutenant R. C. Lye, Hampshire Regiment, to the 5th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenants P. S. M. Burlton and W. B. James, Derbyshire Regiment, to the 9th and 38th Bengal Infantry, respectively.

COLONEL LE MESSURIER, R.E., has made a journey to Bokhara. He travelled as far as Charjui, on the Oxus, on the Trans-Caspian Railway, riding and driving the remainder of the distance. The transit from the Caspian to Charjui takes fifty-three hours. A railway station at Bokhara is being constructed some miles south of the city, and there also will be placed the Russian cantonments. Colonel Le Messurier walked about the Bokhara bazaars and town unmolested.

THERE will be no camp of exercise at the beginning of the new year under the direct superintendence of the Duke of Connaught. There will be four brigades at Wanowrie, Gorepuri, New Jhansi, and Kirkee, and a brigade of cavalry at Jerrowda, composed partly of the Hyderabad contingent, and partly of the Poona Horse—in all five camps, which will be distributed over the invading and defending forces.

SERVICE with the military police in Upper Burma does not appear to be popular with the officers, several having resigned. Captain P. C. Huggins, commanding a Police Battalion, who is the last to revert to regimental duty, has been directed to join the 21st Madras Infantry. Surgeon-Major J. McDermott has been ordered to Yewan to assume medical charge of the 15th Madras Infantry; Surgeon P. Shina has been ordered from Kawlin to Htigaing to take medical charge of the Wing, 5th Bengal Light Infantry; Surgeon Conroy proceeds with the section of his Field Hospital to Mandalay; Surgeon R. S. Henderson, from Myingyan, has been posted to the Station Hospital, Mandalay, for duty; Surgeon D. Warliker has been posted to the General Hospital for Native troops, Mandalay; and Brigade Surgeon G. D. Riddell has been appointed to the medical charge of the Native General Hospital, Mandalay.

As mention has often been made in the *Pioneer* of the appalling losses in horses of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Bombay Lancers, and the 3rd Hyderabad Contingent serving in Burma, and of the 1st Madras Lancers, it may be interesting to some to know that this regiment has fared as badly as the other three regiments. It lost from Kumoi and other diseases, peculiar to Burma, a total of 250 horses, including officers' charges. This in round numbers means a total of over a lakh of rupees not including conveyance to Burma. It may be safely assumed that at the present rate of casualties, viz., one per diem, at the close of the present cold weather operations the regiment will have lost 100 more horses, or in about eighteen months' service in Burma a total loss of 350 horses—in other words, a whole regiment of Madras Cavalry?

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

DAILY LIFE AND WORK IN INDIA.—SKETCHES OF INDIAN LIFE*

Daily life in India is so different from the routine of existence in this country that Mr. Wilkins has done well to explain in clear, simple terms the ways and doings of our brethren in the East. There is, of course, much to say, but it is said well, and the reader will pick up many a piece of information which is at once novel and instructive. A glance at a few points of interest will serve to show the nature of Mr. Wilkins' labours. All the world knows that Calcutta is on the Hugli, but all the world does not know that the sand-banks in that river are so constantly shifting that a passage which is safe to-day is often impassable to-morrow. It is curious also to read that large and strong ships are often tied together without a single nail; that it is not etiquette for a man to be seen speaking to his wife *by day*, that one banyan tree at the City of Palaces is sufficiently large to give shade and protection to upwards of 10,000 persons; that English ladies, like plants which are kept in the dark, lose their colour owing to their constant residence in rooms from which light is excluded by shutters, &c., and designed to keep the room cool and inhabitable.

But even more astonishing is it to learn that in Calcutta Mr. Wilkins never saw more than three or four snakes while in the country districts, their presence is a more or less rare event, unless ruins or some quiet out-of-the-way place be visited. Tigers, too, are so seldom met with that many scores of Anglo-Indians quit India without ever having met one of these terrible creatures. Of course there are jungles, desolate and waste where Mr. Stripes is pretty certain to be tracked, but these spots are not in the way of ordinary travellers, and special efforts are needed to find oneself in the midst of the most attractive sport known to the traveller.

Another peculiarity anent the Hindus is their wonderful capacity for cooking. Give them a few sticks for a fire; a pit of any sort, description or size, and in due course you will have a dinner fit for a prince—how and when and where prepared is almost incredible! If you ask a Hindu how many children he has he will omit to reckon the girls, and take stock only of the sons; so that it is quite common for a man to tell you calmly that the boy before you is his only child, while around him are playing six or eight daughters of Eve—sisters of the solitary offspring.

Mr. Wilkins speaks with astonishment as to the ignorance displayed in regard to the word "zenana," so familiar a sound in connection with the fashionable "zenana missions"; the term which some people fancy indicates a place, others a people, according to our author, "is nothing of the kind—zenana simply means 'a woman.'" Strange that the teacher needs himself to be taught; what he should have written is "womanly," the word being an adjective derived from "zan," a woman. By custom of long years it has come to mean "women's apartments."

One syllable with reference to missionary work. People often wonder that converts are not more numerous. Do such parties ever reflect that when a Hindu embraces Christianity he is compelled to leave home, parents, riches, "everything, in fact, that is dear to him in this world? As Hindus they would share the accommodation of the family home, as Christians they must leave it. As Hindus they would be loved and cared for by the members of the family, as Christians they are outcasts. As Hindus they would find friends to help them on in life, as Christians they find a strong combination against them."

Mr. Das's work, though similar in scope, deals with the subject in an entirely different aspect; his volume introduces the reader not to society at large, but to the individual items of which it is composed. He portrays the ascetic as he sits "wrapt in meditation or looking listlessly towards the sky," his locks matted, his face smeared with ashes, his forehead streaked with yellow paint, a tiger-skin hanging from his shoulders, beads, tridents, all combining to give that aspect of piety which marks the "jogee" who is "united to God." Then there is the astrologer with shaven head, save as regards a small tuft on the back of the skull — a most important personage, who is consulted at every turn, and whose divinations—be they right or be they wrong—are regarded as the oracles of God by the many who ask his advice and seek his assistance in the daily difficulties of everyday life.

Scarcely less important is the village barber, who not only shaves you, takes the grey hairs out of your head, eyebrows, and moustache, trimming your nails, and clearing your ears, but acts the part of the village surgeon, bleeding, cupping, and otherwise taking the place of the ordinary surgeon. The barber is also a professional match maker, acting as a go-between in "making arrangements for marriage, seeking out eligible brides or bridegrooms." He is, further, an active participator in all ceremonial rites, whether it be a wedding, a birth, or a funeral.

The bard in the East occupies a distinguished position. "Like the troubadours and minstrels of Europe during the middle ages, they are principally occupied in chanting their own verses or legends from the mythology of India; and it is from them that the Princes learn the history and genealogy of their races." Melodious in voice, graceful in action, these bards are attractive and fascinating. Sometimes they attain very high rank, but for the most part they are humble in position, albeit sacred in character. "The Hindoo bards," says Mr. Das, "now sing hymns of peace, of praise, and of glory in peaceful palaces and quiet cottages, instead of, as in former times, chanting songs of war, of bravery, and of heroism on the eve of battle, inciting people to glorious actions, and clothing them, when successfully performed, with renown and immortality."

Mr. Das touches upon these and many other characters with a facile pen. He tells enough to interest, and leaves on the mind of the reader a clear idea of the personages to be seen at every turn in the sunny plains of "India's coral shores;" and read in juxtaposition with Mr. Wilkins' work there can be no excuse in future for ignorance as regards England's Eastern diadem.

* "Daily Life and Work in India." By W. J. Wilkins. (T. Fisher Unwin.)

"Sketches of Hindoo Life." By Devendra N. Das. (Chapman and Hall.)

THE NEW PARIS SKETCH BOOK.*

Mr. Alger is evidently intimately acquainted with Paris. There is not a subject upon which he does not discourse with every indication of personal knowledge and individual experience. Men, manners, customs, museums, institutions, architecture, politics, each and all pass under review in a way which leaves nothing to be desired. His information is precise and evidently accurate; he tells enough to please, and avoids the pitfall of weariness.

The French are a remarkable and peculiar people. Foreigners live amongst them, die in their midst, and pass to their graves as ignorant of the inner life of the nation as the day on which they quitted the shores of "perfidious Albion." Gallic idiosyncracies are striking. As a people they are particularly fond of gesticulating; they kiss one another in the street, *but they never whistle;* they accommodate themselves to climate in a way unknown to their neighbours across the Channel. Fancy an English bricklayer working with an umbrella over his head! Yet this is a daily occurrence in the streets of Paris. They have no national games beyond the humble "leap-frog," or the childish "hopscotch." "Marbles" are rare, "kites" almost unknown; but this is, in part, due to the circumstance that play is generally limited to half-an-hour at a time, a period utterly inadequate for any amusement of importance. "I have no time for play," dolefully complained a boy of eleven summers, and this is the key-note to many a failing in the French character.

Frenchmen retire from business early in life. Satisfied, as a rule, with a small competency, they do not plod on till too old for work; and when they are "out of harness" they often are at a loss for amusement, for, as a race, they are not great readers. Marriages, as everyone knows, are only possible with the consent of the parents; and home, in the sense it is interpreted in this country, is quite unknown; indeed, the language does not contain a term to express that glorious institution. A word *en passant* as to the practice of sending English lads to French schools. Mr. Alger most thoroughly condemns this custom, which he says produces no good and much harm; it unsettles the mind, it unhinges the principles of most youths who are not destined to improve their education, as is hoped, but rather to acquire a little smattering of the language, and a liberal allowance of either scepticism or Catholicism.

The descriptions of prominent individuals in the French Republic will be read with interest, especially as regard M. Grévy and his worthy son-in-law, M. Wilson; and perhaps astonishment at recent revelations will be modified on learning the style and sort of men which come to the front in the gayest city of the gayest people in the world. There seems a blight upon the land; its policy, its people, its politics all seem in a vortex of unrest; and yet, withal, we are taught to believe that religion is a sign of weakness, and piety a feeble amusement for more than feeble minds. Strange, then, that a nation which has cast its faith to the winds of Heaven should float on the ocean of Time, drifting hither and thither as each human impulse gains or loses force in the counsels of the Empire. Godless, the country is its own god; irreverent, it does not command reverence; impious, it is filled with impiety. If this be the result of Scepticism let us be thankful that as yet old England has not been drawn into the vortex of moral ruin and physical deterioration. She can still place on her banner the good time-honoured motto, "For God, Queen, and Country."

* "The New Paris Sketch Book." By J. G. Alger. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AND SHIPPING CODE.†

In these days commerce is conducted to an enormous extent by means of the electric telegraph. A single word flashes across the ocean, and thousands of pounds' worth of goods change hands

† "The British and Foreign Trade and Shipping Code." By H. R Meyer. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)

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as a result. It is evident that in such circumstances a codified system of phrases and technical terms is not only advisable, but absolutely necessary. Mr. Meyer's work, therefore, in this direction is that of a national requirement; it is simple, complete, and embraces every conceivable form of phraseology. As a means of saving thousands upon thousands of pounds through the medium of combining under one group a mass of words, which otherwise would involve each a separate payment, the code may well be left to plead its own cause; but Mr. Meyer has gone further than this, and has conceived the happy idea of publishing a precisely similar code in the leading European languages, so that firms in England will thereby be enabled to correspond by telegraph on matters of business without knowing the dialect of the clients with whom they are in communication. This may, and at times doubtless would, save the cost of a special clerk conversant with the particular tongue in which the telegram is drafted. One, and only one, drawback merits attention. If all merchants use one and the same code it is not apparent how a merchant can telegraph in cypher; or, rather, if he makes his own cypher, how he could avail himself of Mr. Meyer's work, which is the common property of any and every purchaser. Of course, in many instances, this could be done by the use of a private code when blanks are left in the public code—thus, "concrete creep" would convey no meaning, even to Mr. Meyer himself. He would, it is true, refer to his volume and find under the head "concrete" —"we have the refusal for twenty-four hours of," but the meaning of "creep" being a secret the phrase would be unintelligible; but this procedure could not always be found possible. Could not the talented and experienced author derive an escape from this dilemma?

RECEIPTS FOR PUDDINGS AND SWEETS.*

The value of a bock of this description consists mainly, if not entirely, in the practicability of the receipts. Nothing is more common than to find directions, which, when judged by this standard of everyday life, utterly and entirely fail. We do not pretend, of course, to have tried all the 365 receipts, alike plain, and simple, and *recherché*, which Miss Jones has compressed into the small compass of a shilling manual, but we have made inquiries with a result that we are led to understand that in every individual case the directions are the outcome of personal experience. This circumstance in itself stamps the volume as trustworthy, and the further fact that the sale, hitherto by thousands rather than hundreds, speaks with more eloquence than the most complimentary review. Still it is a duty to express an honest opinion that, whether the fare be a plain everyday sweet, or the richer confectionery for a party, there are dishes to tempt the most capricious of tastes and the most dainty of palates.

THE LONDON SCOTTISH BRIGADE MARCH†

This march is lively and effective. Without any pretence at high art it is attractive and popular, and, withal, so easy that the merest beginner need not despair of breaking down. Mr. Leopold has an ear for rhythm, and his composition should be received with public favour.

BOOKS FOR REVIEW.—"Taken In," by Hopeful (W. H. Allen and Co.); "My Life and Balloon Experiences," by Henry Coxwell, (W. H. Allen and Co.); "Wit and Wisdom of Samuel Johnson," by J. B. Hill (Clarendon Press); "Early Adventures in Persia, &c.," by Sir Henry Layard, G.C.B. (John Murray); "The Ballad of Hadji," by Ian Hamilton (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.); "Nor'ard of the Dogger," by E. J. Mather (James Nisbet and Co.); "Prophecies Concerning England and Egypt in the Last Days" (James Nisbet and Co.); "Richard T. Burton: his Early and Private Life," by Francis Hitchman (Sampson Low and Co.).

Indian Engineering says that the difficulty of floating the Nilgiri railway scheme has been removed by the perseverance of Mr. R. Woolley. The project could not be thrown upon the London market owing to the company being domiciled in India. Mr. Woolley, however, proceeded to England recently, and argued the matter with the Secretary of State and his legal advisers, with the result that the difficulties have been waived, and the scheme will now be launched in London.

THE *Straits Times* says that the editor of the *Madras Mail* is the "first British journalist who has had the distinction of being knighted." This is not quite correct. The editor of that journal may be the first journalist who has received the honour direct from Her Majesty's hands, but Mr. W. C. Leng, the editor of the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, was gazetted a knight on the 21st June last, nine days before the Madras editor was commanded to appear at Windsor.

* "Three Hundred and Sixty-five Receipts for Puddings and Sweets." By Lucy Jones. (W. H. Allen and Co.)

† "The London Scottish Brigade March." By R. Leopold. (Mozart Allan, 130, South Portland-street, Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

MAHOMEDANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in his Resolution on the report on the Chittagong Division for the year 1886-87, observes with satisfaction that the orders of the Government with regard to the number of Mahomedans employed in Government service have received proper attention, and he is also glad to learn that an increased determination on the part of the Mahomedans not to linger behind their contemporaries in the matter of education has been generally observed throughout the division. With regard to the employment of Mahomedans in Orissa, the Commissioner of that Division is of opinion that in the inferior service the number of Mahomedans is sufficient, but that more Mahomedans should be appointed on the occurrence of vacancies in the superior service when qualified men are available. It appears probable that the required number of educated Mahomedans in Orissa will soon be found, for the percentage of Mussulmans at school as compared with Hindus is greater than the percentage of population, and already the Mahomedans are able to hold their own with the Hindus in the departmental examinations. If the Mahomedans can do this in a backward province like Orissa, it should encourage their co-religionists to renewed efforts elsewhere.

THE Inspector-General of Police, Madras, having solicited orders of Government as to the manner in which the re-grading of Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, consequent on the reorganisation of the Police establishment, should be given effect to, Government have approved of the recommendation made by him, that all Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents should now be placed in the new grades according to seniority, all permanent incumbents of the old grade appointments continue to draw the pay of such appointments until promoted to higher ones. Acting Assistant Superintendents whose allowances are effected from August 10, 1887, the date of the Government of India's letter on the subject of the reorganization, are to be treated alike, and are from that date to draw acting allowances calculated on the pay of the lowest of the grades, in accordance with Section 17, Pay and Acting Allowance Code. The appointments of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police are to continue to be treated as appointments open to commissioned military officers, and acting uncovenanted officers are to be allowed the benefit of acting allowances calculated under Sections 16 and 17 of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code. The revised scale provides for a staff of 23 Superintendents, viz., two 1st grade, on Rs. 1,000 each; five 2nd grade, on Rs. 800 each; seven 3rd grade, on Rs. 700 each; and nine 4th grade, on Rs. 600 each; and twenty-one Assistant Superintendents, viz., six 1st grade, on Rs. 500 each; eight 2nd grade, on Rs. 400 each; and seven 3rd grade, on Rs. 350 each.

A GALLANT DEED.—The 1st Battalion of the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry) under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. Chatfield, arrived at Mandalay from the Upper Burma frontier on the 31st October, in the Indian Marine steamer *Sir William Peel, en route* to England. A short time after their arrival a lance corporal of the battalion, named Upton, fell overboard; the colonel who was standing with his officers on deck at the time, seeing the man fall over, ran to the bridge and jumped overboard in his uniform after him. Upton, who was unable to swim, rose only once to the surface, and sank just before the colonel could reach him; he was never seen again. The Irrawaddy runs with dangerous force past Mandalay, and has proved fatal to many of our gallant soldiers. Colonel Chatfield's right hand was partly disabled and bandaged at the time he jumped overboard. He swam some distance down the river in hopes of the unfortunate corporal coming to the surface again, but no trace of him was seen, though hundreds of eager eyes were watching from the decks of the steamer. Two men of a company of the battalion which had disembarked, Privates Mills and Staton, both fine swimmers, seeing the excitement on board and some one in the water, pluckily went into the stream and swam towards the steamer, and afterwards followed the colonel down the river. All three succeeded afterwards in reaching the shore without much difficulty. On the 2nd November Major-General Sir George White, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Upper Burma Field Force, accompanied by the whole of the head-quarter staff, inspected this fine battalion, which had disembarked for the occasion, and at the conclusion of the parade Sir George White referred to the above occurrence in a stirring address to the regiment. He said that, while sympathising with them deeply on the sad fate of their comrade, he could not but congratulate them on having at their head an officer who had shown such gallantry, and who had not hesitated to risk his own life in the hope of saving one of his own men with desperate odds against him. He felt sure the regiment would not misunderstand him when he said he felt thankful the attempt had failed, as there could be little doubt that, had their colonel succeeded in reaching the drowning man in that dangerous current, he must have perished with him, and two lives would have been lost instead of one.

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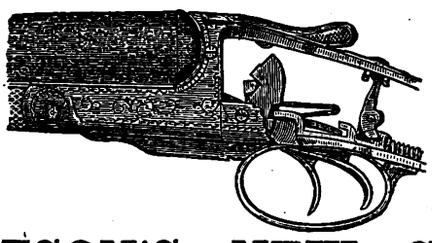
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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1887.

CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

IF this be the season consecrated to charity as understood in its noblest sense, as enunciated by St. Paul, it is also in England the season consecrated to cant. However unsympathetic, narrow-minded, or selfish we may have been throughout the other days of the year, the advent of Christmas is supposed to work a revolution in our natures, and to make us loving, genial, and generous towards our fellow-men and women. Nobody hates his neighbour or loves his neighbour's wife on Christmas Day. Englishmen are on that day one happy family, bent on exercising all the domestic virtues and scattering good-will around. Does not the *Daily Telegraph* assure us yearly that this is the case, and praise of Christmas coming from such a source is praise indeed? Hear what it says of the season this year: "Christmas as the home-bringer, Christmas as the peace-maker, Christmas as that social and personal influence which upholds the family and consecrates its principle and its purport is a very mighty and prevailing force among us, showing no signs at all of any decreasing sovereignty over the hearts and minds of classes or masses. Whether he comes white-robed in snow and jewelled with frost diamonds, or wears at this season his mild garb of green—whether his old grey beard glistens with icicles, or shines fitfully with drops of pattering rain—he comes goodly, glad, and welcome—the genius of kindly thoughts, of gentle feelings, of homely love, and simple humanities."

All this is very fine, and as comforting to the soul as "that blessed word Mesopotamia." The writer, however, allows that "peace on earth" has not yet spread so widely as was promised, and that "good-will" on a large scale has still to show itself amongst the nations; and he might have added that want and poverty are more rampant than ever in our midst—that the demon of Discontent is sowing the seeds of strife between labour and capital—and that Lazarus, instead of sitting humbly at Dives' gate is casting hungry and wolfish eyes at his possessions. There are other influences at work in England at this Christmas-tide besides the genial ones so warmly hailed from Peterborough-court.

But let us not be misunderstood. The coldest of cynics will not deny that Christmas in England, and especially in this great city of London, brings with it much to gladden many hearts. The rich will give bountifully to many charities; many poor and hungry ones, old and young, will be fed; and a momentary ray of sunshine may be thrown upon some humble homes which throughout all the rest of the year stand in the shadow almost of despair. It is good that even one bright hour should come than none, but the sad thought is that with the passing away of that bright hour the gloom, the poverty, and the despair return. It may be that there is no remedy for this until that by-and-bye of which the poet sings, when what is amiss in this old world of ours shall be unriddled and some of the social problems which puzzle humanity now be solved. But it is a pity that even the little good which is undoubtedly done at this season cannot be done without much clamour and cant. The poor whom we have always with us might as well be relieved on other days of the year also, and friends and relations need hardly reserve one special day out of the three hundred and sixty-five to attest the warmth of their feelings and affection by burdening the Post-office with Christmas cards.

In India, however, Christmas holds more of its olden influence on Englishmen than it does, perhaps, here. It is the "home bringer" to the Anglo-Indian there, that is to say if the word home be not yet a mocking memory to him. But in too many cases the bread-winner, be he Civilian or Soldier, will be toiling away in the plains alone—his household gods being far away in England. The little ones have gone home to gain that mental and moral

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touch which only English air can give—the mother will possibly be with them—and so Christmas to the husband and father in India comes with something like a sorrow, for it recalls the poignancy of the separation, although the necessity of it is allowed. It may be a gentle grief "resembling sorrow only as the mist resembles rain," but not the less a grief. Only those who have had that bitter experience of India can understand that grief—the secret grief such as Jean Paul Richter tells us a friend must not see, because he cannot take it away, and which sometimes rises in the midst of blessedness. But we do not mean by this that the Anglo-Indian will not enjoy his Christmas in spite of this shadow and the want of all the surroundings which go to make up Christmas at home. He will make merry, for he has a brave heart, which nerves him to his work, and keeps hope buoyant within him—hope of the happy home-meeting yet to come. And this hope brightens his Christmas Day in exile, and gives a gladness to the toast which will be drank that night in every bungalow and station mess in India—to "Absent Friends."

Official Gazette.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

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CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Dec. 3.)

LYALL, Hon. Sir A. C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service from Dec. 2, or such other date on which he may sail from India.

KENNEDY—The services of Mr. T. J. Kennedy, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from Oct. 27.

COLE, Mr. W. H., M.A., deputy superintendent in charge of Computing Office, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for twelve months from Jan. 10, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DURAND, Mr. H. M., C.S.I., C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough for three months from Dec. 2.

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., C.S., secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the following appointments are made to the Foreign Department from Nov. 28:—

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. J., Bombay C.S., is appointed to officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

CRAWFORD, Mr. J. A., Bombay Civil Service, junior under-secretary, is appointed to officiate as under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

IRWIN, Mr. G. R., Civil Service, political agent of the 3rd class, substantive pro tempore, and assistant secretary, is appointed to officiate as junior under-secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

EVANS-GORDON, Captain W. E., political assistant of the 1st class, substantive pro tempore, and attaché, is posted as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

MANNERS-SMITH, Lieut. J., officiating political assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as attaché to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

BERKELEY—The services of Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Resident of the 2nd class, and agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date on which he is relieved of the Baroda Agency.

ST. JOHN, Colonel Sir O. B. C., K.C.S.I., R.E., Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Kashmir, and officiating Resident of the 1st class, and officiating Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is appointed to be Governor-General Agent in Baroda, from the date of assuming charge.

PLOWDEN, Mr. T. J., C.S., resident of the 2nd class and commissioner of Ajmere, and officiating resident in Kashmir, is appointed to be resident in Kashmir, vice Colonel Sir O. B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.

TREVOR, Lieut.-Colonel G. H., political agent of the 1st class, and officiating resident of the 2nd class, and officiating commissioner of Ajmere, is appointed to be a resident of the 2nd class and commissioner of Ajmere, vice Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, C.S.

MELVILL, Lieut. P. J., officiating political assistant of the 1st class, is posted as assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

STRATTON—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. W. C. R. Stratton to be the magistrate of Abu, vice Lieut. J. R. C. Colvin.

MILITARY.

BRADSHAW, Deputy Surgeon-General A. F., Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ferguson, whose tour of service in India has expired, dated Nov. 11.

MONEY—The appointment of Captain E. E. Money to be assistant quartermaster-general is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal S.C. from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

ROCHE, Lieutenant H. J., Cheshire Regiment, wing officer 6th Bengal Infantry, dated April 25, 1886.

YOUNG, Lieutenant F. P., East Yorkshire Regiment, wing officer 13th Bengal Infantry, dated Sept. 19, 1886.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal S.C. from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

ANGELO, Lieutenant R. D., North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer 2nd Battalion 1st Goorkha Regiment, dated April 19, 1886.

GRIFFITHS, Lieutenant C., Northumberland Fusiliers, squadron officer 16th Bengal Cavalry, dated May 4, 1886.

MURRAY, Lieutenant H. B., Devonshire Regt., wing officer 34th Bengal Infantry, dated May 4, 1886.

FURLOUGHS.

WOODCOCK, Lieut.-Colonel H. F., General List, Infantry, Military Accounts Department (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 28th year, commenced July 15.

ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Colonel D. H., General List, Infantry, 9th Bengal Lancers (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 27th year, commenced Oct. 14, 1886.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. A. E., Bengal S.C., 25th Bengal Infantry (m.c.), for one year; pension service, 6th year, commenced May 10.

The following promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s apprval:—

PHILIPS, Lieut.-Colonel J., Bombay S.C., to be colonel in the army from Nov. 27.

YIELDING, Lieut. W. R., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 27.

BOND, Lieut. W. J. H., to be captain in the Bengal Staff Corps from Nov. 27.

OLDHAM, Surgeon-Major C. F., to be brigade-surgeon from Oct. 24, vice Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice, promoted.

NEWMARCH, Colonel (local Major-General) O. R., Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval.

BONAVIA—The retirement of Brigade-Surgeon E. Bonavia, M.D., is cancelled.

STREET, Captain H. A., Indian Marine, assistant director of the Indian Marine, to be port officer, Madras, vice Lieut. J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., deceased.

GWYN, Captain A., Indian Marine, to be assistant director of the Indian Marine, vice Captain Street.

BISHOP, Captain E., Indian Marine, [to be port officer, Aden, from Dec. 1, vice Captain Thyne, retired.

BEALE, Mr. R. M., engineer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m c.) for six months.

GERRARD, Mr. A. S., executive engineer, 2nd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

GIBBS, Lieut.-Colonel G. R., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, Central India, is granted special leave for a period of two years.

LEDGER, Mr J. C., executive engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from Dec. 17.

DREW—The portion of P.W.D. notification relating to the services of Mr. W. Drew, assistant engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, being placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on the South Indian Railway, is cancelled.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 23.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—

FOWLER, Captain V. A. M., 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to be adjutant, vice Captain L. C. Dundas, D.S.O., appointed to the Staff, dated Oct. 19.

GRIFFIN, Lieut. C. P. G., wing officer, on probation, 39th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer 17th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, vice Bower, on leave.

TAYLOR, Lieut. D. J. O., wing officer and quartermaster 6th Punjab Infantry, to be adjutant, dated June 23.

HUTCHINSON, wing officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be quartermaster, vice Taylor, dated June 23.

LOCCHE, Captain J. E. F. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, is appointed orderly officer to Colonel W. H. Macnaghten, C.B., commanding 2nd Brigade, Cavalry Camp of Instruction at Lawrencepore.

RENNY, Lieut. S. M., R.A., is directed to proceed from Fort Lahore

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Aden and join No. 5 Battery 1st Brigade Lancashire Division, to which he has been transferred.

GOUGH, Lieut. A. P. G., 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of Major-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., commanding the Oudh Division, dated July 16.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England, with the necessary subsidiary leave ;—

SHADWELL, Lieut. and Adjutant, L. J., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, for nine months, on p.a.

BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

OWEN, Mr. C., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to Purneah, and is appointed to have charge of the Arrareah sub-division of that district.

MEAD, Mr. C. C., assistant magistrate and collector, Kurseong, Darjiling, is transferred to Furridpore, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Goalundo sub-division of that district.

MACKIE, Mr. A. W., joint-magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Dinagepore.

SAMUELLS, Mr. C. A., magistrate and collector, is appointed to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mozufferpore.

GARRET, Mr. J. H. E., who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna division, and is posted to the Sudder station of the district of Shahabad.

WINDSOR, Mr. J., who was in 1886 appointed to be a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Chittagong Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Chittagong.

INGLIS, Mr. T., is appointed to act in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Sonthal Pergunnahs from the 19th inst.

MAXWELL, Mr. W. B., district superintendent of police, Durbhunga, is transferred to Shahabad.

BIRCH, Mr. J. B., district superintendent of police, Shahabad, is transferred to Howrah.

ABERCROMBIE, Mr. W. D., officiating district superintendent of police, Maldah, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Durbhunga.

CLOGSTOUN, Mr. H. C., assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Maldah, and is appointed to have charge of the district police of that district on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Howrah.

TUCKER, Mr. F. H., assistant superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to Sarun.

PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Dec. 1.)

SILCOCK—On being relieved of the charge of the Jhelum District, Mr. J. G. Silcock is posted to the Lahore District as officiating district judge.

SIBOLD, Mr. E. A., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Muzaffargarh Division to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals, and took over executive charge from Mr. L. F. MacLean, executive engineer, on the 5th ult., who remains attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division on special duty.

JACOB, Mr. L. M., executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals, Western Jumna Canal, and took over executive charge from Mr. G. M. R Field, executive engineer, on Nov. 5.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

(*N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, Dec. 3.)

HOPKINS, Mr. H. M. R., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Agra District.

LYLE, Mr. H. W., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, and to be posted to the Lucknow District.

ROGERS, Mr. E., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and to be posted to the Cawnpore District.

WILLCOCKS, Surgeon-Major A. J. M.D., officiating civil surgeon, 1st class, on return from privilege leave, is appointed to the civil medical charge of the Agra District.

PENNY, Mr. J., C.S., is appointed to be an assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Sitapur District.

GRIFFITHS, Rev. T. M. M., whose services have been placed by the Government of Bengal at the disposal of this Government, is appointed to be chaplain of Sitapur, from the date on which he may take over charge.

WOOD, Captain E. S., conservator of forests, 2nd grade, who has reported his return from furlough, resumed charge of the Oudh Circle on Nov. 24.

DYER, Rev. F. T. S., B.A , chaplain, is transferred from Agra to Landour and Dehra, from the date on which he takes over charge of his duties at Landour and Dehra.

PHILLIPS, Rev. L. F., M.A., chaplain, is appointed from Landour and and Dehra to Agra, from the date on which he made over charge of his duties at Landour or Dehra.

GUTHRIE, Mr. W. J., on being relieved of the office of city magistrate, Lucknow, is transferred to the Ghazipur list as an assistant magistrate.

HILSON—The services of Brigade-Surgeon A. H. Hilson, Civil Surgeon, 1st Class, Agra, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MACCARTHY—The services of the Rev. W. MacCarthy are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

BRITISH BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette, Nov.* 19 *and* 26.)

SOPPITT—On return from the leave Mr. C. A. Soppitt, assistant commissioner, is posted to the charge of the Pyinulwin sub-division, Mandalay district.

The following tranfers are ordered :—

FOSTER, Mr. C. W. E., from Tavoy to the medical charge of the Mergui district.

NAILER, First Grade Assistant Apothecary R. H., from Mergui to the medical charge of the Tavoy district.

EVANS—The services of Surgeon A. O. Evans, Medical Establishment, acting civil surgeon, Moulmein, are placed at the disposal of the major-general commanding the Upper Burma Field Force, from the date on which he may be relieved by Surgeon Major G. T. Thomas.

COLBECK, Mr. F. S., myook, is appointed to the charge of the Ruby Mines district treasury at Bernardmyo.

BROAD, Mr. F. D., superintendent of the office of the commissioner of Pegu, to an extra assistant commissioner, 5th grade (supernumerary), on probation.

DYSON, Mr. S. P. H., assistant commissioner, is appointed to the charge of the Yewun sub-division of the Kyaukse district.

MEALIN, Mr. C. B., myook, 2nd grade, is posted to the charge of the Tantabin township, Shwebo district.

BURKE, Mr. E. L. M , myook, 4th grade, a magistrate of the 2nd class, is posted to Sheinmaga, and placed in charge of the Sheinmaga sub-division, Shwebo district, vice Mr. Buchanan, who has proceeded on leave.

COXE, Mr. H. R. H., C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the headquarters of the Pagan district.

BAMBER, Surgeon C. J., I.M.S., civil surgeon, is transferred from Pyinulwin and appointed to the medical charge of the Indian Marine establishments at the Shore, Mandalay, in addition to his military duties.

BARBER Mr. R. E., assistant superintendent of police, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Tharrawaddy district to the charge of the police of the Toungoo frontier, with headquarters at Myohla.

The following transfers are ordered :—

LLOYD, Mr. C. E., assistant district superintendent of police, from Kyaukse to the charge of the police of the Chindwin District.

ANNESLEY, Mr. F. C. C., assistant district superintendent of police, from Chindwin to the charge of the police of the Kyaukse District.

FRASER, Mr. J. S. D., assistant commissioner, from Thaton to the charge of the Myede sub-division, Thayetmyo District.

WILSON, Mr. D., M.A., C.S., assistant commissioner, on relief by Mr. J. S. D. Fraser, from Allanmyo to the charge of the Thaton sub-division, Amherst District.

FANSHAWE, Mr. R. A. L., district superintendent of police, from Henzada to the charge of the police of the Minbu District.

LANG, Mr. J. L., myook, is transferred from Shwegyin to Pegu, and placed in charge of the headquarters sub division.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. W. A. W., assistant commissioner, a magistrate of the 1st class, is transferred from Pegu to the charge of the Magwe sub-division of the Minbu district.

MADRAS.

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GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 29.)

WINTERBOTHAM, Mr. H. H. M., to act as collector and magistrate of the district, Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Logan on leave.

LAFRENAIS, Mr. C. A., L.M.S., assistant to district surgeon, Calicut, to act as civil surgeon, Cannanore, during the absence of Surgeon S. C. Sarkies on privilege leave.

FORBES, Mr. A. T., who has been appointed to the Madras Civil Service, reported his arrival on Nov. 29.

PHIPPS, Mr. A., has been appointed to be an officer for testing petroleum at Tuticorin.

MILITARY.

RIDEOUT, Lieut. F W. C., Staff Corps, sub-assistant commissary-general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary-general, 4th class, from Nov. 15, vice Captain G. F. Watson, on furlough.

CRAWFORD, Surgeon F. J., M.D., and Surgeon A. H. Jacob are admitted to the Madras establishment from Nov. 16, the date of their arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the date specified, subject to the confirmatiom of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India :—

BARRATTS, Lieut. W. C., Royal Berkshire, wing officer 1st Sikh Infantry, Nov. 11, 1886.

The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps, from the

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dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. H., Middlesex Regiment, wing officer 23rd Madras Infantry, April 30, 1886.

GRAHAM, Lieut S. B., Royal Sussex Regiment, wing officer 14th Madras Infantry, March 26, 1886.

FURLOUGHS.

ROOKE, Lieut. A. S., Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 5th Goorkhas (p.a.) for one year; pension service, 7th year commenced Feb. 19.

WOODS, Lieut. A. E., Staff Corps, wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry (p.a.), for one year; pension service, 5th year commenced Dec. 21, 1886.

GALLIE, Lieut. A. L., probationer, Staff Corps, wing officer 7th Infantry, is permitted to proceed to England to appear before a Medical Board; pension service, 4th year commenced Oct. 20.

The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

SIMPSON, Major G. (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel), to be lieut.-colonel, dated Nov. 27.

STENHOUSE—The services of Colonel W. Stenhouse, Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. Commander-in-Chief, dated Nov. 26.

LOGAN, Major Commandant W., C.S., is granted leave out of India for 1 year, 9 months, and 7 days, from Dec. 1.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 8.)

FULTON, Mr. E. M. H., is appointed to act as Remembrancer of Legal Affairs during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Naylor.

WESTLAKE, Mr. S. St. J., assistant collector in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class in the district of Shikarpur.

MILITARY.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, Dec. 2.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

QUICKE, Surgeon W. H., 2nd Bombay Lancers, to officiate in medical charge.

SOUTHEY, Second Lieutenant H. H., 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, who has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as wing officer 9th Bombay Infantry, on probation, dated Nov. 28.

The undermentioned officer has been seconded on appointment to the staff :—

BAYLY, Captain A. W. L., S.C. (D.A.Q.M.G.), wing officer 21st Bombay Infantry.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded on appointment as assistant commissioner, 4th grade (on probation), Burma :—

TRITTON, Lieut. C., S.C., wing officer 24th Bombay Infantry.

LA TOUCHE, Colonel C. D. U., S.C., is placed on general duty, Poona.

MARKS, Surgeon G. F. H., medical staff, is placed on general duty, Poona division.

STEELE, Captain, brigade-major, is posted to Poona.

INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. B. Unwin, S.C., Lieut. W. F. M. J. Fraser, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. L. Gallie, Prob. S.C., Lieut. W. U. R. Bates, S.C., Capt. A. Hatton, S.C., Lieut.-Col. A. W. Foord, S.C., Col. H. P. Hawkes, C.B., S.C., Surg. James Scott, Lieut.-Col. C. Beadon, Cav., Lieut.-Col. D. Cowie, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. F. D. Mander, Inf., Lieut. C. H. C. Heyman, S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. M. Jerdon, C. F. Tufnell, W. B. Campbell.

Madras Estab.—F. D'A. Vincent.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. F. C. C. Plowden, S.C., two months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Lowry, S.C., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut.-Col. C. F. Hughes, S.C., six months.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Segrave, two months' s.c.; J. F. Br (Cov.), three months' furlough.

Bombay Estab.—F. A. Dashwood, six months' s.c.; C. H. Brereton, one month's extraordinary leave on m.c.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. B. Brownlow, S.C., Lieut. W. P. Anderson, S.C., Capt. A. De V. Alexander, S.C. Major J. R. Burlton-Bennet, S.C., Col. D. M. Strong, Inf., Lieut.-Col. L. H. E. Tucker, Inf., Capt. E. C. M. Lushington, S.C., Major W. H. Meiklejohn, C.M.G., Inf.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. C. Baldwin, Prob. S.C.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—F. Baker (Cov.).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

HOME.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—Dec. 13, at Beauchamp, near Devonport, the wife of Lieut. F. H. N. Harvey, R.N., H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, prematurely, of a son (stillborn).

ROGERS—Dec. 20, at Dover, the wife of Captain H. M. Rogers, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MACNAMARA—JONES—Dec. 17, at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-street, Chelsea, Thos. J. Macnamara, of the Admiralty, son of the late John Macnamara, Esq., Kildra House, O'Callaghan's Mills, county Clare, Ireland, to Emily Augusta Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Jones, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, and Rosemount, Eastbourne, Sussex.

MONEY—POCKLINGTON—Dec. 14, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Captain G. A. Money, 18th Bengal Lancers, to Constance Mary, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Pocklington.

NORTHCOTT—MARTIN—Dec. 15, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, James B. Northcott, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire, and of Manchester, to Agnes Joanna Dewar Martin, widow of the late Richard Martin, of Bombay, and daughter of the late David Peters, of Perth.

PHAYRE—BAYLY—Dec. 20, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Major R. Phayre, Princess of Wales's Own Regiment, son of Lieut.-General Sir Robert Phayre, K.C.B., to Annie Bayly, daughter of the late John L. Bayly, Esq., of Alderley, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS.

ANNESLEY—Dec. 13, at Valentia Lodge, Bedford, Robert Michael Smith Annesley, late Lieut.-Colonel Bengal Army, fourth son of the late Hon. Francis Charles Annesley.

BIALE—Dec. 17, at 1, Alma-terrace, Allen-street, Kensington, Alicia Carew, the wife of Nicholas Charles Biale, of Calcutta, aged 47.

CORMACK—Dec. 12, at Cheltenham, Sophia Bashford, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Cormack, late of H.M.'s Bombay Army, and relict of the late J. W. Martin, J.P. and D.L., of Shawborough, Tewkesbury, aged 78.

GARDEN—Dec. 17, at The Cedars, Merrow, near Guildford, Archibald Macdonald Garden, Esq., Deputy Surgeon-General, Bengal Medical Service, retired, and late Superintendent-General Vaccination, Punjab, aged 56.

MONTRÉSOR—Dec. 15, at 15, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate, Admiral F. B. Montrésor, only surviving son of the late General Sir Thomas Gage Montrésor, aged 77.

WATSON—Dec. 20, at Winchester, Alice Elizabeth, the wife of Major-General James Kiero Watson, late 80th Rifles, and daughter of Colonel Arnold Christian Pears, late Madras Artillery.

INDIAN.

BIRTHS.

BORROWDALE—Nov. 30, at Madras, the wife of Sergeant-Major W. Borrowdale, Ridingmaster, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard, of a son.

BROWNING—Dec. 1, at Mangalore, the wife of W. B. Browning, Esq., Surgeon 31st Light Infantry, of a son.

DAWES—Dec. 1, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. W. Myers Dawes, 28th Regiment Madras Infantry, of a son.

EVANS—Nov. 29, the wife of L. Evans, Superintendent of the Mysore Reefs Gold Mines, Colar, of a son.

FRY—Nov. 29, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain Fry, of a son.

GLASGOW—Nov. 26, at Bareilly, the wife of Major Glasgow, Suffolk Regiment, D.A.A.G., of a daughter.

HARRIS—Dec. 3, at Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon F. W. H. D. Harris, Medical Staff, of a son.

HEYLAND—Dec. 1, at Rawul Pindi, the wife of Captain J. R. Heyland, R.A., of a son.

PETRE—Nov. 28, at Indore, the wife of F. L. Petre, C.S., of a son.

PHILLIPS—Dec. 1, at Asirgarh, the wife of Mr. Philip Phillips, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, of a son.

RAWSON—Dec. 2, at Courtallum, the wife of E. C. Rawson, Madras Civil Service, of a son.

STONE—Nov. 29, at Madura, the wife of F. W. Montague Stone, Madras Salt and Abkari Department, of a son.

THOMSON—Dec. 1, at Lahore, the wife of R. G. Thomson, C.S., of a daughter.

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MARRIAGES.

FANSHAWE—BOWHILL—Nov. 21, at Hyderabad, Sind, John Charles, son of the late Major R. W. H. Fanshawe, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers (now H.M.'s 101st R.B.F.), and afterwards Postmaster-General of Burma to Agnes Rosalie, daughter of the late Surgeon-General Bowhill. C.B.

HARDLESS—WILLIAMS—Nov. 30, at Calcutta, Charles R. Hardless (Government Telegraph Department), to Lilian Isabella (Lily), daughter of the late Mr. E. J. Williams.

PANIOTY—BLACKETT—Nov. 24, at Calcutta, C. D. Panioty, Barrister-at-Law, son of D. Panioty, C.I.E., Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, to Miriam Jane Blackett, daughter of J. E. Blackett, M.R.C.S., of London, of 18, Green-street, Park-lane, London.

WILKINSON—MARTIN—Dec. 3, at Madras, F. H. Wilkinson, Madras Civil Service, to Grace E. Martin, daughter of Major E. M. Martin.

DEATHS.

MIDDLETON—Nov. 30, at Calcutta, C. J. Middleton, Executiv Engineer, P.W.D., aged 45.

REIFFERSCHEID—At Strasburg, suddenly, Doctor August Reifferscheid Professor of Philology, Imperial University, Strasburg, aged 42.

SMITH—Nov. 26, at Assam, Jane Theresa, the wife of Mr. C. S. Smith, Sub-Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraphs.

WALKER—Dec. 8, at Bandora, Sarah Henrietta, the wife of W. H. Walker, Shipping Master.

PROGRAMME OF MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—SEASON 1887-8.

OUTWARD.

Ship.	To Leave P'tsm'th.	To Leave Other Ports in United Kindom.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Port Said.	Leaves Suez.	Arrives Bombay.
		Q'town.				1888.
Malabar ...	—	—	—	—	—	3 Jan.
		Portland.	1888.			
Euphrates..	—	—	2 Jan.	6 Jan.	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
		Gibraltar 28 Dec. 1888.				
	1888.	Q'town.				
Serapis	4 Jan.	6 Jan. Pl'mouth	15 Jan.	19 Jan.	21 Jan.	2 Feb.
Crocodile...	8 Feb.	9 Feb. Q'town.	18 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	7 Mar.
Malabar ...	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	4 Mar.	8 Mar.	10 Mar.	22 Mar.

HOMEWARD.

Ship	To Leave Bombay.	Arrives Suez.	Leaves Port Said.	Leaves Malta.	Arrives Portsm'th
	1887.	1888.			
Crocodile	31 Dec. 1888.	11 Jan.	13 Jan.	17 Jan.	26 Jan.
Malabar	14 Jan.	25 Jan.	27 Jan.	31 Jan.	9 Feb.
Euphrates	29 Jan.	9 Feb.	11 Feb.	15 Feb.	24 Feb.
Serapis.....	11 Feb.	22 Feb.	24 Feb.	28 Feb.	8 Mar.
Crocodile.....	17 Mar.	28 Mar.	30 Mar.	3 Apr.	12 Apr.
Malabar	31 Mar.	11 Apr.	13 Apr.	17 Apr	26 Apr.

MISS MARY SAMUEL, a Jewess, of Poona, has passed the B.A. Examination. This is the first instance of a Jewish young lady reaching the B.A. standard in India.

SURGEON C. J. ADDISON'S efforts at inaugurating an ambulance system in India will not be confined to Quetta, where he has done good work. He has been transferred to Umballa till the spring, when he goes to Jutogh; and will there undertake an Ambulance Class on the same system as his class at Quetta. The movement has the sympathy of the Countess of Dufferin and Lady Roberts.

THE principal legislative measure before the Bengal Council this Session will be the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Bill, and nothing important beyond this is likely to be brought forward, except a somewhat cognate measure to give the local Government power to exclude from municipal limits lands and buildings in the occupation of Government. This question has arisen in connection with the Ishapore Gunpowder Factory, the Fulta Magazine, and the Goompahar Reserved Forest at Darjeeling. Taking it all round, the Council of the Lower Provinces has probably seldom opened with so little business in prospect.

The *Pioneer* says:—"That *enfant terrible*, Dr. Leitner, has apparently been posing at the India Office as a martyr, and to some purpose. The Secretary of State is believed to have written to India requesting that the man may receive compensation for his dismissal from the Educational Service of the Punjab—as it practically was—or be reinstated. The case has been referred to the Supreme Government, of which, fortunately, Sir Charles Aitchison, who knows all about it, is a member. Cost what the alternative might, Dr. Leitner's return to the Punjab is impossible."

THE COMPETITION OF CHINESE WITH INDIAN OPIUM.

The statement that the condition of the opium revenue is causing some anxiety to the Government of India is not surprising. The competition of the Native drug in China has been growing keener every year, and now that the taxation on the Indian article has been advanced, while the Native article pays little or no taxation, it would be strange if the consumption of the latter did not increase, and that of the former diminish. It is true there is a vast difference between the two in point of quality, and by the wealthy Indian opium will probably always be preferred; but to the great majority of smokers the price is an important question. The opium smoker of small means will, like the tobacco smoker, use the cheaper and ranker article. Moreover, the quality of the Native opium is being gradually improved, and it will consequently commend itself to a constantly increasing number of smokers. If kept for some considerable time it is said it becomes nearly equal to Indian. Having the advantage in point of prime cost, and the further advantage of being almost exempt from duty, while Indian opium pays a duty, amounting to nearly twenty-five per cent. of its value, it stands to reason that it must in course of time supplant the latter if this state of things is allowed to continue. But the question of revenue is of as much importance to the Chinese Government as to the Government of India, or even more so. Can she afford to sacrifice her revenue for the sake of enabling Native opium to drive out the foreign drug? It is said that for the last half-year the opium duty collected by Foreign Customs amounts only to some Tls. 1,600,000 or Tls. 1,700,000, instead of the Tls. 4,000,000 estimated, whereas if Native opium were taxed to the same extent as Indian the yearly revenue would be over Tls. 20,000,000. Sir Robert Hart, it is stated, has submitted the matter to the Tsung li-Yamen and the Board of Revenue, but their decision is not yet known. On a previous occasion a similar representation was not acted upon. It may be that the Chinese Government are really determined on killing trade in foreign opium by favouring the competition of the Native drug, and that the latter will not be taxed until the trade in Indian opium is dead. This, we say, may possibly be the intention, but in view of the state of of the Imperial treasury, it is extremely improbable that it will be carried out. What is more probable is that a tax will very shortly be put on Native opium which will do away with the greater part of the advantage it at present enjoys over the imported drug. There are few articles of produce that escape taxation in China, and opium will not long enjoy its present immunity. Theoretically, its cultivation in the Middle Kingdom is forbidden, and the consideration that if it were taxed the prohibition would be actually, as it already has been virtually, annulled, may be the reason for the disclination hitherto evinced to impose such taxation. But as against this may be set the fact, of which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade would do well to take note, that China has now, by the recently-concluded Convention with France, herself become an opium-exporting country, and has agreed to a fixed export duty to be charged on the drug when passing from Yunnan into Tonquin. It is not probable, therefore, that any merely sentimental reason will long deter the Chinese Government from taxing Native opium. But even if Native opium be placed on the same footing as Indian opium as regards taxation it will always have the advantage as regards first cost, and as the quality will in all probability go on improving the Indian Government will have to recognise the fact that its revenue from the sale of opium to China will gradually diminish; the question is simply one of the rate at which the diminution will go on. If Chinese opium continues to enjoy the advantages of Protection the diminution of the Indian revenue will be rapid; if it is taxed on equal terms the process will go on more slowly; but that there will be diminution in either case there can be no reasonable doubt. India has adopted the cultivation of tea, formerly a monopoly of China, and is now taking an equal place in the world's market for this commodity; is it any more improbable that China should in time equal or even surpass India in the production of opium? In quantity she probably already does so, and in quality she may in time prove herself equal to India. The scientific principles of cultivation followed in the latter country are now being carefully adopted in Tonquin, and from there the knowledge will doubtless spread to Yunnan and on through Szechuen and the other opium-producing provinces, and it is obvious that if China can supply herself with opium of satisfactory quality she will not require to buy it from India. The anxiety of the Indian Government is therefore not unfounded. But "the high rate at which the internal transits duty was commuted in the Convention of August, 1885," must not be blamed as the sole cause of the changed conditions of the opium market, for the competition of the Chinese drug had been growing more severely felt than for years previously.—*Hong Kong Daily Press.*

IT is believed that the Mhow and Northern Divisions will be converted into districts; that the Brigade Command of Nusseerabad will be abolished; and that the Bombay District will become a Major-General's command.

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EXPLORATIONS IN BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

A Paper was read before the Royal Geographical Society on the 12th inst., by Mr. D. D. Daly, Assistant-Resident in charge of Province Dent, North Borneo, on the above subject. In the course of his remarks Mr. Daly said :—

On Aug. 27, 1884, I left Sandakan, the capital of British North Borneo in the steamlaunch *Sabine*. The Kinabatangan, ascended this, the largest navigable river in the territory, as far as the draught of the vessel permitted, and thence proceeded in boats. The banks were lined on either side by mangroves and nipa palms, and the first place of importance reached was Malapi. This is the depôt for the edible birds' nests that are brought from the Mammoth Gomanton Caves, which are situated about twelve miles to the northward. The nests that are collected are valued at $25,000 per annum, and the North Borneo Government had let the caves in 1884 at a yearly rental of $9,000. The height of one of the vaults in these limestone caves has been estimated at 900 feet, upwards of twice the height of St. Paul's, London, and some idea may be formed of the swarms of swallows (*Callocalia*) when it is said that a steady column of these birds has been timed by watch to fly for three-quarters of an hour from one of the apertures. All these birds' nests are sent to China, where they are prized as a luxury in the well-known Chinese birds'-nest soup.

The settlements between Malapi and the Lokan river are the most flourishing, and are inhabited by Sulus, Buloodupies, and Tambanuahs on the river Kinabatangan. There are no villages such as are understood in other countries ; the names comprise certain tracts of country, frequently a streamlet or an important bend of the river, and the houses are widely scattered, each house having its own padi fields, fruit plantations, and a patch of jungle scrub land. At many places on either bank were to be seen dense clumps of fruit trees that were allowed to run wild when the small-pox decimated or drove the people away. These trees comprised langsat, durians, two kinds of rambutans, two kinds of pulasans, two kinds of the Chinese lichee, limes, oranges, and others ; many of them were richly laden with a profusion of fruit, which travellers were free to gather, and with which the boatmen loaded up my boats.

At a place called Tagai we came upon a wild tribe of Tungaras, who all jumped ashore and ran away from us, leaving five long boats in the river. We put some rice and fruit in their boats to show them that we were friendly. The next place was Baka, where there were some more clearings belonging to the Tambanuah tribe. Here we came upon a rapid where the force of the current was very great.

At Imbok, where Pangeran Besar Asin is the ruling chief, a curious mausoleum was visited on the bank of the river. It is built of solid bilian wood, the posts and beams are prettily ornamented and fluted, the ends being carved into grotesque heads of animals. These bilian posts are perfectly sound, although I was assured that they must have been over 100 years in the ground, and are proof against the inroads of the white ants There are thirty or forty bodies in one mausoleum, which is encircled with fruit trees, the clusters of langsat and rambutan overhanging in graceful profusion.

All along the banks we found rich soil, the secondary sandstone formation still prevailing. At Karangan the tribe of Romanows were first met—Headman, Tamat. There are about 500 Romanows scattered about this district ; they are very wild, and live in wretched hovels. They plant padi, move from place to place on the rivers every second year, making a fresh clearing each time, and therefore destroying much valuable jungle forest. Their habits are gregarious, and they will not settle down and make permanent homes.

About a mile higher up than Penungah the Kinabatangan branches into two rivers, viz., the Melian and the Mungcago. The Melian is the proper Kinabatangan, but the latter name is dropped. All around them are high ranges, varying from 2,000 feet to 6,000 feet, and densely covered with jungle. The pebbles in the streams contained granite, sandstone, silicates, quartz, micallous schist, and large quantities of iron pyrites embedded in blue claystones and rolled pieces of coal. The prevailing rock is sandstone ; the granite has evidently been washed down from the slopes of Kinabalu. Near the Mungcago river we were taken to a mineral spring ; the water tasted salt, probably one of the salt oxides of iron, and all around were tracks of wild cattle and of deer that came to lick the salt. The people drink the water as medicine for rheumatism. The head-hunting tribes on the Mungcago river are still carrying on their blood-feuds.

The Obang-Obang mountain runs north and south, and is half a mile in length. There are seven entrances to the vaults from the top of the range, all situated close to each other. Five of these vaults do not contain any birds' nests, there being no swallows, only bats dwelling there. The only chamber that can be entered by any one who is not an adept at climbing on rattans to the roof of the vaults is only 50 feet high, and contains both bats' and swallows' nests. The bats' nests are similar in form to the swallows', but are made of moss only, which these mammalia pick off the limestone boulders outside. There were some handsome stalactites that were uninjured, and some stalagmites were forming on the floor of the chamber. On my return to the village of Gamud I made arrangements with the Tungara chiefs that they should pay the North Borneo Government one-third of the birds' nests that were collected each season as their tribute for protection of life and property afforded by the establishment of a police-station at Penungah. To this proposal they willingly agreed. When I first arrived here the women and children ran away and hid themselves in the back rooms of the house, and the men looked nervously suspicious. None of them had seen a white man before, and they examined my arms and chest, and were very merry at the idea of my skin being white, which they seemed to think an absurd freak of nature. The men only wear the loin-cloth ; the women have but one garment, viz., a short petticoat, which is kept up around the waist by coils of brass wire, the young girls have, as an addition, coils of brass wire from the ankle half-way up to the knee. The cloth is woven from the thread made from the cotton trees "kapok," that grow luxuriantly around their houses, and the women use the same kind of spindle for making thread as are common among the Dusuns of the west coast, holding the cotton in the left hand and occasionally giving a twist to the spindle with the right hand. Their sleeping-hours are peculiar. No bedding is used, but they sleep on mats until about midnight, when they wake up shivering with the cold of these inland mountains. A fire is then lighted on a large oval-shaped hearth that is made of clay in the centre of each house, and all the inmates, young and old, sit round the fire until dawn in a crouching attitude, telling long-winded stories, sometimes nodding, and sometimes leaning against his or her neighbour with head resting on the knees. Their chants at night-time are doleful and monotonous in tone.

The other exploring expedition is located on the west coast. The people in these lowlands are mostly of the Besayah tribe, intermixed with Brunei, Malays, and Dusuns. The principal settlements passed were Gadong, Lupak, Limbawang, Berkalow, and Morak, where the sago cultivators are most numerous. Herds of buffalo and cattle roam along the banks, where the padi-fields have been allowed to run fallow, threw up luxuriant grasses. The houses and gardens denote a prosperous state of existence, the latter containing all the usual fruits and vegetables that are common to Singapore.

Our climb over the range 3,200ft. high in the gap from the river Rayoh and down to the Pagalan river took ten hours, and the next day the party woke up very stiff. The news of a white man's arrival soon spread about among the populous settlements of the Pagalan and Padas rivers, and the Muruts began to crowd into the audience-chamber in such numbers that the air was redolent of the unpleasant odour of half-naked savages. Each chief brought a fowl or a few pounds of rice or a basket of Indian corn as a token of friendship, which I reciprocated with presents of red and blue drill-cloth, beads, and brass wire. Some brought in sugar-canes ten feet long and of great thickness, bundles of bananas, eggs, fruit, and vegetables, for which they received an equivalent in return. These presents were frequently offered by them with an ulterior motive, to gain my goodwill in some long-standing inter-tribal feud, and as I had come with the avowed object of stopping their head-hunting forays, I always returned a *quid pro quo* for their presents. The salt brought by us from the coast was a most valued commodity, as there was none in their mountain ranges, but medicines such as quinine, vaseline, medical oils, Cockle's pills and plasters, proved to be wonderful talismen in gaining the goodwill of the Muruts. They are savages *pur et simple*, and came in their war-paint. The orderly stood at the foot of the stairs, and all spears, swords, blow-pipes, and poisoned arrows were taken by him, deposited in a heap under the house, and returned to the owners when they took their departure.

The people have nearly all they want in the way of food excepting salt. These large rivers yield them freshwater fish every day. The forests are full of deer, which multiply, as there are no tigers, as in India and in Malay Peninsula, to kill them, and some one of the large household brings in a deer or two every day to one house. The flesh is dried and smoked, and carried about in baskets as provisions on a journey. They grow their own tobacco, which is dried green, and is smoked by both men and women in huge cigarettes, the covering of which is made of banana leaves. On the sea coast the cigarette wrappers are made from the young shoots of the Nipa palm. All the tropical fruits are plentiful during the season, and when the rice harvest has been gathered in the Muruts brew a strong spirit called "burack" from fermented rice which is not boiled. This is the same spirit which intoxicates the Dusuns of the west coast, but there is this difference between the Muruts and Dusuns : the Murut drunken revelry is confined to the men only ; but with the Dusuns I have seen men, women, and children all rolling about, shouting and laughing in their mad orgies.

The object of this journey in opening up the interior for trade was in some measure accomplished, and I returned to the sea-coast, crossing the range again at an altitude of 3,200 feet. Many of these untutored savages have since come to Mempakol, the principal sea-port of Province Dent ; but much still remains to be accomplished in drawing to the sea-coast the rich products of the vast interior.

A short discussion ensued, in which Sir Rutherford Alcock and Mr. Treacher, late Governor of North Borneo, took part, and with a vote of thanks to Mr. Daly the meeting terminated.

Vice-Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., K.C.B., the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, served as lieutenant in the James Watt, during the Russian War, in the Baltic, 1854-55 (Baltic medal) ; also in the Shannon Naval Brigade in India ; was present at the relief of Lucknow (promoted) ; also in action at Kudjwa, Nov. 1, 1857 (Indian medal, Lucknow clasp). For conspicuous gallantry at Lucknow, Nov. 16, 1857, in climbing up a tree, touching the angle of the Shah Nujjiff to reply to the fire of the enemy, for which most dangerous service the late Captain Peel, K.C.B., had called for volunteers, he was promoted to Commander and awarded the Victoria Cross. He was nominated C.B. May 29, 1875 ; was aide-de-camp to the Queen, Dec. 12, 1875, to Aug. 2, 1879 ; and Commander-in-Chief, Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, March, 1882-85. He was a member of the Royal Commission to inquire into the system under which patterns for warlike stores are adopted and the stores obtained and passed into Her Majesty's Service, 1887, and was created K.C.B. (additional member) June 21, 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign. Vice-Admiral Salmon has selected Captain W. H. May to be his Flag Captain ; Lieut. John F. Lea, as Flag Lieutenant, and Reginald B. Rigby, paymaster, as Secretary.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

HOME.—Dec. 17, City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta ; Crown of Arragon (s), Calcutta.—20, Mira (s), Calcutta.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 15, Zambesi (s), London.—19, Ballaarat (s), London.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 16, Britannia (s), Liverpool.—20, Manora (s), London ; Pelitan (s), Middlesbrough ; Vega (s), Liverpool.
MADRAS.—Dec. 17, Clan Macpherson (s), Clyde.—20, Rosetta (s), London.

DEPARTURES.

HOME.—Dec. 16, Rome (s), Sydney ; Assam (s), Bombay.—17, Europa (s), Bombay.
BOMBAY.—Dec. 15, Hampstead (s), Marseilles.—16, Huzara (s), London.—21, Victoria (s), Liverpool.
CALCUTTA.—Dec. 17, Goorkha (s), London.

The following passages have been engaged by the P. and O. Company's steamers :—

S.s. *Bokhara*, from London, Dec. 29 ; s.s. *Gwalior*, from Venice, Jan. 5 ; from Brindisi, Jan. 9.

For Bombay : Rev. and Mrs. Davies and family, Mr. Naine, Mrs Whittingdale, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson Bryne and three daughters, Capt. Stockley, Miss B. Baker, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. J. C. Christie. *From Naples :* Capt. and Mrs. Brownlow. *From Venice :* Mr. and Mrs. Pimlow. *From Brindisi :* Mr. R. R. Ash, Mr. Henry Gladstone, Mr. A. S. Gladstone, Mr. E. P. Smyth, Lord Ribblesdale, Mr. Tennant, Mr. J. E. Williams, Colonel F. H. Williamson.
For Madras : Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Whymper, Mr. M. T. Quinn, Mr. H. Comer.
For Port Said : Mr. H. Whymper.
For Calcutta : Mr. S. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn and infant, Miss Dods, Mr. Irwin, Mr. J. Florence, Mr. C. M. Bastin, Mr. J. A. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Mardell and four children, Mr. E. A. Watson, Miss Dodd, Dr. Dundee, Mrs. Handley and infant, Dr. J. M. Lang, Mr. Baker and three children, Miss Baker, Mr. F. Smith, Mrs. Turner and infant, Mr. J. Bunyard, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. Anderson.
For Colombo : Lieut. L. Jones. *From Brindisi :* Mr. F. Haddan.
For Alexandria : *From Brindisi :* Mr. G. E. Coles, Mr. Barttelot, Miss Coles, Miss Irwin, Miss Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Whitehead, Mr. A. E. Batchelor, Mrs. and Miss Thompson. *From Venice :* Mr. and Mrs. Carleton and three daughters.
For Kurrachee : Mr. M. J. Jackson.

S.s. *Ganges*, from London, Jan. 5 ; s.s. *Tanjore*, from Venice, Jan. 12 ; from Brindisi, Jan. 16.

For Bombay : Mr. R. Cornish, Miss Osborne, Mr. W. F. Ackland, Mr. Pengelly, Mr. Brewster, Mr. A. W. McLeod, Mr. G. Hampton, Mr. J. Sharp, Miss Marrett, two Misses Starling, Mr. Laski, Miss Sinclair. *From Venice :* Mr. H. E. M. James, Mr. J. H. James, Colonel Chaplin, Mr. McMinn, Mr. C. R. Orr, Mr. Fagel. *From Brindisi :* Colonel G. R. Hennessey, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. H. Maude, Colonel Dowden, Miss Hilson, Mr. and Mrs. Berry White, Mr. G. D. and Mrs. Blake, Colonel Cummins. *From Suez :* Mr. G. E. Coles. *From Malta :* Mr. W. H. and Miss Smith.
For Port Said : Mr. A. N. and Mrs. Leatham, Mr. J. F. Leatham, Mr. Pelham, Mr. Bishop.
For Alexandria : *From Brindisi :* Mr. E. T. Halsey, Miss Tingby, Miss Lafor, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw, Sir H. and Lady Meux, Mr. E. L. Phillips. *From Venice :* Rev. C. B. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Benson.
For Suez : Mr. Laing, Mrs. Laing and friend, Mrs. Downe and infant.
For Malta : Mr and Mrs. Woolcott, Mr. C. and Mrs. Torr, Miss Summers, Mr. Pully.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Rewa*, sailed Dec. 23.

For Madras : Mr. John Phillips, Mr. G. P. Higginbotham, Mr. H. D. Chaldecott.
For Calcutta : Mrs. Howell and infant, Miss M. Bradburne, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Knight Watson, Mr. Edgar Kiernander, Mr. Gordon Fraser, Mrs. White and infant, Capt. Maneras, two children and nurse.
For Colombo : Mr. F. H. Crozier and servant, Mr. Geo. Thompson, Mr. Wm. Pilley, Mr. Taylor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Navarino*, sailed Dec. 24.

For Bombay : Capt. J. A. Magenis.
For Kurrachee : Mrs. T. Jamieson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Taylor.

Per B.I.S.N. s.s. *Quetta*, to sail Jan. 5.

For Calcutta : Mr. E. C. Fletcher, Miss Cave, Miss Thomas, Mr. K. Borleau, Mr. Ellis, Mr. MacCarthy, Mrs. MacCarthy, Mr. R. C. J. Swinhoe, Mr. R. W. Adamson, Mr. A. H. Luard.
For Aden : Miss Ashby.
For Colombo : Mr. J. Monro.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. *Imperator*, from Trieste, Dec. 18.

For Bombay : Major and Mrs. Goodwyn, Mr. E. H. Pollock, Capt. H. E. and Mrs. Passy.

Per Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Mail s.s. , Feb. 18.

For Bombay : Capt. and Mrs. Vivian, Colonel Reynolds.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Nubia*, sailing from Liverpool, Dec. 24.

For Calcutta : Mrs. and Miss Tokes, two infants and European nurse, Mrs. F. Duffin and Miss E. Duffin.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Armenia*, sailing from Liverpool, Dec 31.

For Bombay : Mrs. and Miss Down, infant and ayah, Mr. S. L. Hunt, Lieut. T. H. Henderson, Mrs. J. E. Kennedy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ffrench Mullen and infant, Major and Mrs. Neville, Miss Robson.

Per Anchor Line s.s. *Roumania*, sailing from Liverpool, Jan. 14.

For Calcutta : Miss Nisbet, Miss C. Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Scotland, two infants and ayah.

Passengers per CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

Per s.s. *Clan Drummond*, sailed Dec. 18.

For Colombo : Mr. Richards.
For Madras : Lieut. and Mrs. Cook.
For Calcutta : Mr. Jas. C. Grant, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Sen.

Per s.s. *Clan Macintosh*, to sail Jan. 4.

For Colombo : Miss Maud McClelland, Mr. J. F. Millington, Mrs. Millington, Mr. Alex. Wardrop.
For Madras : Mr. Charles W. Prest.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

At BOMBAY, per P. and O. s.s. *Peshawur*, Capt. W. A. Wheeler, Dec. 5.

From London : Mr. Joseph Settle, Mr. Bibby, Mr. C. E. Edwards, Mr. A. E. Edwards, Mr. W. A. Cairns, Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Mr. and Mrs. Benn and child, Mrs. Mitchell and two daughters, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mrs. L. Jamieson, Mr. Bolland, Colonel Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. Kirk, Lieut.-Colonel Mosley, Messrs. McCorquodale, Mr. H. O'Brien, Rev. and Mrs. Westmacott, Mr. G. A. Collins, Mr. Hosack, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Despard, Miss Chapman, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Glover, Lady H. Blackwood, Lady A. Fitzgerald and child, Mr. and Mrs. Gavan Jones, Miss Gavan Jones, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Rowbotham, Miss Sexton, Mr. Smalley, Mr. Allen, Mrs. H. Allen, Mrs. Buskin, Miss Pusey, Mr. Thomas, sister and three children, Mr. Phillips and party (2), Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. Mothersill, Mr. H. B. Hill, Mr. Benford, Mrs. Clements, Mr. Cox, Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. J. P. Hall, Mr. Freeborough, Mrs. Lind, Mr. Geo. Martin, Mr. E. McKenna.
From Brindisi : Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. and Mrs. Urquhart and two sons, Mr. C. R. Lillington, Mr. Mackillian, Hon. Mrs. Martyn, Mr. Sharp and son, Capt. Keene, Veterinary-Surgeon Durrant, Mr. T. R. Gregson, Mr. R. Sadler, Mrs. Oakes, Rev. M. C. Saunders, Mr. Allen Arthur, Mr. C. Menzies, Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, the Thakore of Morvi, Dr. Banerjee and attendant, Mr. W. H. White, Mr. G. G. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Duncombe, Mr. D. Saone, Mr. Garraway, Miss Matheson, Lieut.-Colonel Walker, Mr. James Mitchell, Mr. P. Gasper, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. N. Pogose, Mr. H. K. Eddis, H.H. Kumar Singh and wife.

At PLYMOUTH, per P. and O. s.s. *Chusan*, Capt. Wyatt, Dec. 19.

From Bombay : Mrs. Pearson and child, Mr. J. Taylor, Colonel and Mrs. Murray, Miss Knox, Mr. J. Levy, Mr. J. Briggs, Miss Hurdle, Colour-Sergeant Dadge, Mrs. Tate and infant, Mr. J. Sullivan.
From Port Said : Mr. W. Galloway, Mr. Longmore, Miss Blencove, Mrs. and Miss Marr, Miss Malcolm.
From Malta : Mr. W. Evans, General Davis, Capt. Burney, Miss Luell, Mrs. Dillon, Capt. Stacey, Mr. H. Davis.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Coromandel*, Capt. I. Reeves, left Bombay, Dec. 9.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Shelbourne, Lady Leppoc Cappel and infant, Mr. Sternberger, Mr. Smith, Mr. Rogers, Mr. E. Jacob, Mr. E. Dangerfield, Mrs. Dangerfield, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Rose and three children, Mr. Whitten, Mr. Booth, Mrs. Laing.
For Marseilles : Mr. T. Norman, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. J. Macpherson, Miss A. M. Andrews, Miss Pogson, Mr. J. Hunter, Mrs. A. F. Millett.
For Brindisi : Hon. Justice Brandt, Mrs. Brandt, Miss Agnes Brandt, Master Brandt, Mr. T. A. Smithson, Mr. Eugen, and Mrs. Bernard Smith.
For Aden : Capt. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel and three children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Reuben and infant, Deputy Surgeon-General Cates.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Clyde*, Capt. Edmond, from London, Dec. 22.

For Bombay : Major and Mrs. Kingscote, Major and Mrs. McCullagh and infant, Capt. Massey, Mrs. Smith, Mr. C. Howland, Mrs. Darman, Mr. S. D. Vale, Dr. Cockburn, Mr. Sabonadière, Lieut. Gordon, Miss Felix Jones, Mr. R. Gregson, Mrs. Verner.
For Malta : Sergeant and Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Dyson, Mr. W. Lambton, Mr. H. P. Jupp, Mrs. W. R. Walker, General Wilkie, Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. and Miss Smith, Mrs. Bolley, Mrs. Price.
For Aden : Mr. Cracknell.
For Suez : Mr. Woodroffe.
For Port Said : Mr. W. W. Grant, Mr. and Miss Webb.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per P. and O. s.s. *Ancona*, Capt. W. J. Webber, sailing on Dec. 16.

For London : Mrs. Oldham and child, Miss Haig, Mrs. Luckstedt and infant.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Nizam*, Capt. R. W. Haselwood, sailing on Dec. 23.

For London : Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hall, Mrs. Cooper Oakley.

Per P. and O. s.s. *Malwa*, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, sailing on Dec. 30.

For London : Mrs. F. Morrison.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—December 3.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent.	Rs.	99½	to —
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	...	102¾	to —
Six per Cent. Municipal Loans ...		101	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1881		100¾	to —
New French Loan, 5 per cent., 1882		—	to —
Four per Cent. Port Trust Bond ...		92½	to 92
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Port Trust Bond		100	to —
Five per Cent. Municipal Loan ...		153	to —
Coorla Spinning Bonds		—	to —

BANKS

	Paid-up. Rs.	Last Div'd.	Cash Rates. Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.			
Bank of Bombay ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	791½
Bank of Bengal ...	all	10 pr.ct. ...	890
Bank of Madras ...	all	9 pr.ct. ...	720
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Agra Bank	all	6 pr.ct ...	118¼
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	—	— ...	—
National Bank of India	£12½	17½ pr.ct. ...	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	1,250	...	125	...	1,050
Albert	all	...	18 pr.ct.	...	—
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	1,100	...	100	...	750
Apollo	2,200	...	nil.	...	240
Bellary	1,100	...	nil.	...	350
Bombay Cotton ...	all	...	15	...	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Limited ...	200	...	16	...	100
Colaba	1,880	...	50	...	640
Dhollera Ginning ...	all	...	12	...	100
East India	1,000	...	150	...	1,480
Fort	8,500	...	150	...	1,250
French	all	...	80	...	550
Harvey & Sabapathy...	500	...	25	...	400
Khangaum	450	...	45	...	360
Mercantile	125	...	7½	...	95
Mofussil Co.	400	...	55	...	435
Munmar M.	all	...	40	...	200
New Berar	500	...	60	...	525
New Indian	125	...		...	100
Prince of Wales ...	400	...	30	...	295
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	500	...	75	...	555
Sassoon	500	...	25	...	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton	1,000	...	120	...	1,225
Sind	750	...	75	...	525
Volkart	500	...	45	...	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	1,000	...	20	...	1,250
Alfred Manufacturing.	100	...	2	...	335
Alliance Spinning ...	500	...	17½ p.ct.	...	580
Albert Edward Mills...	1,000	...	90	...	432½
Anglo-Indian	500	...	18½	...	98
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary) ...	500	...	9	...	500
Bhownuggur Mills ...	1,000	...	30	...	—
Bombay United ...	100	...	20	...	890
Central India	500	...	35	...	930
Coorla Mills	1,000	...	20	...	620
D. Spinning... ...	all	...	—	...	—
Dhun Mills	1,000	...	75	...	1,025
Empress Co.	all	...	25	...	660
Framjee Petit... ...	1,000	...	25	...	635
Golam Baba	400	...	20	...	200
Gordon Mills	1,000	...	—	...	200
Hindustan	1,000	...	40	...	850
Hinguphat Mill ...	500	...	60	...	780
Hyderabad Spinning..	1,000	...	30	...	780
Imperial Cotton ...	500	...	20	...	545
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	...	70	...	1,325
James Greaves ...	500	...	25	...	610
Jaffer Ali	500	...	40	...	—
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	...	30	...	1,115
Khandeish	1,000	...	30	...	780
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	...	20	...	750
Leopold	100	...	5	...	188
Madras United ...	1,000	...	100	...	2,275
Mahaluxmee ...	1,000	...	—	...	525
Manockjee Petit ...	all	...	—	...	1,265
Mazagon	250	...	9	...	180
Morarji Gocouldass ...	1,000	...	50	...	1,430
Naigam	100	...	—	...	60
National	1,000	...	40	...	450
New Great Eastern ...	1,000	...	20	...	810
Oriental	625	...	15	...	550
Parell	400	...	—	...	—
People of India ...	—	...	6¼	...	135
Prince of Wales ...	500	...	30	...	80
Sassoon...	1,000	...	40	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills ...	1,000	...	35	...	1,170
Soonderdas	1,000	...	50	...	605
Southern India ...	500	...	20	...	260
Southern Mahratta ...	250	...	—	...	250
Victoria Mills... ...	1,000	...	35	...	485
Western India ...	1,000	...	50	...	755

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ...	218-3-0	5 pr.ct.	1,800
Do. New £20 Shares...	130-14-6	do.	360
Do. do. ...	65-7-3	do.	90
Do. do. ...	1-15-1	do.	20
B. B. & C. I. R. Co....	196-15-5	do.	—
New £18 Shares ...	—	—	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Paid-up.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills	1,000	180
Bombay Ice Co.	100	95
Bombay Burmah Trading Co. ...	1,500	2,800
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	10	8½
Karachi Ice Co., Ld.	100	—
Karrchee Landing and Shipping...	500	200
Kemp & Co.	175	350
Mechanics' Buildgs. Co.	50	45
Oriental Govt. Security	50	116
Oriental Loan Assoc....	20	16
Prince of Wales' Fire Insurance ...	1,000	1,850
Treacher and Co.	all	1,225
Thacker and Co.	all	200

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Co.	12½	700
Frere	—	—
Mazagon	—	—
Port Canning Co.	700	325

CALCUTTA.—December 5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

P.c.			
4	Promissory Notes	Rs. 98 15	to —
4½	of 1870 (1885)	100 8	to 100 10
4½	of 1878-79 (1895)	102 8	to —
4½	of 1879 (1893) (New Loan) ...	102 8	to —
4½	of 1879 (Coupon)	—	to —

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 of 1870 (1889)	104 0	to —
6 of 1872 (1891)	104 8	to —
6 of 1878 (1908)	102 14	to —
6 of 1884-5 (1905)	102 14	to —
5 of 1885-6 (1915)	103 6	to —
5 of 1886-7 (1916)	103 6	to —
4½ of 1882 (1902)	99 8	to —

BANKS AND FINANCIAL.

	Paid.	Price.
Agra	£10	125 to —
Agra Savings	100	125 to —
Allahabad	100	185 to 186
Alliance of Simla...	100	146 to —
Bank of Bengal	500	882½ to —
Do. of Upper India	100	140 to —
Delhi and London	£25	150 to —
Himalaya	100	120 to —
Mussoorie	100	108 to 110
National of India...	£12½	119 to 120
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	103 to —
Simla Bank Corporation ...	500	— to —
Uncovenanted Service (Agra) ...	100	70 to —

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Price.
Alipore Coal	100	120 to —
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 5	Nominal.
Asiatic Jute	100	Liquidation.
Bally Paper Mills... ...	£10	158 to —
Barnagore Jute	£10	85 to —
Bengal Coal	1,000	1,600 to —
B. Baragunda Copper (proface A. shares)	7s. 6d.	13½ to —
Do. Deferred B. Shares ...	£1	7 to —
Bengal Mills	£100	1,400 to —
Bengal Silk Co.	100	50 to 45
Bonded Warehouse	445	270 to —
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	71 to 71
Budge-Budge Jute Mills ...	80	86 to 87
Burrakur Coal	100	150 to —
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	87 to —
Calcutta Steam Co.	100	105 to —
Carew and Co., Limited (Sugar)	100	100 to —
Chitpore Hydraulic Press ...	100	50 to 52
Darjeeling Himalayan Railway.	100	105 to —
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	52 to —
Equitable Coal	250	160 to 140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufactory	100	42 to 43
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	220 to —
Gourepore	100	106 to —
Great Eastern Hotel	100	85 to —
Howrah Docking	500	110 to 115
Howrah Mills	100	98 to —
India General Steam Navigation	100	94 to —
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	118 to 119
Landing and Shipping	100	59 to —
Muir Mills Co. (Cotton)	200	300 to —
Murree Brewery	100	150 to —
Naini Tal Brewery	100	118 to —
Nasmyth's Patent Press... ...	100	65 to —
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	119 to —
Ramkistopore Press	100	35 to —
Raneegunge Coal Association ...	100	65 to —
Riverside Press	90	40 to —
R. Scott Thomson and Co. ...	500	240 to —
Seebpore Jute Manufacturing ...	100	70 to 71
Strand Bank Press	100	51 to —
Watson's Patent Press	100	80 to 82

TEA COMPANIES.

		Price.
Adulpore Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	18 to 20
Amicable (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Amluckie	100	60 to —
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	50 to —
Assam	£20	530 to —
Balasun (Darjiling)	100	70 to —
Bengal (Cachar)	100	46 to 40
Do. contributory	80	36 to —
Bishnauth (Assam)	200	100 to —
Do. contributory... ...	100	50 to —
Burkhola (Cachar)	100	22 to 25
Central Cachar	200	108 to 110
Central Terai (Darjiling) ...	100	23 to 24
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	27 to 28
Chota Nagpore	100	15 to 16
Colonial (Assam)	100	10 to —
Coocheela (Cachar)	100	19 to —
Darjiling	100	100 to —
Dehing (Assam)	90	36 to —
Dehra Doon	100	45 to —
Dessai and Parbut (Assam) ...	100	50 to —
Dhunsiri	100	95 to —
Durrung (Assam)...	100	42 to 43
Eastern Cachar	100	20 to —
East Indian, Assam, and Cachar	100	30 to —
Endogram	10	Nominal.
Gielle (Darjiling)	100	58 to 59
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	190 to —
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	Liquidation.
Grob (Assam	100	19 to 90
Holta (Kangra)	100	62 to 63
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	103 to 105
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	37 to —
Indian Terai	500	460 to —
Jellalpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Jheeri Ghat (Cachar)	—	— to —
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	17 to 18
Kangra Valley	100	par
Kornafuli (Chittagong)	100	45 to —
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	12 to —
Kurseong and Darjiling... ...	250	80 to —
Do. contributory	200	70 to —
Kurseong and Terai	—	— to —
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	198 to —
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	32 to 33
Longview (Darjiling)	100	40 to —
Loobah	100	110 to —
Lower Assam	£7½	5 to —
Luckimpore (Assam)	£10	60 to —
Majagram (Cachar)	100	19 to 20
Mim (Darjiling)	100	— to —
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	15 to 16
Do. contributory ...	90	13 to 14
Moran (Assam)	—	— to —
Mothola (Assam)	100	100 to —
Do. contributory	90	90 to —
Mungledye (Assam)	—	— to —
Muttuck (Assam)	200	— to —
Do. contributory	125	
New Fallodhi (Darjiling) ...	—	— to —
New Ghola Ghat (Assam) ...	£10	Liquidation.
New Mutual (Cachar)	30	100 to —
Nutwanpore (Cachar)	—	— to —
Phoenix (Cachar)	85	30 to —
Pankabaree (Darjiling)	100	50 to 52
Puttureah (Sylhet)	100	40 to —
Rajabare (Assam)...	—	— to —
Sapakati	100	110 to —
Second Mutual Cachar	56	4-5 disct.
Seemah	—	— to —
Singbulli and Murmah	100	85 to 86
Singell (Darjiling)	100	48 to —
Soom (Darjiling)	100	75 to —
Springside (Darjiling)	100	65 to —
Sungoo River (Chittagong) ...	100	16 to —
Tundarrea (Darjiling)	100	30 to —
Teesta Valley (Darjiling) ...	100	87 to —
Ting Ling (Darjiling)	100	104 to —
Tukvar (Darjiling)	200	141 to —
Upper Assam	£10	15 to —

LONDON.—December 27.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Price.
3	India Stocks, Oct. 1948, Sp. all pd. ...	93½ to 9 ¾
3½	India Stock, Jan. 5, 1931	103¼ to 10 ¼
4	Do. October 10, 1888... ...	101½ to 10
4	India Enfaced Paper	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1885	— to —
4½	Do. do. 1893	— to —
4½	Ceylon, 1882	102 to 104
4	Do. 1886-90	103 to 105
4½	Mauritius, 1881	105 to 107
6	Do. 1895-96	110 to 112
4	Do.	102 to 104
4½	Straits Settlements Government ...	106 to 108

RAILWAY DEBENTURES

PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCKS.	Paid	Price.
Eastern Bengal, guaran. 4 p.c....	100	105 to 107
East Indian, Irredeem. 4½ p.c.	100	119 to 121
Great Indian Peninsula, 4 p.c.	100	109 to 111
Oude and Rohilkund, 4 p.c. ...	100	105 to 107
South Indian, 4½ per cent. ...	100	116 to 118

RAILWAYS.

Bengal and N.-Western, Lm. ...		¾	to 8½
Bengal Central, Lim., Shs. ...	5	4½	to 5
B., B., & C. I., guar. 5 per cent.	100	165	to 167
Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 per cent.	—	23	to 23½
E. Indian, 4½ p.c. Ann. A, 1953...	—	23	to 23½
Do. Ann. B £1 per ann. (less ½)	—	25	to 25½
Do. Def. Ann. Cap., Gua., 4 p.c.	—	118	to 120
Great I. Penin., guar. 5 p.c. ...	100	160	to 162
Madras, guaranteed 5 per cent.	100	133	to 135
Do. do. 4¾ do.	100	125	to 127
Do. do. 4½ do.	100	118	to 120
Oude & Rohilkund, gua. 5 p.c.	100	128	to 130
Rohilkd and Kumaon, gua. 4 p.c.	100	99	to 101
Scinde, Pun. & Delhi, gua. A. Ann.	100	22¾	to 23½
Do. do. B. Ann. 1958	5	24	to 24½
South Indian, guar. 5 per cent.	100	120	to 131
South Mahratta Gua., Ld. ...	20	108	to 110
Nizam's State Rail., 5 p.c. gua.	100	112	to 114
West of India Port., Ld. ...	20	109	to 111

TELEGRAPHS

Eastern, Limited...	all	11½	to 11⅝
Do. 6 p.c. Preference ...	all	14½	to 14¾
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1887 ...	all	99	to 101
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1899 ...	all	106	to 109
Do. 4 p.c. Deb. Stoc ...	100	101	to 103
Do. Exten., Austra. & China	all	12½	to 12¾
Do. 6 p.c. Debenture ...	all	106	to 109
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1900 ...	all	104	to 107
Do. 5 p.c. do. 1890 ...	all	100	to 102
Indo-European, Lim.	all	37	to 39

BANKS

Agra	all	7¾	to 8¼
Chartered of India, A. and C....	all	23	to 24
Chartered Mer. of I., L. and C. ...	all	18½	to 19½
Delhi and London	all	—	to —
Hong Kong and Shanghai ...	all	49	to 51

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LIST OF INDIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS ON FURLOUGH.

Shewing the Name, Province, and Department, and the Period from which the Leave was granted.

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MILITARY.

Aberigh-Mackay, Maj. J. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 2, '87, B.
Adye, Capt. G., S.C., B.
Aitchison, Bde.-Surg. J. E. T., M D., C.I E., till May 14, '88, B.
Aitken, Lieut. A. E., S.C., fr. Oct. 4, '87, Bo.
Anderson, Col C. J , S.C., 18 mos , fr. Oct. 15, '86, Bo.
Anderson, Col. J. W. M., S C.,1yr.136dys.,fr.Nov.6,'86,Bo.
Aplin, Lieut. P. J. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 21, '87, Bo.
Arbuthnot, Col. G. A., Cav., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 24, '87, M.
Ashfield, Maj. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 2, '87, Bo.
Ayerst, Lieut. W., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.

Bainbridge, Col. F. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 11, '87, B.
Baker, Surg.-Maj. O., 8 mos., fr. Aug. 23, '87, B.
Baldwin, Lt. A. C., Prob. S.C., 6 ms., fr. July 16, '87, M.
Barry, Lieut. J. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, B.
Bates, Lieut. W. N. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 9, '87, M.
Beavan, Lt.-Col. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. June 8, '87, B.
Beckett, Lt.-Col. W. H., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 2, '87, B.
Begbie, Lt.-Col. E. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 26, '86, M.
Begbie, Maj. F. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Bell, Col. J. G , S.C., 1 yr., fr Apr. 1, '87, M.
Bernard, Lieut. F. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 26, '87, M.
Birch, Lt.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, Bo.
Birch, Maj. W. J. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Bird, Capt. W. J. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 1, '87, B.
Biscoe, Maj. J. S., S.C., 14 mos., fr. April 21, '87, B.
Biscoe, Col. W. W., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Bishop, Maj. L. T., S.C., 22 mos., fr. July 21, '86, B.
Blair, Lt.-Col. H. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 26, '87, M.
Blanchard, Maj. F. H., S.C., 1 yr , fr. Sept. 5, '87, Bo.
Bonus, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 1, '86, Bo.
Bonavin, Bde.-Surg. E., M.D., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 26, '86, B.
Bower, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 10, '87, B.
Bowman, Surg.-Maj. R., 1 yr., fr. June 18, '87, Bo.
Bredin, Lt.-Col. A., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '87, M.
Brereton, Lt.-Col. W. T., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 18, '86, M.
Brown, Lieut. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 27, '86, M.
Brownlow, Lt.-Col. C. C., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 20, '86, B.
Brydon, Maj. W., S C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Burlton-Bennet, Maj. J. R , S.C., 16 ms., fr. Jan. 3, '87, B.
Burne, Major J., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Burton, Lieut. E. B., S.C., B.

Cahill, Lt.-Col. C. J. S., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 1, '87, Bo.
Cahusac, Lieut. W. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, Bo.
Campbell, Lieut. A A. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 2, '87, B.
Campbell, Col. R. B. P.P., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 11 '87, B.
Canter, Col C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, 87, B.
Carruthers, Lt.-Col. J. G. T , Inf. 1 yr , fr. Ap. 24, '87, B.
Carter, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt. F. W. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, Bo.
Caulfeild, Lt. G. N., S.C., 1 yr , fr. April 2, '87, M.
Cautor, Surg.-Maj. W., 1 yr., fr. April 29, '87, B.
Chamier, Col. F E. A., S.C., 1 yr. 279 dys., fr. Aug., '86, B.
Chapman, Lieut. F. H. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr Mar. 20, '86, Bo.
Chapman, Col. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 18, '87, B.
Cherry, Col. F. S., Cav., 1 yr., fr. June, 18, '87, M.
Chester, Col C. W. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 2, '86, B.
Cleyne, Lieut. C., S C., 16 mos., fr. Mar. 22, '87, B.
Church, Col. T. R., C.I.E., S C., 1 yr., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Clarke, Lt.-Col., S.C., R.E., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 31, '86, M
Clark-Kennedy, Maj. A., S.C., 1yr 304dys., fr. Feb. 28, '86, M.
Cloete, Col J. G., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 17, '87, M.
Comyn, Lieut.-Col. F. F., Inf., 16 ms., fr. Nov. 23, '86, Bo.
Comes, Surg. G. A., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Conolly, Col. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June, 15, '87, B.
Corse-Scott, Major J , S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, B.
Cotton, Lt.-Col. T. J , S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, M.
Court, Col. H. S., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 9, '86, M.
Coussmaker, Lt.-Col. M. F., S.C., 7½ mos., fr. Aug. 1, '87, Bo.
Crowther, Lieut. R. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '84, B
Cuppage, Lieut. W. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 12, '87, B.

Dale, Major H. M., Inf., 21 mos., fr. Sept. 13, '86, M.
Davidson, Lieut. A. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 4, '86, B.
Davidson, Maj. J., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Davidson, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 21, '87, B.
Davis, Lieut. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Dawson, Capt. H. L., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 29, '87, B.
De Brath, Capt. E , S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
Dening, Maj. L., I.S.O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 20, '87, B.
Dennys, Capt. W. A. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, B.
De Tatham, Surg.-Maj. H., M.D., 1 yr., fr. April 9, '87, Bo.
Ditmas, Lieut. A. R., S C., M.
Dobbs, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 1, '87, M.
D'Orville, Capt. J. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 12, '87, Bo.
Drake-Brockman, Maj. R. R. E., R.E., 1 yr. 275 dys., fr. June 20, '86, M.
Duncan, Bde.-Surg. J., 23 ms., fr. April 5, '86, B.

Egerton, Capt. F. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. April 23, '86, B.

Faulkner, Surg. A. S., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 27, '87, Bo.
Fellows, Col. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 21, '87, Bo.
Ferguson, Surg. A. F., 1 yr., fr. May 25, '87, Bo.
FitzGerald, Lt.-Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr April 20, '87, B.
FitzGerald, Capt. C. M. S.C. 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Fitzpatrick, Col. F. S., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Foord, Lt.-Col. A. W., S.C., M.
Forster, Lieut. H. J., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 8, '87, Bo.
Fox, Lieut. K. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, M.
Fraser, Lieut. W. F. M. I., S.C , 1 yr., fr. Nov. 3, '87, B.
Fryer Col. G. E., S.C., 1 yr. 196 dys., fr. May 13 '86, M.

Gabbett, Col. J., S.C., 10 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.
Gaitskell, Capt. H. F. V., S.C., 16 ms., fr. Dec. 6, '86, M.
Gallie, Lieut. A. L., Prob. for S.C., M.
Gastrell, Capt. G. D. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 1, '87, B.
Geoghegan, Capt. T. P., S.C , 1 yr , fr. Feb. 7, '87, Bo.
Gerard, Col. M. G., C.B , S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 16, '87, B.
Godfrey, Lieut. S. H., S.C , 1 yr., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Gordon, Lt.-Col. J. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 13, '87, B.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. J. J. H., C.B., S.C., 1 yr..fr. Ap. 15, '87, B.
Gordon, Capt. R. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 17, '87, B.
Graham, Col. P. B., S.C., 1 yr. 325 dys fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Grant, Col. S. F. M. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 1, '87, M.
Graves, Maj. H. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Griffith, Col J. G. E., S.C., 22 mos., fr. Aug. 17, '86, Bo.
Grigg, Lt.-Col. E. E , Inf., 15 mos., fr. May 24, '87, B.
Greig, Col. J. M., R.E., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 27, '86, Bo.
Grove, Lt.-Col. A. S., S.C., M.
Grover, Capt., M. H. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 27, '87, M.
Gubbins, Maj. C.S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, B.
Guthrie, Col. T. K., S.C., 18 mos., fr. April 7, '87, M.

Hailes, Lt.-Col. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 14, '86, B.
Hancock, Surg. J. G., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 10, '86, B.
Hatchell, Surg.-Maj. C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
Hatton, Capt. A., S.C., M.
Hawkins, Capt. F., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Jan. 7, '87, B.
Heath, Maj. H. H. R., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 11, '86, B.
Hennell, Lt.-Col., R., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Oct 8, '86, Bo.
Hennessy, Col G. R., C.B., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 8, '87, B.
Heyman, Lieut. C. H. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, Bo.
Heywood, Col. J. M., R.E., 2 yrs. fr. Mar. 19, '86, B.
Hills, Col. G. S., S.C., 2 yrs , from March 26, '87, B.
Hodgson, Lt.-Col. C. N., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 1, '86, B.
Hogg, Capt. H. C., S C., 1 yr., Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Hole, Lt.-Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 22, '86, M.
Holloway, Lt. B., S.C , 1 yr., fr. 28 Mar. '87, M.
Holt, Lieut. E. W. L., Prob. S.C., till Apr. 28, '88.
Homfray, Lt.-Col. J. R. M., Inf., 18 ms., fr. Oct. 1, '86, B.
Hooper, Bde.-Surg. W. R., 3 yrs., fr. Mar. 15, '85, B.
Hore, Maj. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 21, '87, Bo.
Horne, Col. J. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 2, '85, B.
Houghton, Col. R., S.C., 120 dys., fr. Sept. 10, '86, M.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. C. F., S.C., 271 dys., from May 31, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Capt. A. L. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Hughes, Lt.-Col. W. G., S.C., 9½ mos., fr. Aug. 9, '87, M.
Hunt, Col. J. V., C.B., S.C., 1yr.291dys., fr. Mar. 15, '87, B.
Hunter, Maj. J. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 10, '87, Bo.

James, Lieut. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, B.
James, Lt.-Col. J. P., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Dec. 7, '86, M.
Jamieson, Capt. A. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '86, B.
Jamieson, Lieut E. W., S.C.; 1 yr., fr. July 28, '87, M.
Jenkins, Maj. T. M., S C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, M.
Johnstone, Col. Sir J., K.C.S.I., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '86, B.
Jones, Lt. F. L., S.C., fr. Apr. 14, '86, M.
Joseph, Maj. F. W., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Sept. 24, '86, Bo.

Keefer, Surg.-Maj. W. N., 1 yr. fr. Feb. 20, '87, B.
Kelly, Maj. J G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 28, '87, B.
Kemball, Lt. C. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Kemble, Col. H. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B
Kennedy, Maj.-Gen. T.G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 30, '86, B.
Kerr, Col. J. M., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 23, '86, M.
Kiernander, Surg.-Maj. W. C., fr. Oct. 26, '87, Bo.
Knight, Lt. W. C., S.C., 9 mos., fr. July 7, '87, B.
Knowles, Col. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '87, B.

Landon, Lt.-Col. A., Inf., 7 mo., fr. Aug. 10, '87, Bo.
Lean, Capt. W. W., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Lecky, Lieut.-Col. G., S.C., 18 mos , fr. Jan. 4, '87, M.
Leslie, Maj. Sir C. H., Bt., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Leslie, Surg. J. T. W., 22 mos., fr. Dec. 7, '86, B.
Lewtas, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. June 23, '87, B.
Light, Lt. R. H. S., 1 yr., fr. May 17, '87, Bo.
Lloyd, Col. R. M., S.C., 8 mo., fr. Aug. 29, '87, Bo.
Lockhart, Brig.-Gen. Sir W. S. A., K.C.B., C.S.I., Inf., 182 dys., fr. Aug. 4, '87, B.
Logan-Home, Lt. F. C , S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 16, '87, M.
Loudon, Lieut. F. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr Mar. 19, '87, M.
Lowdell, Surg. C. J. W., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 18, '87, Bo.
Lowry, Lieut W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 15, '87, M.
Lugard, Col. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 6, '87, M.
Lushington, Capt. E. C. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 15, '87, B.
Luxmore, Lt.-Col. C. T. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, M.
Lys, Col. A. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 18, '87, M.

Macdougall, Col. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. June 27, '87, M.
Macdougall, Lt.-Col. J. W., S.C., 1 yr. 163 dys., fr. Nov. 19, '86, M.
MacGregor, Surg.-Maj. A., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Macmahon Capt. E. E., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 19, '87, M.
Macpherson, Capt. T. R. M., S.C., 13 mos., fr. Apr. 15. '87, Bo.
Major, Lt.-Col. F. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 8, '87, Bo.
Malcolm, Lieut. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
Martin, Col. C., C.B., Cav., 1 yr., fr. May 23, '87, B.
Martin, Surg.-Maj. P. R., M.D., fr. Sept. 23, '87, M.
Mason, Capt. H. M., S.C., B.
Matthews, Col. C. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 10, '87, B.
Maxwell, Capt. R. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 17, '85, B.
Maxwell, Lieut. R. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 23, '87, B.
Maxwell, Lieut. W. L., S.C., 182 dys., fr. Sept. 21, '87, B.
Mayne, Maj. M., S.C., 4½ mos., fr. Oct. 27, '87, Bo.
McConnell, Surg.-Maj. J. F. P., M.D., 1 yr. 98 dys., fr. April 8, '87, B.
McCudden, Maj. L. A. T., S.C , 1 yr., fr. Aug. 17, '87, Bo.
McInroy, Col. C., S.C., 21 mos., fr. Aug. 26, '86, M.
McKee, Surg. G. M. E., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 6, '87, M.
McLeod, Lt.-Col. W. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 20, '87, M.
McNally, Surg.-Maj. C. J., 1 yr., fr. May 26, '87, M.
Meade, Capt. J. De C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 1, '86, B.
Medley, Lieut. E. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 27, '87, B.
Meiklejohn, Lieut.-Col. W. H., C.M.G., Inf., 15 mos., fr. Dec. 1, '86, B.
Mein, Lieut. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 25, '87, B.
Melliss, Lieut. C. J., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 20, '87, Bo.
Melville, Lieut. J. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Menzies, Col. H. C., S.C., 1 yr. 48 dys., fr. June 29, '86, M.
Mercer, Lt. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 18, '87, M.
Merriman, Col. W., R.E., 19 mos., fr. May 6, '87, Bo.
Middleton, Col. F. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 9, '87, M.
Minchin, Capt. H. D. M., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 23, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. A. T., C.B., V.C., S.C , 1 yr., fr. Apr. 19, '87, Bo.
Moore, Col. H , C.B , C.S.I. S.C., 2 yrs., fr. June 29, '86, Bo.
Moore, Lt.-Col. E., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 13, '86, M.
Munro, Col C. A , S.C., 18 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '86, B.
Murray, Lieut. G., S.C., B.

Newnham, Lt. A. T. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 13, '86, Bo.
Nicholson, Surg.-Maj. F. C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Nicholson, Lieut., R. W., S.C., 15 mo., fr. Nov. 21, '86, Bo.
Nimmo, Col. T. R., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Nov. 1, '86, Bo.
North, Surg.-Maj. J., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, M.
Nurse, Lt. C. G., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.

O'Brien, Lieut. D. J. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 3, '87, B.
O'Mealy, Capt. W. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 17, '87, B.
Ommanney, Lieut. G. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 3, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. R. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Onslow, Capt. G. C. P., R.E., 18 mos., fr. June 17, '86, B.
Orchard, Col. M. A. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Ostrehan, Col. E. S., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 30, '87, Bo.
Owen, Lieut. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 8, '87, Bo.

Parker, Lt.-Col. N. F., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 31, '87, B.
Parsons, Col. J. E. B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Nov. 15, '85, B.
Pearse, Bde.-Surg., R.E., 1 yr., fr. May 30, '87, M.
Peet, Lieut.-Col. H. J., Inf., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Pitt, Capt. W., R E., 2 yrs., fr. Sept. 14, '86, B.
Plowden, Col. F. D., Inf., 1 yr. 5 mos., fr. May 20, '86, M.
Plowden, Capt. W. F. C. C., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Jan. 25, '87, B.
Powell, Capt. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 15, '87, B.
Pratt, Col. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Feb. 3, '87, B.
Prendergast, Col. M. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. April 17, '87, B.
Price, Lieut. C. H. U., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 12, '87, Bo.
Price, Lt.-Col. R. A., Inf., 1 yr , fr. Apr. 22, '87, B.

Quin, Lieut.-Col. T. J., Inf., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Mar. 10, '87, P.

Ramsden, Lt.-Col. W. C., Inf., 14 ms., fr. Jan. 1, '87, B.
Rawlins, Lt.-G. W., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 11, '87, B.
Rawson, Capt. C. C., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. May 4, '86, M.
Reid, Surg.-Maj. J., 14 mos., fr. April 8, '87, B.
Reid, Lieut. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Jan. 16, '87, B.
Reilly, Maj. R. E. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 3, '87, Bo.
Reynolds, Col. E. S., S.C., 10 mos., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.
Richmond, Col. J. A., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Ridgeway, Col. Sir J. W., K.C.S.I., C.B., Inf., 18 mo., fr.—, B.
Ridgway, Capt. R. K., V.C., S.C., 1 yr. fr. Mar. 25, '87. B.
Rivaz, Lieut.-Col. V., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 16, '86, B.
Roberts, Bde.-Surg. W. H., M.D., 6 mos., fr. Oct. 20, '87, M.
Rochfort, Col. T. F. C., Cav., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 15, '86, B.
Rogers, Col. R. G., C.B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 9, '87, B.
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Ross, Surg.-Maj., G.C., 23 mos., fr. April 3, '86, B.
Rowlandson, Lt.-Col. M.A., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 24, '86, M.
Ruttledge, Surg.-Maj. E. B., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 20, '87., B.

Samuells, Lt.-Col. W. L., S.C., 1 yr. 18 days, fr. Mar. 25, '87, B.
Sandilands, Maj. A. N., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 26, '87, B.
Sargent, Surg. A. F., 18 mos., fr. Dec. 17, '86, Bo.
Scott, Col T. A., S.C., 2 yrs , fr. Apr. 15, '86, B
Scott, Lt.-Col. W. W. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 16, '87, B.
Searle, Lieut. A. E. S., S.C., 6 mos., fr. Sept. 8, '87, Bo.
Shakespear, Capt. G. C. C., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 3, '86, B.
Shaw, Lt.-Col. E., S.C , 1 yr., fr. Apr. 30, '87, M.
Shore, Lieut. O. B. S. F., S.C., 304 dys., fr. July 1, '87, B.
Shepherd, Lt.-Col. C. E., S.C., 1 yr. 8 mos., fr. Ap. 22, '87, B.
Shewen, Lieut. M. T., S.C., 18 mos., fr. Jan. 15, '87, Bo.
Shipley, Lieut. M. L., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 7, '87, B.
Simpson, Lt.-Col. R. J. B., S.C., 22 ms., fr. Apr. 30, '86, M.
Smith, Capt. J. G., S.C., 1 yr , from April 13, '87, B.
Smith, Surg. M. H., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 7, '87, M.
Smith, Col. R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, B.
Smyth, Col. R. G., R.E., 2 yrs., fr. Jan. 15, '86, B.
Spencer, Maj. T. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '87, B.
Spencer, Surg.-Maj. T. C. H., 10 mos., fr. Mar. 23, '87. M.
Stainforth, Lieut. L. C. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.
Steel, Lieut.-Col. J. K., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 20, '86, B.
Steele, Lieut. St. G. L., S.C., 1 yr , fr. Mar. 14, '87, B.
Stevens, Capt. H. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 23, '87, B.
Stewart, Lieut. W. H. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Dec. 12, '86, B.
Strachey, Lieut. J. S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 27, '87, B.
Strong, Col. D. M , Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, B.
Sutherland, Bde.-Surg. G. L., 15 mos., fr. April 1, '87, B.
Swanston, Lieut. N. S., S.C., 15 mos., fr. Nov. 26, '85, M.
Swinton, Lieut R R., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 17, '87, B.

Taylor, Lieut.-Col. A. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr.-2, '86, B.
Taylor, Lt.-Col. R. F., Inf., 1 yr.; fr. July 4, '87, M.
Teed, Maj. T., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, Bo.
Templer, Lieut. C. B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 7, '87, B.
Thornton, Maj. A. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct 14, '87, B.
Thwaytes, Lt. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 13, '87, M.
Tregear, Lt., Col. V. W., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Nov. 5, '87, B.
Trueman, Col. T., S.C., 17 mos , fr. Nov. 13, '86, Bo.
Tucker, Lt.-Col. L. H. E., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 6, '87, B.
Turner, Lieut. G. H., S.C., Bo.
Tytler, Col. R. F. C. A., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Mar. 22, '86, B.

Underwood, Lt.-Col. T. O., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Aug. 15, '86, M.
Unwin, Lieut. G. B., S.C., B.
Upperton, Col. J., C B., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. 27 Oct., '86, B.

Van Someren, Lt.-Col. G. J., Inf., 2 yrs., fr Aug. 4, '87, M.
Vibart, Col. E. D. H., S.C., B.
Vidal, Lt. L. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 20, '87, Bo.
Vivian, Capt. F. G., S.C., 16 mos., fr. Nov. 21, '86, B.
Vyvyan, Lt.-Col. R. D , Inf., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 21, '87, B.

Walcott, Col. E. S., C.B., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Apr. 1, '87, Bo.
Ward, Lieut B. R., R.E., 21 mos., fr. July 3, '86, B.
Warren, Lt. R. P., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 28, '87, B.
Watson, Lt. G. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 5, '87, M.
Watson, Col. J. W., S.C., 14 mos , fr. July 20, '86, Bo.
Watts, Col. J. G., S.C., 1 yr. 8 dys., fr. May 25, '86, Bo.
Way, Lieut. H. E. C., S.C., 1 yr., fr. May 14, '86, Bo.
Welchman, Capt. F. D., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 3, '87, B.
Weldon, Col. F., S.C., 2 yrs., fr. Apr. 20, '86, M.
White, Capt. F. P. L., S.C., 21 mos., fr. June 29, '86, B.
Whitlock, Col. W. H., S C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 11, '86, M.
Wilkinson, Lt.-Col. A. R., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 20, '87, B.
Williams, Col. B., C.B., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 15, '87, B.
Williams, Col. D. W., Inf., 2 yrs., fr. Oct. 6, '85, M.
Willis, Surg. C. F., M.D., 1 yr., fr. May 7, '87, Bo.
Wilmer, Lt. A. H., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Mar. 26, '87, B.
Wilmer, Lieut. Col. J. R., S.C., 18 ms., fr. Nov. 10, '87, B.
Wilson, Capt. J. F., S.C., M.
Wood, Surg-Maj. J. J., 1 yr , fr. May 3, '87, B.
Worlledge, Capt. J. F., S.C., 1 yr., fr. Oct. 25, '87, B.
Wright, Lieut. E. L., S.C., 14 mos., fr. Jan. 26, '87, B.
Wynch, Col. H. St. M., S.C., 1 yr., fr. July 16, '87, M.

Yates, Maj. C. J. A., Inf., 1 yr., fr. Sept. 9, '87, Bo.
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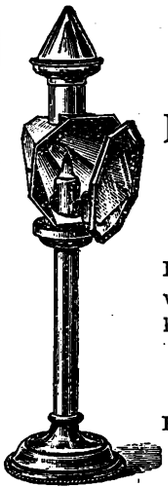
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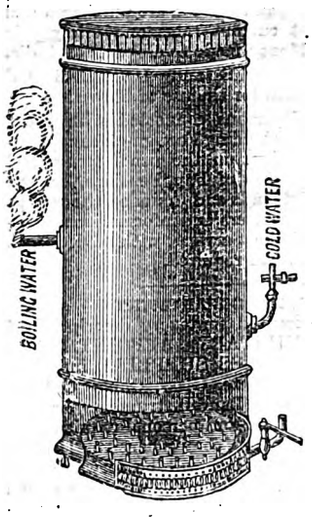
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